

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 33 YONGE STREET

COURTNEY LOVE, Manager of THE TORONTO WORLD, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE WORLD for each day in the month of September, 1907:

Sept. 1	.....40,870	Sept. 18	.....40,870
Sept. 2	.....40,870	Sept. 19	.....40,870
Sept. 3	.....40,870	Sept. 20	.....40,870
Sept. 4	.....40,870	Sept. 21	.....40,870
Sept. 5	.....40,870	Sept. 22	.....40,870
Sept. 6	.....40,870	Sept. 23	.....40,870
Sept. 7	.....40,870	Sept. 24	.....40,870
Sept. 8	.....40,870	Sept. 25	.....40,870
Sept. 9	.....40,870	Sept. 26	.....40,870
Sept. 10	.....40,870	Sept. 27	.....40,870
Sept. 11	.....40,870	Sept. 28	.....40,870
Sept. 12	.....40,870	Sept. 29	.....40,870
Sept. 13	.....40,870	Sept. 30	.....40,870
Sept. 14	.....40,870		
Sept. 1540,870		

Total net circulation for 30 days, 1,226,100

Net Average for 25 Days
41,608

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Net total, five Sundays 197,794

Net Average, Five Sundays
39,559

The foregoing figures include all papers actually sold and do not include damaged papers, samples or returned copies. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath, in and to the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 1st day of October, A. D. 1907.

(Sgd) **COURTNEY LOVE**,
A Commissioner, etc.

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

THE PROVINCE AND THE RAILWAYS.

There is a great gale of property all over this country, and Ontario is set in the very middle of it, but when you get down to details and go over the province, you find quite a number of towns, villages and farming districts, that are not flourishing as the people would like to see them. They say you can find abandoned farms in Bruce County, whence the people who formerly lived on them have gone to the Northwest and prospered there, and so with some of the towns in the Counties of Bruce and Grey, and in Huron County, and along the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific. These towns are not so prosperous as they might be, and several of their factories are moving away to larger places.

The World has been hearing these reports of stagnation and going back, and almost invariably the answer given to an enquiry for the cause of the stagnation has been "the railways"; that it is impossible to get anything into these towns or to ship out of these towns with any kind of certainty. For instance, within the last week, The World has come across instances where tile and brickmaker have been unable to get a car to ship out their product for two or three weeks at a stretch. The business of these little factories in various parts of the country absolutely depend on their being able to deliver the goods promptly. When they find a customer, and he is very urgent in his demand, and they can say that they will fill the order conditionally on getting cars. A few instances of this kind of delay takes the heart out of any business man, especially if he is a small business man in a somewhat out of the way place, so it ends in his picking up his stakes and getting out.

As a matter of fact, the Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific are treating this province in a most shabby manner. They are not giving the railway service they ought to give, and they are not supplying the cars needed for the reasonably prompt movement of goods. Mr. Hays and Mr. Shaughnessy seem to devote their attention to the exploitation of the west. Notwithstanding the fact that The World has pointed out the amount the companies receive from this province, they are content to leave the management of its railways and the character of the service they give to subordinate officials, who have neither the executive ability nor the necessary time at their disposal to give that care to the railway service which the business of the province demands.

We venture to say that hundreds of businesses and industries in this province are being destroyed thru lack of railway facilities—towns are going back and farming districts are going back.

In the Province of Quebec any little industry or any little town can go to headquarters, and apparently get all that they want, but Ontario is always being put off. You are told the matter will be referred to Montreal and that is the end of it.

There is a way to cure all these things, and that is thru the members of parliament and thru the Ontario Legislature.

If the people in these towns and counties called their members and put it right up to them that they must either resign or have the grievances rectified, these men would soon get busy. But at present nearly every member of parliament from this province devotes any energy he has to standing in with the railways, either for his own advantage or to get support at

his election. This he does instead of devoting his energy on behalf of the people whom he represents in parliament.

For instance, if the two or three members from Bruce went to Ottawa with the grievances of that county and laid them before the minister of railways and the prime minister, and threatened to ventilate them in parliament, something would be done, but as long as they sit mum in parliament and do not even disturb themselves at home, the railways ride over the whole country.

But there is another way of regulating these railways, as The World has often pointed out, and that is for those who sit in the legislature to insist on the government increasing the municipal tax on these railways. The railway that refuses to give proper service ought to be taxed. There seems to be no way of fighting these railways except by taxation. The railway commission is helping in this direction, but so far we have only heard of its investigating certain particular railway grievances of the people of Ontario. They imagine that their jurisdiction is confined to certain quarters. Our idea is that the railway commission ought to devote itself to a study of the railway questions of this province, and make an intelligent report on the railway requirements of Ontario. Mr. Whitney could assist materially in directing their energy in this direction, all the more since, at the present moment, Ontario is being treated in a most shameful manner by the two lines, not one-half of the necessary cars for the business are forthcoming, little factories and industries, villages and towns are being ruined because of lack of railway facilities, and public men, one and all, who undertake to represent the people, to deal with their grievances in parliament and in the legislature, are sitting mum on the job and are afraid to open their mouths or enter into the project.

The World's advice to any town or village that is suffering from this sort of stagnation is to call its members together, whether federal or local, and put this question to them—What do you intend to do?

MR. KIPLING ON IMMIGRATION.

The poet of the empire is disposed to think that Canada cannot, if she would, avoid taking up the "white man's burden." He points to a manifest destiny. Here in Canada is more than three million square miles inhabited by about six million people. The land is needed for mankind. He disputes our right, even our ability, to lock it up. There is one thing about Mr. Kipling, he has distinct views. We may disagree with them, but we cannot pretend to misunderstand them. They spell unrestricted immigration, tempered with an effort to get the British immigrants here first.

There is a school in Canada which holds to the theory that we should do little or nothing to encourage immigration, and that the surplus lands of the Northwest should be reserved for the descendants of the people of Eastern Canada. Another school favors rushing in all the people we can, and look forward to an influx so large as to supply the labor market and reduce wages. Between these extremes we find views tentative, uncertain, and, at times, involved as to be almost unintelligible. We are told that quality, not quantity, is to be looked for. But in just what does this "quality" consist?

There is not much dispute but that "quality" means "white." But does it include all possible white immigration? We hear contemptuous references to the Doukhobors and the Galicians. Some people think the Italians undesirable; some complain of the Russian Jews; some view with apprehension any immigration from the United States; The Hamilton Spectator objects to the French, and, by clear implication, to any people who favor separate schools. Who are left? In a general way we hear it said that only those are desired in Canada who are familiar with our laws, language and institutions. But we have two languages in Canada; we have the civil as well as the common law; and our form of government, with a constitutional monarchy, is one with which all Europe, except Russia, is familiar.

Even when we whittle down the permissible immigrants to those coming from the British Isles, we are met with the fact that they are not all of a class, and in some quarters there is a complaint that the Englishmen are less welcome than might be expected in Canada.

We cannot agree with Mr. Kipling in not opposing Asiatic immigration, but, until some of the restricted-immigration people get their ideas in better shape we can probably count on as desirable all healthy, intelligent, industrious white people, without regard to nationality or religion, who are willing to work hard, raise crops and pay their debts.

KEEPING THE WATER OUT.

The State of New York has passed an act known as the public-service commission law. It means business. It has grappled with the subject of government control of corporations in a thorough and scientific manner. Our Ontario Act is merely the old Railway Act with a few sections added in regard to municipalities and a number of sections clipped at random from the Dominion Railway Act, 1903, and the statutes of various American states. Our act is poorly drafted, and, up to date, it has been poorly executed.

The commissioners in New York are well paid, and they are provided with a first-class lawyer and all necessary inspectors and experts. No less than

Political Intelligence

The Sydney Record (Lib.), owned and edited by Alex Johnston, M. P., gives a big three-column box display to the following contribution to the history of what it terms "the Blair-Russell Plot":

"Dr. Kendall, M.L.A., who has occasionally spoken to The Record about the huge election plot of 1904, was asked what he thought of the Blair-Russell mystery, which appeared in the yesterday morning's Post, as taken from The Patriot of Dartmouth. Dr. Kendall said this reproduction was in part like the story he heard in Montreal immediately after the general election, but the most lurid features of this most colossal election-purchase plot don't appear in The Patriot's article.

"For instance, the intended purchase of three ministers of the crown, or their arrest on nomination day, charged with high crimes in office, if they refused to be purchased, is not mentioned in The Patriot's story. The famous telegram, 'Do your damndest,' is not set in. Nor is Mr. R. L. Borden's enigmatical telegram to The Montreal Gazette even mentioned. The names of a host of performers, and the parts they played, do not appear.

"In fact, this version of one of the most famous and wicked political crimes is like a play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out."

The Edmonton Bulletin (Liberal) seeks to make capital of the fact that neither Hon. R. P. Roblin, premier of Manitoba, nor Hon. Richard Cartwright, premier of British Columbia, showed up at the R. L. Borden meetings in Alberta. "Their absence was the more conspicuous as their coming had been advertised as one of the leading attractions of the tour," and added: "Mr. Roblin sent his regrets, but not a word from Mr. Roblin. Neither the regrets of Mr. Roblin nor the silence of Mr. Roblin will confirm the specious assurances that all is well and the absence of both camps, while the absence of both confirms the very general belief that an insidious revolution is brewing in those quarters. That Mr. Roblin should have been struck with sudden dumbness is itself suspicious. When we think of the fact that Mr. Roblin should 'regret to have to report' his inability to visit Alberta is equally suspicious. When did the spectacular Richard ever have to forego a previous journey on account of pressure of business.

Nor is this all. The Bulletin sees vision of a deep conspiracy. The western Conservatives, we are told, have given to Mr. Borden their ultimatum. He must either retire certain lieutenant, including Mr. Cartwright, or he must call a national convention. "Meanwhile," we are assured that "Mr. Roblin and Mr. McBride will remain in their own best clothes, leaving Mr. Borden to accumulate salutary experience as quickly as possible. When he has learned the salubrity of trying to sweeten the atmosphere with his own lotion will be time to recommend a brand manufactured by the convened chemists of the party."

The Montreal Herald (Liberal) has a traveling correspondent who contributes a daily column entitled "With Mr. Borden in the West." Writing from Calgary under date of the 7th inst., he says: "The land scandals which Mr. Borden and his friends are exploiting so carefully to begin with, the atmosphere of trying to sweeten the air, the fact that they could only get someone to lend them the money."

The Montreal Star (Independent-Conservative) Sir Wilfrid Laurier was who-beat-it in his praise of his chief lieutenant. And well he might be. Mr. Fielding is a survival in the political world. Most even the group of big men which was assembled about the premier at the outset of his career, Sir Oliver is dead. Mr. Blair is dead. Mr. Tarte and Mr. Sifton are out of the government.

\$300,000 is appropriated for his work.

The office of this commission are "open for business between the hours of 8 o'clock in the morning and 11 o'clock at night every day in the year." They are just now exposing the frightful loot which has been carried on by Ryan and his associates in the New York City street railways. These evils which exist in New York are largely the result of watered stock. The method is familiar. One company was capitalized at \$100,000,000. Then, of another road was acquired, and the consolidated company capitalized for perhaps ten times the combined original capital of the constituent companies. Then leases, agreements, naked franchises and the like were acquired and made the excuse for more millions of watered stock.

This sort of thing is going on every day in Canada, and it might be of value for us to find out what New York has done to put a stop to this species of robbery.

Section 55 of the New York statute forbids any franchise or right thereunder to be assigned, transferred or leased, or in any way affected by any agreement, except by leave of the commission. No corporation is allowed to hold or acquire more than 10 per cent. of the total capital stock issued by any other corporation. No corporation may issue "bonds, notes or other evidence of indebtedness until it shall have secured from the commission an order authorizing such issue and the amount thereof, and stating that, in the opinion of the commission, the use of the capital to be secured by the issue of such stock, bonds, notes or any other evidence of indebtedness is reasonably required for the said purposes of the corporation." In order to permit the commission to act intelligently, it may "hold such hearings and examine such witnesses, books, papers, documents or contracts as it may deem of importance in enabling it to reach a determination."

This not only applies to railways, street car companies, sleeping car companies, freight companies and freight line companies, but it also applies to all companies distributing and selling gas (natural or manufactured) for light, heat or power, and to all companies generating or distributing electricity for light, heat or power.

At the last session of the Dominion Parliament, the Bell Telephone Company of Canada was allowed without investigation or conditions to increase its capital stock from ten million to thirty million dollars, and every day great corporations are issuing stock. Sometimes the stock has value, and then a few big stockholders cut the melon; sometimes it is watered and worthless, and then it is unloaded for good money upon the people.

In New York, the commission has no power to authorize the capitalization of a consolidated company in any sum to exceed the par value of the constituent companies, and it is the duty of the commission, before permitting any stock to be issued, to satisfy itself that the money is actually needed for the legitimate use of the company, and it is its business to see that the money is so applied.

This New York law makes it the business of the commission to get out and hunt up the lawbreakers and to see that they are punished. They are not supposed to sit up like judges waiting for someone to hunt them up. They do not adjourn for two months at a time or go on junkets to the seaside with the representatives of corporations.

It might be well for the Ontario Government to get a copy of this New York statute and to introduce some needed reforms in this province. We fear it is useless to give any such advice to the Dominion Government.

ment. Sir William Mulock and Sir Louis Davies have gone to the bench. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick has come and gone. Sir Richard Cartwright has retired to the senate. There were giants in those days; but of them all, Mr. Fielding is the one who has survived. That he is the heir apparent to-day is largely the work of exclusion; for if the mantle were not to fall upon his shoulders, it would be difficult to name another minister who could safely go under it without fear of smothering.

Guelph Herald (Conservative): The Conservative party places a high value on Canadian citizenship, and considers that the country confers greater favor on those who settle in the Dominion than they offer by coming here. The present government has acted as if it was a debtor to every creature who reached our shores. It has gathered immigrants indiscriminately. It has begged for them. It has paid fabulous sums for them to real and imaginary corporations. It has given them land in community grants as they have desired, without considering whether the conditions created were for the advantage of the country at large. It has done among other things, it has encouraged the Doukhobor communities, with their crazy pilgrimages, their continual complaints and their absolute refusal to become Canadians in any desirable sense.

The Fredericton Gleaner (Conservative), weary of Premier Robinson's inability to appoint an attorney-general for the Province of New Brunswick, writes on Friday, the following advertisement:

WANTED
An attorney-general. Must have passed the law students' entrance examinations. Salary \$175 a month, with liberal traveling and other expenses, guaranteed till election, which will be held in the month of June. A bit, be deferred as long as four months. This we are prepared to do if the applicant will accept of William Pugsley or his agent at Montreal.

The Conservatives at Cranbrook, B.C., have gotten behind A. E. Watts, who is starting a campaign for clean politics. He is printing the names of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberals to co-operate, and every Conservative organization throughout the country will be asked to parallel the offer made by Mr. Watts for the riding of Kootenay. He says: "To prove my sincerity, and to shield a part of British Columbia from the shameful stigma of the crying disgrace of Canada which makes her appear as a harlot among the clean nations of the earth, I will offer \$5000 reward for information leading to the conviction and unseating of any member of parliament that may be elected in the Kootenay by the aid of bribery or corruption, whether he be of any party, or conservative, or of any other party."

Hannah Theakston of Toronto has started an action against her husband, Alfred R. Theakston, for alimony. She is asking \$12 a week until the trial, and also for the custody and control of her child Lillian.

Advanced Money.
The Turner Lumber Co. of 25 Toronto-street has begun an action against Donald McDonald of Wyebridge to recover \$40,000 balance on moneys advanced by the company to McDonald.

Balance on Account.
Charles Rodman Williams of Toronto is seeking to recover \$278.43, the balance on account for goods sold and delivered to A. Blackwell. A writ has been issued to enforce the claim.

Overdue Exchange.
Unpaid bills of exchange amounting to \$1438.48, are the subject of an action brought by the Sovereign Bank of Canada against George Bowers of Toronto, who accepted the drafts.

Action Dismissed.
James F. "Titterton" action against J. H. Jewell has on consent been dismissed without costs.

Refused to See Him.
When Frederick Thompson, a collector, called upon Mrs. Macklem at her place of business on West Queen-street, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of serving her with a writ of summons in an action brought against her by Hyson Brothers, it is alleged she refused to see him. An order has now been obtained allowing the plaintiffs to serve the writ substitutionally.

Action for Libel.
The McLean Publishing Co. have begun an action against T. W. Whalley, proprietor of The Dundas Star, claiming unpaid damages for libel.

Partners Fall Out.
J. E. Shaw of Halleybury has issued a declaration that John J. Boyle for a declaration that they are both partners in mining claim T.B. 167, sometimes known as J.S. 91, near Net Lake, adjoining the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway west of Wey.

Damages for Injuries.
William Beattie has begun an action to recover \$100 damages for personal injuries alleged to have been received thru the negligence of the Canada Foundry Co.

Claims \$1500 Damages.
John Riddison of East Toronto and Albert Webb of Toronto are being sued by George Christie for damages for injuries sustained thru the alleged negligence of the defendants. The damages are stated at \$1500.

Wants Agreement Kept.
E. A. Foster has begun an action against Walter M. Taylor of Toronto, claiming \$1500 damages.

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EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

American Styles: English Made

And That Results in About the Most Satisfactory Boot That Comes to Canada

For style and looks the makers on this Continent are renowned, lead the world perhaps—but for WORTHY LEATHER, skill in making, fitting, finishing, the palm goes undisputed to the Old Country, and to the English Shoemaker.

There are several lines we now handle of All-English-Made Boots, and all English Materials. We offer them to Canadian Men as the best shoe for the money we know of. The leathers are the best English Tanned Box Calf and the soles are of Genuine English Oak Tanned Leather.

They're in the best style produced in New York, too—for we sent the lasts and models over ourselves—and all are flawlessly stitched, fitted and lined; in fact, every part is a marvel of shoemaking skill.

If you need boots NOW, see them to-morrow; see them anyhow. The best \$4 and \$4.50 boot obtainable.

—Second Floor—Queen St.—

CARBO MAGNETIC RAZOR, lasts a lifetime without honing. Six hundred, while they last, at each \$1

—Main Floor, Yonge Street.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED 190 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Chambers.

Cartwright, master, at 11 a.m.

Judges' Chambers.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Britton at 11 a.m.

Divisional Court.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

1. Barnes v. Golding.

2. Halliday v. Ottawa.

3. Stack v. Dowd.

4. McCoy v. McCoy.

Toronto Autumn Assizes.

Peremptory list:

1. Menemick v. Toronto Railway.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings.

Peremptory list for Monday at 11 a.m.:

Gillies v. Temiskamingue (2 actions).

Agreed.

The Colonial Portland Cement Co.'s

action against George W. Miller has

been dismissed without costs. The

parties came to an agreement.

Family Troubles.

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started an action against her husband,

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