

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year. MAIN OFFICE, 83 YONGE STREET

Circulation table showing daily circulation figures for the Toronto World from Sept 1 to Sept 15, 1907.

Net Average for 25 Days 41,608

Net Average Five Sundays 39,559

The following statement shows the net circulation of The Toronto World, for the month of September, 1907.

Circulation table for the month of September 1907, showing daily circulation figures.

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1907.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD, A Commissioner, etc.

The World's circulation books, paper accounts, press room reports and press counters are open at any time to the inspection of any subscriber, any advertiser or any other newspaper.

THE NEW YORK AND THE ONTARIO RAILWAY COMMISSIONS.

The State of New York is a model to the Province of Ontario in the matter of an efficient railway commission.

Two great commissions were created last winter at Albany, one for New York, the other for the rest of the state, and both commissions are busy at the work of regulating all the companies aforesaid.

Already the New York commission has started in to investigate the surface, subway and elevated lines in that city.

Their powers supersede contracts between municipalities and franchise-holding companies, and such pretensions as those set up by the Toronto Railway, that they are masters as to extensions, as to stops, as to increase of cars, etc., would not hold in New York for a day.

Why isn't the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board doing similar work in Canada? Perhaps it is asleep, or gone on a journey.

Some very extraordinary deals have been unearthed during the course of the investigation into the secret history of the New York street railways.

Among the transactions dragged into the light of day was the purchase of an "old broken-down, bankrupt horse-car line for \$25,000," which was on the same day unloaded on the Metropolitan for stocks and bonds of the market value of \$5,500,000.

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politan Securities Company—the holding company of the Metropolitan Railway—that he had closed the sale for \$250,000; that this securities company had paid him \$955,000, and directed him to divide the excess between the five "insiders" of the Metropolitan and their broker, and that he had paid to these people his personal cheques for the amounts prescribed. An explanation has been offered on behalf of two of the recipients, that their cheques were in settlement of \$100,000 loaned to the late William C. Whitney, but the curious fact remains that Mr. Whitney himself received a cheque for the same amount, \$111,652.78. The conclusion reached in banking circles in New York is no doubt correct—that clear evidence of tampering with the company's funds has been unearthed.

These "insiders" were directors of the Metropolitan, bound to do their best for the shareholders they were presumed to represent. Not only so, but they were also trustees for the public, charged with the duty of operating a public utility. Yet they not only abused their position for personal aggrandizement, but carried the expenditure of \$955,000 for an absolutely worthless franchise as an asset. Little wonder that the New York Commercial, a strong advocate of private operation of public services, and opposed to President Roosevelt's "unsettling policies," declares that "the financial world has been given a shock not only in the fact that such a fraud has been perpetrated, but also that men of the prominence of those involved in the Brady testimony, should have had a hand in it."

Mr. Fielding is to have a great welcome at Halifax, and it is expected that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. A. B. Aylesworth and Hon. Geo. P. Graham will grace the occasion. This should naturally be a non-partisan affair, but the Halifax Chronicle, long associated with Mr. Fielding, has served notice that it is to be a Liberal demonstration. Indeed, The Halifax Herald (Con.), having ventured upon a word of friendly commendation, was buntily told to attend to its own business and, if it wished to demonstrate in Mr. Fielding's honor, to get up a demonstration of its own.

In these days of political quickening, some curiosity may exist as to what deliverance, if any, may be expected from these leaders of Liberalism. So far there has been nothing to indicate that the government has any program mapped out for the coming session or anything approaching a platform for the next election. Mr. Aylesworth has made some sweeping charges, and Mr. Pugsley has been more specific, in regard to alleged electoral corruption on the part of the opposition in 1904. Will anything further be vouchsafed at the Halifax meeting, from which, by the way, it appears that the new minister of public works will be strangely absent. And why is Sir Frederick Borden not announced as among those expected to be present?

Will the leaders of the government make any professions of belief in public ownership? They would sound a little strange, if reading The Toronto Globe, he might easily be convinced that he had always favored it.

As to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, will he give nothing new to the people expectant? Has his government no plans for the future, beyond standing pat? Apparently he has no cards in his hand. Are there any under the table?

As the existence of a protective tariff in the Dominion has unquestionably compelled many United States manufacturers to erect branch establishments in this country it is a reasonable proposition that similar results would follow the imposition of an export duty on pulpwood. At the present moment the United States paper companies are consuming 4,000,000 cords of pulpwood yearly, about one-fifth being drawn from Canada due to the care taken to support the home industries and so enable them to compete on the most favorable terms in the paper markets of the world. While little United States paper enters Canada, considerable quantities are exported to Britain, South Africa and Australia.

The Northern States that are conveniently situated depend largely on Canadian sprucewood and any restriction on its export or increase in its cost would certainly entail a reconsideration by the manufacturers of foreign trade. Under the present Dingley tariff the import duties into the United States run from 3-10ths of a cent on paper valued at 3 cents a pound to 15 per cent. ad valorem on paper valued at over 5 cents a pound. But the tariff also provides for heavy additional duty in the case of paper coming from a country that imposes export duties on pulpwood. It is doubtful, therefore, whether United States paper companies could supply any part of their home demand from Canada, but it would be even better were the needs of other world markets met by factories established in Canada.

Alleged Forger Taken Home. Walter Northrop, charged with forgery at Grimsby, was taken to St. Catharines yesterday by Constable Swazie of Grimsby.

Political Intelligence

Another chapter has been added to the mysterious Russell-Blair-Graham-La Presse affair of the federal election of 1904. At least, a certain article published in double column in The Montreal Star so appears to The World to be of that nature. It even looks as if it is an apology issued before certain revelations are made public in regard to the raising of a large fund in Montreal and elsewhere just prior to that election in 1904, which fund was used to aid the Conservative cause. At all events, The World last week published in full from The Dartmouth (N.S.) Patriot a statement in regard to this Blair-Russell business that calls for the fullest investigation and explanation. So far no investigation, no direct explanation, has been forthcoming. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. R. L. Borden, must have it cleared up. The Liberal and the Conservative parties must have it cleared up. The people demand an explanation, and it must be forthcoming. We regard The Montreal Star's article, which we reprint in full, as an apology for what took place. But it does not give an explanation: it is a roundabout justification of something that is not yet known to the public. Here is the article which appeared as a double-column type leader in the issue of The Montreal Star of Oct. 10:

MEN OF WEALTH AND CAMPAIGN FUNDS.

Where does the money come from? That is the question which is always asked in connection with a party campaign fund. It is granted on all sides to-day that parties must have campaign funds. The legitimate costs of even a local election are too heavy a drain for most single purses to bear. Then we should not confide our choice of candidates to men who are rich enough to pay the expenses of a modern campaign in a modern constituency. If we did, we should exclude from public life many of the most unselfish, the most patriotic, and the most capable of our public men.

From this it follows that the parties must each have a campaign fund to finance the contests of candidates who cannot bear the heavy legitimate costs themselves. Moreover, there are certain expenses in a general election which are national and not local at all, and which should be met from a central fund. Much general literature is prepared and distributed in this way, and speakers of national reputation are now handled much as the lecture bureaus of other days managed the circuits of their "stars."

Thus campaign funds are inevitable; but it is vitally important whence they come. A political party which is striving for power has something to offer a certain class of men which they eagerly accept as a "quid pro quo" for large cash subscriptions to the funds of that party. If the party in question should reach power, it can award contracts, it can grant concessions, it can give railway charters, it can distribute tariff favors. The consequence is that many men are willing to "gamble in futures" by paying down cash subscriptions to the campaign funds of such parties on the promise or with the hope of getting fat contracts or valuable concessions from them when they reach office.

Such a bargain—even when it is only a tacit bargain—is colossally corrupt and a most sinister menace to the public weal. Men who buy political futures in this way are good bargainers. They are astute judges of the value of public concessions. They are very certain to get their "money's worth" many times over. And they pay the price—not to the country from which they are to get the value—but to the politicians who are to betray the country.

Yet if ambitious politicians will not traffic with these corrupt schemers, where are they to get campaign funds? They cannot subscribe them out of their own pockets; for, if they have been honest public men, their pockets would never stand the strain. They must get their funds from other people; and here stand the candidate-contractors, the concession-hunters, the seekers after tariff favors, eager to furnish the needed money and to take their chances on being paid. Bring together a weak politician—a politician whose ambition is stronger than his principles—or a corrupt politician, and a group of men with full purses in their hands and greed in their eyes; and what can we hope for save an understanding by which public concessions of incalculable value will be traded off by the recreant guardians of the same for convenient contributions to the campaign funds which helped them to reach office?

It is not necessary that these campaign funds—so dishonestly obtained—shall be corruptly used; but it is very likely that men who will sell their country will not hesitate to buy their fellow-countrymen. What, then, is the remedy for this state of affairs? How shall we protect public men of stalwart honesty and sensitive honor from the necessity of trafficking with these leeches on the body politic, on pain of going down to certain defeat at the polls? There is but one way. And that is for the citizens themselves to subscribe the necessary and legitimate campaign funds. No other pure source for them lies in sight. They must either come from the hand of the briber or from the hands of the citizens.

We ought, therefore, in this new country to create a sentiment in favor of public subscriptions for the campaign funds of the two great parties. It is a legitimate subscription; and it should rest as a duty upon every man who feels a strong conviction that one or other of the parties should be entrusted with the government of the nation. If he does not go down into his pocket and finance the men who are standing for the principles of government and the national policies in which he believes, he exposes them to the temptation of selling their souls to men without principle, but with a vigorous interest in some promising contract or seductive government favor.

Of course, this duty does not lie on all citizens with an equal weight. Some men have given a stewardship over more money than others—a stewardship which compels them to take an especial interest in the good government of the nation wherein their stake lies. Upon men of wealth this duty presses very heavily; for the prosperity of the country has enabled them to accumulate their wealth, and they can do no less than pay back to the nation some share of this accumulation in such a form as they conceive most likely to augment and continue that prosperity.

If the day ever comes when the men of independent means in Canada fully realize that their wealth imposes upon them this duty, on patriotic grounds, of taking an interest in the affairs of the country, that day will see the emancipation of the parties from a mischievous dependence upon contractors, promoters, charter mongers, land grabbers, and other similar parasitic classes who for many years have been growing rich at the expense of the nation.

The cost of this bargain-and-sale method of raising party campaign funds has surely been large enough already to give the people of Canada pause. One has only to look at the land scandals of the west. Does anyone imagine that millions of dollars' worth of coal lands would have been given to speculators for a song if the men of wealth in the country had led up a tide of popular subscriptions which would have made it unnecessary for the parties to accept election contributions in return for concessions? And it is not coal lands only that we have lost. Agricultural lands to untold value are controlled by a few private individuals; and is it conceivable that there has been nothing in this for the party campaign funds? On all hands, government contracts have been let, and government contractors have subscribed to the party chest. How many people believe that the contractors have not been recouped?

Such an undertaking as the Quebec Bridge, in which the various governments have been so deeply concerned financially, suggests sources of campaign funds. The shocking McCreedy scandals were largely born of the need for campaign funds. Vast railway enterprises are not regarded by our people as purely business proposals, so accustomed have we become to thinking of these monster projects, undertaken by a partnership of financier and politician, as methods of filling the party war chest.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier had the courage to say in 1896 that the bane of politics and the gravest menace to the welfare of the state was the influence wielded by government contractors. His sincerity was beyond question; and such testimony must be absolutely convincing. Mr. R. L. Borden served notice during the last campaign upon all and sundry that he would not trade promises for contributions. These men are in a position to know what a vast influence for evil the conditional campaign contribution is; and they are patriotic enough to attempt to keep their hands free from the degrading shackles it imposes.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS Women's Winter Underwear. Includes an illustration of a woman and child, and text describing the quality and features of the underwear.

O'Keefe's Special Extra Mild ALE. Advertisement for beer, including text about quality and availability.

AT OSGOODE HALL ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MONDAY. Lists various legal cases and court proceedings.

THE TRADERS BANK OF CANADA INCORPORATED 1885. Advertisement for the bank, listing capital, assets, and branch locations.

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including names like JOHN, Ladies Suits, and other fragments.