

## The Toronto World

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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 15.

### WATER, WATER, CITY WATER!

By the refusal to annex adjacent territory the city council will get itself into a tangle of inconsistencies which cannot appear otherwise than as injustices to those who are chiefly concerned.

The proposals of Ald. Wickert to solve the difficulty by levying full local improvement taxation on all future annexations is a simple way out of the difficulty. It affords the relief that is required by suburban residents. It encourages the building of the cheaper class of houses, the necessity for which the council has already recognized by its subsidy to the Toronto Housing Co. And it provides for the levy of taxes on territory that otherwise escapes any contribution to the city exchequer.

The question is rendered urgent by the request of a real estate man for a supply of water for 100 houses he purposes building 700 feet north of Danforth avenue. We have supported the committee in its refusal of extensions of this kind, but we have not supported the arbitrary and inconsistent practice of the committee in refusing water services to one party and granting them to another. If there had been an absolute refusal to extend beyond the city limits, but also at the same time a reasonable recognition of the claims of those living in the city in all but name, to receive the responsibilities of annexation a more symmetrical and a more concentrated development of suburban districts would result.

The most absurd inconsistency of the council at present is the building of a street car line on Danforth avenue which will add value to all the territory within walking distance of the line and fill that territory with workmen's homes; while at the same time the aldermen seem disposed to leave the area outside the tax limits; and, if Ald. Dunn's advice is followed, to stimulate epidemic disease by compelling the people to rely on well water instead of our extra pure super-chlorinated lake supply.

### DOUBTFUL BLESSING.

We are asked to throw up our hats because on and after July 1, 1915, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company will have no funded debt. To quote Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, the road will be foreclosed proof. The shareholders are to be congratulated, but where do the public get off?

We can foresee many vicious melons in the years to come. We can foresee the company paying ten per cent. dividends on the common stock instead of four per cent. on bonds; we can foresee its "surplus" apparently grow less, but why should we rejoice? Issuing ten per cent. stock in lieu of four per cent. bonds may or may not be a good thing for the company and its big financiers. It will reduce the "fixed charges," undoubtedly, but of what benefit is that to the people if greater charges—greater because not fixed—have to be paid, or, as a matter of fact, are paid, out of the earnings every year.

So long as the present extortionate discriminatory rates are effective, the patrons of the road will not care a continental whether their money goes to bondholders or stockholders. It will be time for their hats to go up when the rates come down.

### DO NOT DISTURB THE TRUSTS.

Squirm and squeal as it may, when branded by the religious press as a "liquor organ," The Globe, we hope, will contain itself when we point out that it is the most reactionary organ of the trusts in all Canada. Heretofore it has contented itself, like other trust newspapers, with defending, as they severally arose, the great monopolies which menace the country, but now it frankly holds a brief in defence of all monopoly, and under the caption, "What the Trusts Dread," we read:

The only effective means yet devised for dealing with the trusts is to let them alone. That supreme triumph of legislative achievement is possible only among a people sufficiently discerning to know that trusts are not in themselves evils—that the evils are excessive prices and small wages, the trusts being incidental. Letting the trusts alone effectively prevents excessive prices. These can be levied only where government interferes and prevent the people from suffering from purchasing exorbitance.

One might as well argue that hydrophobia is the evil and the mad dog but a harmless incident. "Abolish hydrophobia," says The Globe, in substance, "and the mad dog will give you no concern." But the sensible man

kills the dog. He kills the animal afflicted with rabies, not always for what he has done, but because of the power for mischief which he possesses. So the trust is objectionable because it has power which should not be lodged in the hands of a single corporation. The monopoly may not unduly enhance prices to the consumer—on the contrary, it may reduce them unduly. Selling at or below cost for a time, it may strangle competition, and the people, deluded by trust organs always preaching the gospel of cheapness, fall into the trap. The monopoly often pays extravagant salaries, especially when bent on ruining a rival concern, but that does not make it a beneficial institution.

The feeling of English-speaking free men against monopolies is deep-seated and of long standing. To them it matters little whether the monopoly is brought about by a royal grant or by a combination of capital; they resent the power of the monopoly to fix prices and wages, quite apart from its exercise of that power.

But not only are the consumers of its products, the men upon its pay roll, and the producers of its raw material, at the mercy of the trust, but by the great economies it can practice, thru having no competition to contend with, it can make it impossible for the small manufacturer and the small trader to exist, and thus work a silent but far-reaching revolution in the body politic. According to The Globe, the Standard Oil Trust would be unobjectionable. That trust has greatly reduced the price of oil, has always been a good paymaster, and does not rely at all upon a protective tariff. Yet the supreme court of Ohio found its monopoly a menace to the country. In State v. Standard Oil Company, 49 O. S. 397, it is said:

A society in which a few men are the employers, and the great body are merely employees or servants, is not the most desirable in a republic, and it should be as much the policy of the state to multiply the numbers engaged in independent pursuits or in the profits of production, as to cheapen prices to the consumer. Such policy would tend to an equality of fortunes among the citizens, and would be as desirable in the republic, and lessen the amount of pauperism and crime.

There may be some trusts which would no longer be supreme if the protection of the tariff was taken away, but many of the most powerful monopolies are quite independent of tariffs and tariff changes. Are these to be let alone?

There was a great beating of tomatoes three years ago when Hon. Mackenzie King put thru parliament legislation respecting combines, trusts and mergers. It was hailed as supreme and triumphant, but accomplished nothing. Now we are told no law is needed.

Whoever and whatever the trust may dread, we venture to say that they certainly do not dread The Toronto Globe.

### AURORA WANTS NO ADVICE.

The Aurora Banner is frightfully indignant because The Toronto Telegram showed up the coalition of reactionary Conservatives and still more reactionary Liberals, to defeat the extension of the hydro-electric power system by the suppression of facts and the misrepresentation of figures. After approving the bylaw, which they were told would obviate the expenditure of a large sum for a hydro-electric substation, the astonished citizens of Aurora now find themselves up against another bylaw with money to spend which they never heard of before. As we remarked, they have five years to find out where they are at.

The Banner declares that Aurora has been trying for two years to get a price from the Hydro-Electric Commission and has only been able to do so when the Metropolitan made an offer. This does not consist with the fact that the Metropolitan made its offer to square with the rates that were in everybody's mouth in the North York district. The Banner knows that hydro rates get cheaper all the time, as other towns join in or increase their consumption. The increased consumption in Toronto practically cut prices in half for Aurora in two years, while the co-operation of Newmarket and the extension of the service over the Uxbridge and Port Perry district still further reduced prices for Aurora, and they would continue to fall as consumption grew. The Banner seems to have been afraid if Aurora joined the union. We quite agree with The Banner that Aurora is capable of mismanaging its own affairs without any advice or interference from the city papers, but we doubt the wisdom of rejecting good advice when it is offered for nothing.

### CROP PRODUCTIVITY.

Ambassador Page was recently reported to have advised the British farmer to visit America if he wanted to learn about farming. This counsel may have been justified if extent of territory is the main feature of scientific agriculture—it was far from accurate if quality and yield of crops is the test of farming. Not long ago the United States Department of Agriculture published in one of its Crop Reports a table of the index figures showing the relative productivity of thirty different countries. These figures were based on six crops—wheat, oats, rye, barley, corn and potatoes—comprising the bulk of crop production in most countries of the world.

In order to ascertain the index fig-

### Big Rush for Ex. Tickets

Money flowed into the office of the Canadian National Exhibition yesterday. It was the first day of the sale of six-for-a-dollar tickets. Over \$25,000 was received. Several purchases were blocks of \$1000 worth of tickets. Last year the first day's sale brought in \$20,000.

ures the average yield per acre for a series of years was obtained and these average yields were reduced to their percentage of the average yield of all the countries examined. The percentages for each country were combined and weighted in proportion to the relative acreage of the various crops in each country to obtain the index number of production. Taking 100 as representing the weighted average of all countries the eight leading nations were: Belgium with 221, Switzerland 202, Netherlands 190, United Kingdom 177, Germany 169, Denmark 168, New Zealand 167 and Egypt 161. Canada was tenth with 138 and the United States seventeenth with 108. Then followed fifteen other countries in diminishing amounts, including India 84, Australia 76, Russia 71-2 and ending with Tunis 37. Agriculture in the United Kingdom, it is plain, has nothing to learn from the United States in the matter of productivity.

### The Philosopher of Folly

By Sherwood Hart  
THE ALSO-RAN.

When we raise our swelling anthems to the leaders in life's race, when we stretch our vocal bellows till they bust, shouting praises of the people who have won a foremost place in the piling up of wisdom, fame or dust, let us not forget the fellow who has done his level best, who has trudged on bravely, gamely, undismayed, who he's seen of his dreams of winning all knocked double gully-west, as he plugged along the hot and heavy grade. He looks nothing like a hero as we meet him on the street—there's a weary, careworn look about his face; but also he knows he's beaten; he will not admit defeat if he runs a long race until he dies. His toes are looking seedy and his shoes are poor and worn; he will dodge an old friend's notice if he can—but he's never been a quitter since the day that he was born, and he's still, each inch and ounce of him, a man! The rain and the snow, and under with the pain and the distress for which he may or may not be to blame with spirit and grit and courage he will stagger on and face the music till the finish of the game. And so his teeth clinches and he humps along the till he's up against the devils of life and the prize for which he struggles toward the prize for which he fails breathe a blessing on the man who will not quit.

Grocers' Day at the Falls tomorrow. Adults \$1.50. Children 75c.

### FEARING SCOLDING GIRL ENDED LIFE

Masie Lynch Went Over Niagara Falls on Night of July 4.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., July 12.—(Special.)—The body of Masie Lynch, the 16-year-old girl who disappeared on the night of July 4, was taken from the river at the Canadian Maid of the Mist landing today. The girl lived with her aunt, Miss Mary Casey, on a carnival of a fraternal organization on July 4 and started for her home at 11.30 p.m.

"I would rather go over the falls than home to be scolded by auntie for being out 'til late," she told girl friends she was with, according to a story they told the police.

At four o'clock on the morning of July 5 two tourists saw a young woman carried over the American Falls. The police believe that it was the Lynch girl.

### IMPEACHMENT OF CHINESE MINISTERS

Charges Follow Conclusion of Contract for an Austrian Loan.

PEKING, July 14.—(Can. Press.)—The house of representatives today passed the first reading of bills impeaching the minister of war, Tuan Chi Jui, who is the acting premier, and the ministers of finance and the navy, Chow Hsueh-Hel and Liu Kuang-Hsun, respectively.

The charges against the ministers of war and finance are in connection with the conclusion of the contract for an American loan. The minister of the navy is charged with acting unconstitutionally.

Another bill, impeaching the cabinet collectively, also passed its first reading.

### DROWNED IN EFFORT TO SAVE CHILDREN

George Ochterlony Sank in Lake Off Oakville—Children Rescued.

OAKVILLE, July 14.—George Ochterlony was drowned in Lake Ontario, off Howard avenue, Oakville, shortly before 12 o'clock today while swimming out to save two children in a punt which was drifting out into the lake. The body was found.

He was married only a few months ago. He came here and bought property in the spring. The children were brought back in a boat.

### TREES DON'T TAKE VERY LONG TO GROW

Wm. T. Cox, State Forester of Minnesota, Upsets General Belief.

THREE CORDS AN ACRE  
Is Poplar's Fast Growth on Heavy Black Loam of North Section.

Concerning the growth of trees Mr. William T. Cox, state forester of Minnesota, has lately given some very encouraging information. Many erroneous ideas are abroad as to the time necessary for trees to achieve any conceivable size, we are told. A lumberman will tell you that it takes anywhere from one hundred to three hundred years for a tree to attain maturity; or he will tell you that pine woods will never grow again. Investigative proves that trees that have stood in the forest for one hundred to three hundred years have probably done all their growing in the first 50 or 75 years. Afterwards they merely exist.

In the matter of growing trees, nature can be assisted just as in growing grass or grain. In obtaining figures to show how various species grow, Mr. Cox takes his observations from his own State of Minnesota.

On heavy soil a dense stand of white pine, approximately 60 years old, was found growing at the rate of 1100 board feet per acre per year. In another locality north of Lake Superior a 30-year stand growing on rocky land was adding 1000 board feet per acre per year and on sandy lands further south a growth of only 500 or 600 feet is indicated.

Poplar is Fast Tree.

Poplar is the hardest tree for rapid growth. On the heavy black soils of Northern Minnesota, where the tree attains its best form, it frequently grows at the rate of 1500 feet per acre per year, or approximately three cords. There are in this state four distinct types of soil, all of which affect the growth of trees. There are the heavy loam, where growth is most rapid; the rocky, gravelly lands in more rapid; the sandy, where growth is extremely slow.

Far from pine not reproducing, as many people believe, there are hundreds of thousands of acres growing into excellent timber, and equally large areas of thirty young spruce, larch, cedar, poplar and birch. The pine is growing at a rate that produces a cord of lumber at the age of 30 or 50 years.

Poplar is growing at a rate that produces a cord of lumber at the age of 30 or 50 years.

People Will Change Attitude.

"I am positive," concludes Mr. Cox, "that as soon as people realize what a really short time it takes for young trees to grow into useful material and what a lot of young forest areas, growing up in our great forest areas, there will be a much better attitude towards tree prevention; there will be more numerous and extensive plantations, better care will be given the groves and woodlands in private ownership, and stronger support will be given to various branches of government dealing with this important subject."

### REACH AGREEMENT NEXT CONFERENCE

Mayor Hocken Sanguine Over Result of Negotiations With Sir Wm. Mackenzie.

"I have had a lengthy conference with Sir William Mackenzie this afternoon upon the purchase of the Toronto Railway Co. and Toronto Electric Light properties, and we have only one item to agree upon," said Mayor Hocken yesterday afternoon.

"We will have another conference on Thursday, when I expect we will be in full agreement, and I can wire the agreement to come to Toronto at once and value the properties."

Mayor Hocken has called a special meeting of the city council for tomorrow afternoon to pass a bylaw for the offering of the debentures at 4 1/8 per cent, instead of 5 per cent.

### PREFERRED JAIL TO WORKING ON FARM

Immigrant Refused to Carry Out Contract With Wolfe Island Farmer.

KINGSTON, July 14.—(Special.)—Rather than work out his time with a farmer, Charles Stone, aged 19, and brought out from the old country under an agreement with G. H. Hunter, immigration agent, to work for William Cope, farmer, Wolfe Island, who paid the sum of \$30 for his passage, went to jail for eight days. He was charged with violating contract.

After working 20 days, Stone quit his job, stating that he did not like work on the farm and wanted a job in a city.

County Magistrate Allison heard the case.

### SAVED CHILD FROM DEATH BY FLAMES

Young Woman Tore Off Skirt and Put Out Blaze.

KINGSTON, July 14.—(Special.)—When four-year-old Johnny Briggs set fire to himself while playing in a lot near home he would have been burnt to death had not a young man and woman passing at the time heard his cries. The young woman tore off her skirt and the young man wrapped it around the youngster and in this way the flames were distinguished and the badly burned, the child's life was saved.

### PLANS TO REDUCE INFANT MORTALITY

Chief of Children's Bureau in Washington Promulgates Bulletin.

CLEAN MILK SUPPLY  
Organization of Little Mother Leagues Important Phase of Campaign.

American cities have outstripped the rural districts in the race to reduce infant mortality in the United States. The children's bureau at Washington, of which Miss Julia C. Lathrop of Chicago is the director, has just completed its first annual bulletin on baby saving campaigns, which shows not only that most children's diseases are preventable, but that the mortality rate in New York and Philadelphia, where systematic campaigns have been carried on, has been reduced 30 to 40 per cent. in recent years. It is the intention of Miss Lathrop to develop the present bulletin into a complete manual of municipal and philanthropic activities in the direction of child welfare.

The present bulletin asserts that public health is purchasable and that only a lack of adequate funds for carrying out preventive measures intelligently hampers the work of tremendous improvements in child welfare throughout the whole country.

Miss Lathrop has set forth in the bulletin a detailed description of the various features of a successful baby saving campaign.

On these points the bulletin says: "It is estimated that a baby nursed by its mother has approximately ten times the chance to live than a bottle-fed baby has. All welfare workers, therefore, are advised to encourage mothers to make every effort to carry out the most important maternal duty. 'A clean milk supply is a fundamental need. The ideal is: Nothing short of clean milk for everybody. But we need the prompt remedy of bad milk conditions is more urgent in its relation to the welfare of babies than that of adults, since dirty milk is largely responsible for the occurrence of diarrhoea and enteritis, the most frequent causes of death among infants. The remedy lies in the intelligent and effective inspection of farms, the means of transportation and the shops where milk is sold and in ordinances governing the sale of dipped or loose milk."

Milk Stations.

"A constantly increasing number of cities of all sizes are establishing milk stations and dispensing milk, whether pure or whole milk certified, modified, pasteurized or sterilized milk to mothers of babies. Such milk stations are maintained at: Albany, Dayton, Detroit, Hartford, Honolulu, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo.; Lawrence, Mass.; Louisville, Lowell, Milwaukee, Newark, New Bedford, New Haven, New York, Peoria, Pittsburgh, Providence, Rochester, Saint Louis, Springfield, Ohio, Waterbury, Wilkes-Barre, Worcester, Yonkers, Utica.

"Milk station is simply a room sufficiently large to accommodate the patrons and equipped with a large ice box, a desk, some chairs and a table. An ordinary store is suitable for a station, and sometimes, as in the case of the station at Utica, N.Y., a school room may be used for the purpose. The station is usually under the charge of a nurse, and a physician is in attendance at stated intervals.

"Baby clinics are an almost inevitable outgrowth of the milk stations. It becomes apparent at once that many of their babies must be bottle fed. Sometimes the clinic is established by the wholly voluntary service of doctors, who examine every baby presented at the milk station, weigh it, prescribe its diet and tell the mother when to bring it back.

"It is the opinion in some cities that 'baby nurses,' sometimes called 'lactating nurses,' should take precedence over all other forms of welfare work. The duties of such nurses brought up in the clinics, and in general welfare work in connection with the babies in the congested districts.

Special Nurses.

"Municipalities are just beginning to awaken to the importance of prenatal care of expectant mothers, and to understand that much of the waste of life is due to causes that were operative before the baby was born. Some cities have special maternity nurses who give all her time to these cases; other cities direct the general nurses to take charge of them.

"Since it is useless to send pure, clean milk into a dirty home to be handled by an ignorant mother or old child, instruction of the mother before and after the birth of the baby is a necessary feature of the milk station work. The instruction is often supplemented by public lectures.

"The value of training school girls,

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### WILL EXPROPRIATE VICTORIA PARK

Owner Wants Quarter Million for Property and Matter Goes to Arbitration.

Commissioner Chambers recommended to the parks and exhibition committee that \$25,000 be expended in roadwork paved roads for the Humboldt boulevard from Queen street to Bloor street, and \$2000 on trees and shrubs. He explained that this would carry out the agreement with Home Smith. He added that the paving of this stretch of roadway would connect up with other paved roadways practically to Dundas street. The recommendation was adopted.

Victoria Park, which is on the lake shore, at the end of spur line beyond Scarborough Beach, is to be expropriated. It contains about 16 acres, and is now occupied by the forest school. The owner, H. P. Eckardt, wants \$250,000, a sum Commissioner Forman considers too high.

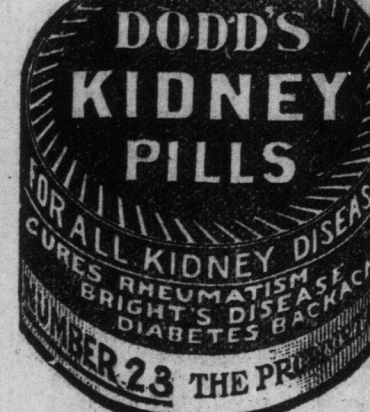
Controller McCarthy advised the purchase of the east corner of Queen street and Kingston road, and Ald. Ryding advised the purchase of a small building space east of St. John's Church on Dundas street. Commissioner Chambers is to report on both. A drinking fountain, made of Roman stone, is to be placed in Queen's Park, north of the parliament buildings. It will cost \$270.

The city being without a tree and shrub nursery, 25 acres of the industrial farm is to be utilized for that purpose.

### CONSTANTINOPLE IS FULL OF ACTIVITY

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 14.—(Can. Press.)—The greatest military activity prevails here, and troops, artillery and provisions are being brought across the Bosphorus from Asia Minor. Destruction of villages by the retreating Bulgarians has created a bitter feeling here.

The Porte is in communication with Belgrade, Athens and Bucharest and is said to have received assurances that neither Greece, Serbia nor Roumania will conclude an armistice without consulting Turkey.



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