

The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 2, 1913

LABOR GROWS WISE.

There is one kind of politician who does not take much stock in the growth of labor influence. He may be fooled one of these days. The tuning up of the whole business world into a state of higher efficiency than was imaginable a century ago has had its effect upon the rank and file of labor as well as among the employers. It is true that here and there among the leaders of capital an individual is to be found that "goes the pace," but such men are becoming rarer. The interests involved are too big to be trifled with and anyone who shows signs of an erratic temperament sets quietly shoving into the background. And it is quiet men without any bullying manners who do the shoving.

It has in fact been discovered that the mere external processes of life are largely mechanical, and that in these relations men are largely machines to be kept in perfect trim, well-oiled and geared, not over-wrought, but regulated so as to get the greatest possible amount of effort out of them with the least degree of friction. The normal man gladly acquiesces in this view, and is willing, under favorable conditions, to run on the high gear while it is in him to do so.

This principle has gradually filtered down into the ranks of labor, partly by compulsion, partly by the glad desire of men to do their best, and the result is the rise of a class of men with whom the old-time politician was unacquainted and for whom the new politician must have a new reckoning. The time is going past when a man will sell his vote for a glass of beer. The time has come when no decent man will sell his vote for money. The time is near when no man will give away his vote for an empty name. The time is not far off when the labor man will discover that his vote is equal to any other man's vote, and it will cast in a new direction for new causes.

The increasing intelligence of the men of labor is greatly due to the demand for efficiency in the world of commerce. The man who drinks liquor is less efficient than the man who abstains. The railways are refusing to employ drinking men. The railways get better service, and the standard of intelligence in the labor ranks is raised. It becomes less easy to buy a vote for a drink. The man who smokes tobacco has poorer eyesight than the man who does without, and the railways bar out the color blind. Another factor is added to increase the intelligence of the workman. The brains of the idle rich, soaked with nicotine from their perpetual cigarettes, become less effective. They are bound to fall, as labor without nicotine is bound to rise. The debauchee, the dope fiend of one type or another, is bound to work toward extinction. The careful, diligent, intelligent workman, keen and clever and stored with vitality, is bound to survive. As with the individual so with the class. The increasing intelligence of the laboring classes, even more marked in some respects in Great Britain than in America, is certain to overturn the old political standards, and render ineffective the old political temptations.

There is still the weakness of treachery to be fought. Men not wholly loyal, "steel true and blade straight," may be tempted by large rewards in money or position to betray the leadership they may have obtained among their fellows. But growing intelligence will remedy this also. Only the fool is a traitor.

The politicians should observe that labor is a growing power in the world, and that, outside all party boundaries and all ancient prejudices, there is arising the tremendous demand of the men who make wealth from the men who hoard wealth for righteousness, which is the somewhat mushy word the translators of the New Testament used to Anglicize the Greek word for justice. That demand must be met. One day it will become insistent. Blessed are the politicians who will meet it in time.

"HIGHER NATIONALITY."

Lord Haldane's admirable address on "The Higher Nationality" was in every way worthy of his great reputation and the exceptional character of its occasion. He described it as a study in law and ethics, departments of human activity that are not always in accord. Law is, or ought to be, the orderly means of securing justice between man and man—ethics, the science of right conduct, were it of universal prevalence, would largely dispense with the machinery of law. And because the United Kingdom, the

United States and Canada "form a unique group because of their common inheritance of traditions, surroundings and ideals, particularly in the region of jurisprudence," the lord chancellor emphasized the duty of those engaged in the profession of law "to encourage these national characteristics and to recognize a reliable character in the obligations they assume towards each other." In that group, however, he might rightly have included all the British self-governing dominions.

Laws should change as the moral temper and ideals of a people change, but in the history of Great Britain it has proved not infrequently the case that the private and later the public conscience has outstripped the letter of the law. That private and public conscience provides the moral rules which Lord Haldane contrasted with formulated law. As we take it, the great object and purpose of his address was to urge the wakening of the English-speaking communities of a national, and international conscience which will operate within the group as the private and public conscience operates within the individual nation. The lord chancellor recognized that this development was more hopeful in the case of nations with special relationship than within a mere aggregate of nations. That is what lays so much of the responsibility for the progress of world civilization on the English-speaking peoples. If they can begin to regulate their conduct towards each other by habit and custom, based on ethical rather than legal considerations, the first great step will be taken towards the establishment of a universal ethical habit that will overstep the world.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MEXICAN POLICY.

In dealing with Mexico, President Wilson has the great advantage of being entirely unfettered, save by Congress. In this respect his position differs entirely from that of Sir Edward Grey, upon whom fell the responsibility of maintaining some substance of union among the powers forming the European concert. Their conflicting interests and affiliations necessarily led to a succession of delays, sharp changes of policy and striking instances of failure to exert pressure where that had been threatened. Sir Edward Grey could not avoid these vacillations and ineptitudes. What stands to his lasting credit is that he managed to impress Europe with confidence in the disinterested policy of the British Government. To him, more than to any other single statesman, is due the fact that a Balkan war, whose outbreak was anticipated by the European confederation, has been averted within its own restricted area.

President Wilson's course cannot be judged at its present stage and the hasty judgment passed upon it by various newspapers in Britain and the continent is rash and untimely. The issues attending an unwise step which might readily prove irretrievable, are too grave to be lightly faced and his general attitude has undoubtedly thus far received the stamp of public approval, irrespective of party. Although he deprecates intervention until absolutely forced upon the United States, he has firmly adhered to his decision not to recognize even as provisional president of Mexico a man whose hands, there is only too good reason to believe, are stained with the blood of Madero, the only Mexican who seriously endeavored to give his country constitutional government.

AUSTRALIA'S INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

During the last session of the Australian parliament an act was passed providing for the constitution of an interstate commission, which is stated to possess probably the widest functions of any public body in the British Empire. Since no appeal can be taken from its decisions the commission will, in important respects, be of greater consequence than the supreme court of the commonwealth. For it has been granted power to regulate the production of trade, to investigate the conditions of commerce, to recommend and even fix measures for its encouragement and to enquire into the operation of the tariff and other legislation on the revenues and trade of the country.

Its activities will therefore concern the life and work of the Australian people to an extent that no ordinary court of law can do except partially and indirectly. Within the purview of the commission will come prices, profits, wages, labor, employment and unemployment, bounties, immigration, the diversion of waters for navigation, the rates of common carriers and a variety of other matters. It is satisfactory to find that the new government's nominations have given general satisfaction in Australia. The premier announced that the first duty of the commission would be to enquire into the tariff with a view to the adjustment of its incidence. Australia's endeavor to secure that the benefit of protection will be equally divided among the manufacturers, the workers and the public will be watched with interest.

ASIATIC CHOLERA IN VIENNA.

VIENNA, Sept. 1.—(Can. Press.)—Much anxiety has been occasioned here by the discovery of a case of Asiatic cholera. The patient, who came from Saloniki, is suffering from only a mild attack, according to the official report.

The Philosopher of Folly

GOOD ADVICE.

Said XYZ from So-and-So: "When on my holidays I go I sport a cold and haughty air which makes the folks all turn and stare as past with eyes afloat I stride; they judge that I'm a man with pride, a man of prestige and of place—as thru the halls I stately pace I hear them murmur as I pass, 'That XYZ must be some class!' I've found I make a great big hit and show all others who is it by never saying 'Howdydo' or 'Piezen-day' or 'G'morning' to the people whom I have to meet—I think it very discreet to use these dread, portentous words, on members of the common herd, of all conditions, kinds and sorts, one needs at holiday resorts. It sure would be a great mistake if sometime I should make a break and bandy words like this about the people who are next to now." O high and haughty XYZ, we'd like to pound your foolish head! When next upon your holidays forget these proud and foolish ways—hand out a wide and joyous smile to everybody all the while, and when back home you have to be the people with one voice will cry as for the railway train you scoot, "Oh, XYZ, you are a beauty!"

WESTERN CADETS MAKE TOP SCORES

Four Boys Make Possibles at First Day's Stage of Cadet Rifle Competition.

The west has sent down some strong shooters for the cadet rifle competition. The first day's stages go to the Calgary public schools, although the margin on the runners up is not large. Out of the day's work four men have shot possibles, which will be settled later.

The ranges were for 100 and 400 yards, the targets for the former closing at three seconds per shot and the latter giving one minute for five shots. The names of the four making possibles are:

Laughlin of Harbord C. I. Anderson of Ottawa, O'Leary of Calgary, and Fraser of Calgary.

The scores are in the following order:

	100 Yards	400 Yards	Total
Calgary schools	51	21	72
Harbord C. I.	47	23	70
Ottawa	20	30	50
British team	40	21	61
London	17	7	24

A Safe Investment, Not a Speculation.
The splendid reputation of the Gerhard Heintzman Piano is so well established that the purchase of an instrument bearing this name is considered an absolutely safe investment from an economic and durability standpoint. It is a fact that more and more people are finding out daily, as the tremendous demand during the past year simply testifies, the Gerhard Heintzman self-player piano being especially favored by musical and artistic people. It is a fact that the piano is the firm's only city address, 41 Queen street west, opposite the city hall.

ADRIANOPLE PREFERS TURKISH RULE

ROME, Sept. 1.—(Can. Press.)—An Ottoman mission has arrived here and will submit to the Italian Government proofs collected since the mission visited Paris, showing, it is said, the unanimous desire of the people of Adrianople to remain under Turkey.

MEXICAN FEDERALS DEFEATED.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Sept. 1.—(Can. Press.)—Official despatches by courier today to Piedras Negras reported that the Constitutional Government, Villa, defeated Felix Terrazas' Federals recently in Chihuahua and executed 200 volunteers in the Federal force.

SCHOOLS REOPEN AT NINE TODAY

Fifty-Five Thousand Children Will Be on Hand at That Hour.

ROOM FOR ALL PUPILS

Several New Buildings Will Be Opened in Different Sections.

Fifty-five thousand children will return to school in Toronto today. Asked about the public school accommodation, Inspector of Buildings C. H. Bishop told The World that there is no danger of overcrowding. The first day's stages go to the Calgary public schools, although the margin on the runners up is not large. Out of the day's work four men have shot possibles, which will be settled later.

Thanks to the increased estimates which the board of education received last year, there is no danger of overcrowding, although it is admitted that all the accommodation will have to be utilized, and the schools will very soon be crowded to capacity. Owing to the Exhibition and sundry other reasons, such as lengthened vacations, the maximum number of pupils will not be reached until about Oct. 1, when Mr. Bishop expects that the attendance number will reach the sixty thousand mark. This may easily be exceeded by several hundred, and the present number of sixty temporary rooms will have to be increased.

Some New Schools.
Several schools were opened for the first time this morning, thus relieving certain districts which threatened to become congested. Many other schools have undergone repairs during the summer months, which will render them much more comfortable than they were before the holidays. The buildings department has been doing its work thoroughly for the last two months preparing for the opening today, and the result of their labors is easily apparent. The children are not aware of all the efforts which have been made by the servants of the board of education for their comfort for today and for all the other days of this school year, but they will easily notice the improvements made in practically all the schools.

TO TALK FINANCE OF WINTER FAIR

City Council Will Hold a Special Meeting This Afternoon.

Manager Westervelt of the National Fair Stock Exchange, who is to be held in Exhibition Park next November, is meeting many stock-raisers at the Exhibition and interesting them in the November show. He has his headquarters in a tent on the Exhibition grounds, and is holding a series of meetings of the city council will be held today for a conference with the executive of the fair, and the council in touch with the policy and needs of the show can go forward at the speed that is now necessary.

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PANAMA CANAL IS NOW OPENED

Remaining Barrier at Pacific End Shattered by Huge Explosion.

PANAMA, Sept. 1.—(Can. Press.)—The last remaining barrier at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal was blown up by dynamite yesterday. It was an interesting spectacle, at exactly 3.30 o'clock an electric switch was turned on and a moment later the 1,600 spectators, including the British cruiser New Zealand, were rewarded by a wonderful sight. Hundreds of tons of rock were hurled high in the air; there they hung suspended and then fell back as the thunderous roar of the explosion re-echoed in the nearby hills.

About twenty long tons, equivalent to 44,800 pounds of 45 per cent. dynamite constituted the blast, which was one of the largest ever set off in the canal.

The charge, which was planted in 54 holes at an average depth of thirty feet, tore a big gap in the barrier, but not to a sufficient depth to permit the water to flow thru, as the sea level channel was at low tide.

Equally interesting as the explosion was the actual breaking of the barrier in the afternoon, the tide creeping steadily up until it was level with the top of the gap. A workman seized a shovel and made a small trench thru which a rill of water trickled. Gradually it widened, until an hour later a raging torrent, with a thirty-five foot fall poured thru an opening 400 feet wide into that part of the canal between Gamboa Dike and Miraflores locks, which had previously been excavated by steam shovels.

FRENCH AVIATOR LOOPED THE LOOP

Pegoud Successfully Accomplished Daring Feat in Presence of Many Spectators.

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Pegoud, who recently caused a sensation by dropping safely from an aeroplane with a parachute, had announced that he intended to turn a somersault in the air with his aeroplane, and his movements after his ascent today were followed closely by a large body of observers.

When Pegoud had reached a height of about 3000 feet he turned the nose of his machine straight toward the earth and darted downward with his

GOOD BUSINESS TO PURCHASE NOW

City and Railway Company Both Will Benefit by Deal.

RADIALS WILL COME IN

And Existing Lines Will Be Extended to the Suburbs.

That the construction and operation of the civic car lines influenced Sir William Mackenzie to fix a reasonable price for the Toronto Railway Company and Toronto Electric Light Company's properties, together with the rapid transit and electric power and light franchises within the city limits has been made plain thru the work of valuation, now about completed. Valuation of the plant of the street railway system has proved the plant in a serviceable condition, and, as is generally known, the net revenues of the system are about one and a half millions per annum. The street railway system is therefore at present a first-class going concern.

But the Toronto Railway Company property is at its best because its operation is confined to the old limits of the city, and is therefore held strictly within the congested area. Thus are the great revenues produced. These conditions would undoubtedly be altered by the extension of the civic car lines thruout the area beyond the old limits of the city, for the area available for home building convenient to rapid transit facilities would be so greatly enlarged that the congestion within the old limits of the city would be considerably relieved. This would take from the Toronto Railway Company the present monopoly of a small and congested territory.

Walking Areas.
At present Toronto has two areas in which considerable walking is done by citizens. One area is bounded by Spadina avenue, Sherbourne street and College street. In this area many residents can walk to and from business without too much loss of time or energy. The other area is all the territory beyond the dual rapid transit service. Many of the residents of that area are compelled to lose too much time and energy in getting to and from business. It is in that area that the extension of home building must go on, and the need for a unified rapid transit system on a one-fare basis is so great now that to put it off for eight years would be a serious handicap to the city's expansion.

Business Proposition.
The sale of the Toronto Railway Company's system to the city at this time would, therefore, be a business proposition on reasonable grounds for the company. At the same time an advisable business proposition is that the city make the purchase, when it is offered at a reasonable price.

Sir William's offer to clean up the franchises for public utilities within the city limits at \$4,000,000 is also to the various companies concerned a good business proposition, and none the less so to the city. The companies will get entrance to the heart of the city at an expense which will not cripple construction and operation of radial lines, and the city will have assured the development of its interests in its immediate contributory territory. What the Metropolitan has done and is doing for the betterment of Toronto's trade to the north will be done by other radials that will be built into the eastern and western territory beyond the city's limits.

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JOHN

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Advancing EXHIBITION

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A splendor Suits for comprising fabrics in Velours, Ratine, V. All the els are sh at popula

Coat

Ladies

The po wear is entaway ed styl Tweeds, Ratines, Two-Tone all of wh did select

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If you "Shan In

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