

# THE TORONTO WORLD

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

## THE NEWSPAPERS AND POLITICS.

Newspapers play, or ought to play, an important part in politics. They did formerly in Canada, and it is to be hoped they will again. In the United States, the average newspaper has lost a lot of its political influence, and the monthly magazines have picked it up. Outside of a few virile newspapers, the great bulk of the good editorial work for better government in the States is now contained in the monthly magazines, and is contributed by writers well known to the public. The writers are effective, and their names, as they become known, carry increasing weight and influence. This fact brings up the question of what is called "personality in journalism," a topic discussed in *The Atlantic Monthly* for September. In the course of a review of two biographies, recently issued in the United States—one, the life of Charles A. Dana of *The New York Sun*, the other of Mr. Godkin, late editor of *The New York Nation*, we read:

Mr. Dana's biographer quotes an utterance of his in reply to those who were lamenting 35 years ago that "the day for personal journalism is gone by, and that impersonal journalism will take its place:

"Whenever, in the newspaper profession," said *The Sun*, "a man rises up who is original, strong and bold enough to make his opinions a matter of consequence to the public, there will be personal journalism; and whenever newspapers are conducted only by commonplace individuals, whose views are of no consequence to anybody, there will be nothing but impersonal journalism."

"And this is the essence of the whole question."

Further on, the writer says:

The journalist whose work expresses his personality must, of all men, come out into the open, and bear the brunt of his independence. This is a quality which deserves all the praise it gets, yet the moment a man of independent spirit does something radically different from what is expected of his kind, his motives fall under suspicion.

We believe that if there were more personality in the newspapers of Canada, more personal writing and more personal responsibility for what is written, there would be much better government in this country. The newspapers, as a class, or as an instrument, are no longer champions of public rights. The newspapers have largely gone into the service of corporations, and, as a consequence, personal journalism is denounced, and public men who disregard public rights and public morals feel safe in continuing that course of conduct.

Let anyone go over the daily press of this country, and see who have control, and find out what its alliances are with corporations, and they will get a better insight into the real cause of the decadence in public life, in public morals and in progressive government, than they can get in any other direction.

In former days in Canada, George Brown was a journalist of personality. The old *Globe* was filled with the views and the methods of George Brown, and to his name was not signed to the article, everybody knew whose views were being expressed.

Since his time, and since his newspaper passed into other control, the very opposite appears to be the case, and, as a consequence, *The Globe* is now an apologist for everything that an editor with strong personal character ought to condemn. When a newspaper passes into the hands of an interest or of a group of capitalists, who desire to further their ends by the aid of newspapers—and journalism is now getting to be one of the recognized instruments of the great capitalist and the great exploiters of the public—the first requirement is to put the newspaper they have captured into the hands of men without any personality, or who uphold what they call "impersonal journalism." No man with any personality could stand for the things that a newspaper of this kind has to defend; and so a man is selected who can deal in platitudes, who can argue on both sides of the question, and whose deliverances lack "the one clear call" that is the true mark of an aggressive political leader, whether in journalism or in parliament.

None of the newspapers in this country that to-day are the open advocates of the capitalists or the secret enemies of public rights, are edited by men of any marked personality. They like to write the merest commonplaces and to muddle a question, or to leave the situation very much as it is, and to do this behind the shield of "impersonality"; they take good care to abuse any man who brings a personal element into journalism, and who goes in for straight-from-the-shoulder criticism of men and methods.

And the corporations either own the great bulk of Canadian newspapers, or hold them by job printing, or in other ways, and the very weaknesses in political life which some of these newspapers deplore, and which they attribute to other causes, are largely due to their lack of virility in the newspapers themselves, and to their dependence on great interests. If there are ministers of the crown who have disgraced themselves, and yet who are not disposed to get out of public life, it is because of newspaper editors who have not the courage that they should have; and if political leaders have not the lieutenants that some of their newspaper critics think they ought to have, it is because nobody any longer expects direct and pointed newspaper criticism. Newspapers, for the most part, hand out only platitudes.

Our newspapers have also forgotten, or are trying to forget, that the strength of a newspaper is its subscribers, the public, and that a newspaper's first duty is to the public. Having conveniently forgotten this view of their relation to the public, they have found a way of serving their masters and owners who seek to raid the people. No journalist of strong personality can hold his position and betray the people. But the weakling tools of the new owners of the bulk of the newspaper press can afford to do it all the time, if they can mask behind platitudes, and if they can cry that a lion is in the path. They hate personal journalism.

## THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Active hostility towards the new Australian tariff has been exhibited by the British ministerial press. This, of course, is not surprising since the average free trader is totally unable to understand how the system that commands itself to him can possibly fail to command interest elsewhere. If he were able to appreciate the position of Canada, Australia or indeed of any young nation, the very natural desire they all have to establish and promote native industries, he might in process of time become more tolerant and less opinionative. Countries that to-day are in an early stage of development are simply following in the footsteps of older communities, such as the United States and Germany, where they declare that the encouragement of native manufactures is a necessary national policy which can only be accomplished by protective

legislation. What would happen without that safeguard can be seen from the history of the great Canadian copper and nickel deposits. Had these vast national assets been rightly handled there would not be in evidence today the sorry spectacle that can be seen everywhere, of trainloads of roughly smelted ores being sent out of the country to be refined in United States territory and then exported from United States ports as a United States product. A wiser policy would have built up a vast Canadian industry to the corresponding advantage of this province and the Dominion generally.

Protection built up the industries of the United States and Germany and the argument that in the former it has also resulted in the rise of combinations and trusts is irrelevant. These organizations exist in free trade Britain and the most that can be said of the protective system of that country is

that it has created conditions more favorable for their growth. But these conditions are not necessary accompaniments of a protective system and for them the political methods of the United States are much more truly responsible. Canada and Australia can easily enough encourage native industries and at the same time secure themselves against capitalist tyranny by careful regard of the public interest.

Mr. Deakin, the commonwealth premier, clearly explained his position at the imperial conference. "First of all," he said, "you should consider your own industries, your own production and your own people and impose whatever duties you think fit in regard to them. Only after that should you undertake to go further and enter upon the question of preference, when you see it to be to your advantage to do so." That is the only principle on which a protective tariff can be based and rightly regarded there is nothing antagonistic to imperial concerns in it. Neither Canada nor Australia can, for many years to come, do without imported manufactured articles and ample markets exist and must exist for the operation of an imperial preference. This fact free traders conveniently forget. They always assume that the object of a wise protective tariff is to confine all foreign trade to exports. Even the most highly protected countries are large importers and whatever the duties may be, a preferential tariff in favor of imperial trade cannot but be and remain a valuable concession calculated to promote the solidarity of the empire.

## BRITISH POLITICS.

At one period of the British parliamentary session, the position of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's government appeared to have lost touch with the original strength. The contemptuous rejection of the Irish council bill by the Nationalist party and the impossibility of reconciling the conflicting interests involved in the reconstitution of the university system undoubtedly impaired the prestige of the ministry. On the other hand, the action of the Nationalists removed Ireland for a time from the sphere of practical politics, and left the government free to tackle land reform, the question of all others which affords the best vantage ground for the coming campaign against the house of lords.

The plan of attack has now been sufficiently disclosed to enable its main lines to be gauged. Next session will see the introduction of another English education bill in closer touch with the demands of the Non-conformists; temperance advocates will be placated and enthused by a sweeping licensing bill; another attempt will be made to encourage the movement for small land holdings, coupled with proposals for housing reform in relief of congested city districts, and a scheme will be broached for the reorganization of the port of London under a public board. With the Liberal party united on these important measures, and its various sections consolidated in support of each other, the issues between the two houses will be clearly defined for submission to the verdict of the people.

## LABOR'S DAY OFF

Continued From Page 1.

workers, who displayed a beautiful specimen of marble. Bywood's band led the international bricklayers of 140 members. The temperers had a fine pair of heavy horses to denote their calling with Provost's band to live their step. Ice drivers and helpers, a new union, had 10 on line.

A second section of the Cadets' Band preceded the clergymen, 250 strong, with a handsome glass covered float, showing specimens of their handiwork.

Carriage and wagon workers, the brewery workers, with Queen's Own Band, made another strong muster. Furriers' union were quite conspicuous with Jap parasols, and 60 upholsterers with a number of men giving a public exhibition of their work, and next, followed by the gliders and picture frame workers, 100 strong.

The bakers in snowy white uniforms headed by a monster wedding cake and a band came in for attention. Boot and shoe workers with the various employes associated with the leather trade completed the file.

The rear of the procession was composed of various industrial and commercial displays. The carpenters and piano workers did not take part, whilst the painters went to St. Catharines to join their comrades from the States and other points in Canada in a parade there.

## LABOR DAY SPORTS.

Winners in Various Events Contested at the Exhibition Grounds.

## At Forty

Some of the signs that life has passed its zenith appear. Exertion is followed by fatigue and the body is not quite so fit next morning—and the beginning of that slow decline is commenced which culminates at 70.

At 40, men and women should be careful. Nature needs a little help, and no remedy equals Perrozene as a health giving and blood purifying food element to rebuild the nervous system.

In this way the decline that sets in at 40 is postponed by Perrozene. The vital fluid is renewed, surplus vigor is created, the nervous system is invigorated. With increased appetite, sound sleep and strong nerves, you are bound to feel better—push yourself surely feel healthy by producing new blood, try it every day, just one tablet before meals, 50c per box at all dealers.

## Political Intelligence

A despatch to *The World* from Brockville says: The return of Mr. Graham to the Dominion Parliament at the by-election is assured and the only question is whether he will get the seat by acclamation or be compelled to fight for it at the polls. The former outcome is most probable, as there is very little talk of opposition, considering that it is a comparatively safe Liberal riding, especially for a Dominion cabinet minister. Mr. Derbyshire had well over 200 majority in the last general election with an ex-M. P. opposing him.

Both parties unquestionably have their eyes on the legislature seat. Naturally, the Liberals are desirous of retaining it, but the Conservatives feel that their candidate should be sent to Toronto unopposed if no opposition is offered to Mr. Graham, especially so as the Liberal opposition in the legislature is weak. They also argue that the interest of the riding would be better served for the remaining term of the present government by having a representative to the right of the Speaker. In the case of a contest, notwithstanding the Liberal majority, the odds are thought to be in favor of a Whittemore support. With the prestige of the 1905 Mr. Graham defeated Mr. Donovan by only a narrow majority. Since then Mr. Donovan has gained strength wonderfully through the riding. It is a safe guessing he will be the choice of the party convention, and it is thought he will show no unwillingness to accept the honor. In a formal way names have been mentioned on the other side, including William A. Lewis, barrister,

brother of the late member for Dufferin, and D. W. Downey, merchant, and an ex-mayor of Brockville. At present the parties are engaged feeling the pulse of each other in a quiet way before conventions are called to determine definitely what courses will be pursued. Announcement of the issue of the writ for the Dominion election is expected any time. Mr. Graham's local paper says the writ was to have been issued on Friday, but the absence of the Speaker from his home in Windsor necessitated a delay. The Ontario vacancy will engage the attention of Premier Whitney on his return from England. If the worst comes to the worst the Brockville Conservatives are prepared to fight to the finish in both elections.

The latest bouquet thrown at W. F. Maclean comes in an editorial in yesterday's Mail:

The aspirants for cabinet positions, the appointments of George Graham from the Ontario Legislature to the railway department by the government and the subsequent resignation of these gentlemen are somewhat numerous. One of them, Mr. Archie Campbell, of Centre York, has served the party with arduousness in the federal field, and was supposed to be the favorite. Another, Mr. Maclean, Archie Campbell's neighbor in South York, had a very thorough boom from one of the Toronto papers. At a particular stage in the campaign it looked as if Mr. Maclean might be called upon by Sir Wilfrid.

## TWO GREAT N.Y. PARADES OF ORGANIZED WORKERS

Drizzling Rain Mars Gotham's View—No Parade in Chicago.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A drizzling rain, which began to fall early in the morning, and continued without cessation during the forenoon, was not permitted to entirely mar New York's celebration of Labor Day.

Two great parades of organized workers had been planned—one by the Central Federated Union and the other by the Consolidated Board of Business Agents.

Despite the soaking rain fully 25,000 marchers turned out and the rubbered, umbrella-topped processions proceeded over the lines of march laid out for them, through streets sparsely lined with drenched spectators. The Central Federated Union, with 18,000 men in the ranks, by far the better showing, the other organization mustering only 7,000 marchers. From all parts of the country comes the information that the last 12 months, and that the day was celebrated with enthusiasm. There have been fewer labor troubles during the year, only four serious strikes having been recorded during the year. Such other disputes as have arisen have been settled by arbitration. The general situation, through the country is good from a labor standpoint, wages, according to reports in the hands of the federal bureau of labor, were never so high in this country as now, nor were there ever so many men at work. Hours have shortened rather than lengthened, and the remuneration, according to government experts, has generally kept pace with the increased cost of living.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—For the first time since the inauguration of Labor Day, the great parade of the unions was omitted. Several weeks ago the various organizations decided to abandon the parade and devote to other uses the large amount of money which was formerly expended upon it. Business houses and factories generally were closed.

The day in Boston. BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Labor Day brought lowering skies to travelers in New England to-day and disappointing weather to the thousands of persons who had planned outdoor recreation. In this city the Building Trades Council and the Central Labor Union paraded. The telegraphers were given the right of the line in the Central Labor parade.

At Amherstburg. AMHERSTBURG, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—Labor Day here was the biggest of the kind ever held. Unions from Detroit, Windsor and surrounding towns were in the big parade.

At St. Thomas. ST. THOMAS, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—A great labor demonstration took place here to-day. At noon local unions and the labor organizations celebrated. The procession was unique, headed by the 19th Regiment Band, next in line was a floral railroad hand car running on electric road. This was followed by a complete railroad train, composed of a truck, engine, three flat cars and caboose. Mayor Lawrence was the engineer. Field sports were witnessed by three thousand people at Pinafire Park.

At Buffalo. BUFFALO, N.Y., Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather the labor men turned out in full force and their parade was probably the greatest labor pageant ever seen in this city. It being estimated that there were upwards of 15,000 men in line.

At the Soo. SAULT STE. MARIE, Sept. 2.—(Special.)—The labor unions took part in the proceedings to-day. A parade a mile in length formed at the government dock and took the principal part of the afternoon a program of sports took place. A contest between the Canadian Soo and Sault Ste. Marie was won by the Soo, 3 to 1.

At St. Catharines. ST. CATHARINES, Sept. 2.—A labor day demonstration was held in this city to-day, being participated in by unions from Lockport, N.Y.; Niagara Falls, Ont.; Hamilton, Brantford and St. Catharines. At noon a parade of over three thousand men was formed at the city park and marched to the athletic grounds, where the games were held and speeches delivered. Those who spoke were: Mayor Riddell, Rev. Geo. H. Smith, Rev. W. J. Crothers, Rev. N. I. Perry. A list

R. R. ELLIOTT,  
Secretary Labor Day Demonstration Committee.

## EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

### Trio of Millinery Offers

And they are all specially sought out to make Wednesday THE centre of attraction to exhibition visitors and home folks. Perfect fall styles, every one.

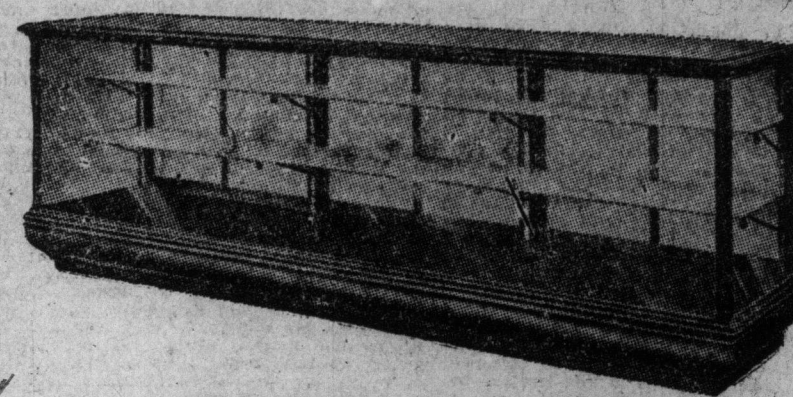
Ready-to-Wears, of fine pressed Felt flops and Dress shapes, effectively trimmed with shot silk, shot and plain ribbon velvet, wings, quills and ornaments, in black and colors, makes a stylish street hat for early fall. Made in our own workrooms. Price 2.98

Untrimmed Shapes, of fine fur felt, in hoods, cones, dress shapes, turbans and flops, in all the leading fall colors, including black and white. The price 1.25

Double Wings, of various styles, in white, brown and white, black and white, brown and green, and black. They make smart trimming for early fall Ready-to-wears. Low-priced, at 39c

MAIN FLOOR—YONGE STREET.

## T. EATON CO. LIMITED



Retail Merchants Visiting the Exhibition Should Not Fail to See Our Display of

## Silent Salesman Show Cases

In the PROCESS BUILDING. You may not be in the market at present, but if you have not already equipped your store with these fixtures, you will undoubtedly do so at some future time, and this will be a most favorable opportunity to look into the merits of our goods. If you will not be at the Exhibition, an inquiry to our factory will bring you our catalogue and prices.

## The D. R. McIntyre Furniture Co.

TILLSONBURG, ONT.

Money cannot buy better Coffee than Michie's finest blend Java and Mocha, 45c lb.

Michie & Co., Limited



## FURRIERS

H.M. Queen Alexandra and H.R.H. The Prince of Wales.

## A COMPLETE FUR CATALOGUE

Our Catalogue, showing the fur styles we have designed for the winter of 1907-8, is now ready to mail.

This Book of Fashions is by far the largest and most complete we have ever issued, its 72 pages illustrating garments of our own designs—styles that will be shown in no other catalogue. A copy of this book will be promptly mailed to any out-of-town address, on request, and a personal visit to our Fur warehouses will be welcomed by us.

HOLT, RENFREW & CO.  
5 King Street East

## Alcohol not needed

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a strong drink. As now made, there is not a drop of alcohol in it. It is a non-alcoholic tonic and alternative. Ask your own doctor about your taking this medicine for thin, impure blood. Follow his advice every time. He knows. Trust him. We have no secrets! We publish the formulae of all our preparations.

## ESTABLISHED JOHN CATT

### IF SPECIAL INTEREST TO VISITORS

Our reputation for value, known to Toronto town people are not Just now we are display of Fine Irish broidered Bed Spread of the stiffness of were secured by our lot at 20 per cent. They go to the reduction, a \$25.00 each.

### FINE H. S. TOWELS

Several dozens of back Towels, with stitched damask borders, clearing at \$25.00 each.

### DRESS FABRICS

A reputation in fabrics requires a lot, but we can't autumn's aggregate fabrics is well worth the effort. Among the prominently shown shades Plain Br. Striped and Plain, Checked and Plain and Striped, Tweeds, Phantom Stripes, Fancy H. S. one stripes, in Ch. and a great number all appropriate to

### SUIT MAKING

Our capacity for this season is not. Despite this, however, reaching the point, it will be in pleasure in a new it home when it always endeavor to must not leave a Place it this week

### TRAVELING RUGS AND WRAP SHAWLS

Of special interest to our city justly-known stock of fine Rugs at every price, representing CLEAN and FANCY TWEEDS, which are a great range of goods, OPERA HANDKERCHIEFS

### FINE WOOL AND BULK KNIT SHAWLS

Our stock of the exceptional in point quality. One of line of famous "Queen of Shepherds" and fitness, from EACH. MAIL ORDERS vantage

## JOHN CATT

King-street-Ont.

## STATE OF EXISTENCE

General Ian Ha of Force

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The fare, which will week, commenced military area in Plain. The troops being pitted against 20,000 men of all this being the Aldershot command.

Lieut.-Gen. Le der of the south thousand troops of an invader described as a "certain" upon whose forces a landing. The defense command of M erick stopford, posed to be the east coast and suitable for a "certain" upon whose forces a landing. The defense command of M erick stopford, posed to be the east coast and suitable for a "certain" upon whose forces a landing.

Reminding spirit led the their ground. military authorities announced the made to avoid and that the preservers, p molested.

Hotel Str. Lab will re-tember. Spec in. J. Taske CHILDREN

At midnight Mitchell and children, 9 and longing to Jo the Humber, tric light post in Sunnyside their home.

The committee in charge were Messrs. Verner, Proctor and Green. The prizes included silver cups, gold watches and carving sets.

They led the procession of school children into the square; each child carried a Union Jack. Patriotic songs were sung.

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