

## The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

MAIN OFFICE 33 YONGE STREET

I. COURTNEY LOVE, Circulation 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 August, 1907:

August 1	40,442	August 17	42,242
August 2	40,852	August 18	41,894
August 3	41,852	August 19	41,894
August 4	41,852	August 20	41,894
August 5	41,852	August 21	41,894
August 6	41,852	August 22	41,894
August 7	41,852	August 23	41,894
August 8	41,852	August 24	41,894
August 9	41,852	August 25	41,894
August 10	41,852	August 26	41,894
August 11	41,852	August 27	41,894
August 12	41,852	August 28	41,894
August 13	41,852	August 29	41,894
August 14	41,852	August 30	41,894
August 15	41,852	August 31	41,894
August 16	41,852		

Total net circulation, 27 days.....1,143,745

Net Average 27 Days.....42,360

The following statement shows the net circulation of THE Sunday World for the month of August, 1907:

August 4 .....41,894 August 18 .....40,120

August 11 .....40,120 August 25 .....39,869

Net total, four Sundays.....161,062

Net Average Four Sundays.....40,417

The foregoing figures include only papers actually sold and do not include unsold papers, samples or returned papers.

And, to make the solemn declaration, conscientiously believe that the figures are true and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1892."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1907.

(Sgd.) JAMES BAIRD, A Commissioner.

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

NEW YORK STREET RAILWAYS AND HIGH FINANCE.

In the light of the revelations, past and present, regarding the ways and methods of franchise holding corporations, the objections commonly made to public ownership and operation of service monopolies never, formidable seem more than ever futile. At their best, or their worst, they come practically to this—that public operation is less economical than private, and that the door is opened to graft and political intrigue. The experience of British cities shows that these latter have no necessary connection with public ownership and that the former is incorrect. But even if public operation were more expensive the excess would be but an infinitesimal fraction of the money extracted from investors and the community generally under the stock and other manipulations of the professors of high finance.

On Tuesday last receivers were appointed by the United States Circuit Court to administer the affairs of the New York City Railway Company, admittedly in an insolvent condition. The position of the New York street railways is one of almost hopeless intricacy, and the publicity consequent upon the opening of the enquiry entered upon by the public utilities commission merely hastened the inevitable end. As the New York Tribune editorially observes: "The blame of it falls directly upon the financiers who have organized the successive companies in this vast network of concerns that make up the Interborough Metropolitan, who have built corporation upon corporation, each time adding a liberal amount of water to the stocks on which dividends had to be paid, and who have taken their profits out of the credulous investing public, leaving to the managers of the roads the impossible task of earning dividends on the ever-increasing volume of securities."

The story of the New York City Railway begins in 1902. At that time the Metropolitan Street Railway Company controlled all the surface lines in Manhattan Island, and had a share dividend of \$2,000,000, on which a dividend of 7 per cent. had been paid for two years. Suddenly it was proposed by the inside controlling interests to lease the system to the Interborough Metropolitan Street Railway, which later became the New York City Railway. This company owned a few miles of track in the Bronx and a few cars, and its authorized capital was \$500,000. The proposition made involved the increase of its capital to \$20,000,000, and another new company—the Metropolitan Securities—was created to buy this new stock for \$22,000,000 cash. By the lease New York City Railway Co. guaranteed to pay the 7 per cent. dividend on the stock of the Metropolitan Street Railway for a period of 99 years, and it is this company that has now passed into the hands of the official receivers. Other mergers still further complicating the situation took place in January of last year.

This is a bold outline of the main transactions that the public utilities commission started out to investigate, and almost immediately struck evident financial irregularities of a very gross description. In a statement made on Tuesday, William M. Ivins, special counsel to the public service commission, declared that the appointment of receivers would not "in any respect affect the enquiry as to the causes for the insolvency as growing out of agreements to pay rentals

which could not be earned and out of overcapitalization, overbonding and overborrowing as well." In the light of such exposures, common in their measures to all public service corporations on this continent, the case for straight public ownership and operation becomes overwhelming. Control to be effective must be so complete as practically to amount to public operation, and in these circumstances the existence of a private company drawing large dividends, is a mere waste of public money. Beside the extreme difficulty of straightening out improper financial transactions and keeping service corporations under strict supervision the direct operation of a public service cannot be more simple and economical.

## THE ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT

Now that the terms of the Anglo-Russian agreement have been made known, it is evident that on a balance the advantage decidedly inclines towards Great Britain, which has in this way secured the supreme object of her Asiatic policy—a zone of neutralized and buffer states interposed between India and the Russian frontier. This is a limit beyond which Russia must not pass, and the nature of the future dealings to be had by the Russian government with the native states immediately interested. In Afghanistan the preponderating influence of Britain is conceded, and hereafter all political negotiations where that country and Russia are concerned must be conducted through the British government, which, on its part, undertakes not to interfere with the ameer's internal administration. Tibet is removed entirely from the field of intrigue, both of the contracting powers agreeing to recognize the Chinese suzerainty. Britain, however, retains the rights conferred by the conventions made after the Young's expedition, and may continue to be represented by commercial agents. Persia, which also comes within the scope of the agreement, is dealt with in a peculiar way, and here much will depend on the future action of the Russian and British governments. Russia is accorded a sphere of influence to the north, comprising more than a third of the total area of the country and including the capital. To Britain is allotted a smaller sphere included within a line running north from Bander Abbas, at the entrance of the Persian Gulf, and then northeasterly till it strikes the frontier of Afghanistan. Outside these spheres lies an extensive tract of territory, for which no direct provision is made. A further clause of the agreement gives the contracting powers, in the event of the Persian government failing to meet its foreign loan obligations, the right to control the revenues within their respective spheres of influence. All this appears to indicate an immediate unwillingness on the part of the two governments to sanction a partition of Persia, but that it practically has that effect can scarcely be doubted. The agreement on this side undoubtedly holds the germ of trouble in days to come. It does not definitely withhold from Russia the outlet to the south so ardently desired, since the northern shore of the gulf west of Bander Abbas is outside the specific obligations of the agreement. But as regards the gulf itself, Sir Edward Grey has made a general statement adhering to the previously declared British policy and intimating that Britain does not desire in any way to restrict commercial intercourse. In all probability the incomplete character of the arrangement as regards Persia has been occasioned by the desire to conciliate Germany, whose government was kept informed of the course of the negotiations.

## A NEW MAN ON THE JOB

Dr. Falconer at his inauguration yesterday as president of the University of Toronto, insofar as a scholarly address, well-delivered, is concerned, made good. The World trusts and believes he will do still better as the administrator of the high office he has assumed, and as a guide and friend of the students of Canada's national university for that is what we expect the University of Toronto to be.

## RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED.

Converts are always zealous. The Toronto Globe and recently came to the mourner's bench, and already it fairly outdoes even Deacon Maclean himself in exhorting everybody to accept the salvation of public ownership. The Globe is all right in urging Ontario to continue its great national railway to Hudson Bay. No doubt it will agree that this great national highway should be extended to the great lakes on the south. But just a suggestion. It is up to Mr. White's government to continue and to push through this great work; but Sir Wilfrid Laurier's government has a duty in the premises. There is no reason why the usual subsidy from the Dominion Government should not be paid our province for building this road, which would be paid to any private corporation for doing the same thing. Here is a missionary field for our zealous contemporary. What shall the harvest be?

## CALLED OFF A DIVIDEND.

NEW YORK, N.Y., Sept. 26.—Directors of the American Ice Securities Co. to-day voted not to declare the quarterly dividend on the company's stock. The company has been paying 1.34 per cent. quarterly for nine months.

CANTORIA. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of *Dr. H. H. H.*

## COLLIDED IN THE FOG WHICH DEADENED NOISE

Use of Fog Horns on Huron and Mongolian Failed to Avert Disaster.

QUEBEC, Sept. 26.—With a slight list to port, and with her starboard bow torn open from the topmast rail to below the water line, the once majestic Mongolian slowly rounded the Island of Orleans about 10 o'clock this morning, and an hour later she had moored at the Allan wharf in the port of Quebec. From what has been learned it is quite apparent that a dense fog enveloped both vessels, and passengers from the Thomson liner Huron and the Allan liner Mongolian state that the fog horns of the two steamers were kept in almost constant operation, but as the sea was lashed to a heavy swell by a strong gale it is likely that the sound was deadened, and thus failed to carry its message of warning.

Passengers who were on the deck of the Mongolian at that hour state that the first intimation the officers had of the approaching Huron was when they saw a light on the port side, which could not have been a hundred yards distant. They knew the two vessels met with a terrific crash. The Mongolian was struck by the Thomson liner's bow, some 20 feet from her cutter, and an immense rent was torn from the deck down, a length of 25 feet, allowing an immediate rush of volumes of water into her fore hold, and it was only the bulkheads that kept the vessel afloat.

The Huron had her stem badly broken, and a hole forced in her bow, which, fortunately, however, was above the water line, therefore her injury was not of any grave character. The accident was characterized by a collision at sea. There was the heavy jolt, the grind of crushing steel, the frantic rush for the decks, the lowering of the boats, and rescue of the passengers, and then the perilous journey for a mile or two in a frail craft across a shimmering sea to the other vessel. In the first boat lowered were three women, one of them with a baby tied securely to her back. The boat went down the ladders and in a few minutes the crew which manned the boat were pulling heroically thru the water. The second boat, with its quota of human freight, left about a quarter of an hour after, followed by a third and a fourth boat.

## NOT AN INCENDIARY,

Thomas Tutt Acquitted; Nothing Proved Against Him.

BRAMPTON, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—A serious charge was investigated here to-day, Thomas Tutt, a young shoe-maker, living in Bolton, appeared before Judge McGeibbin on a charge of arson. The house, which he rented in that village, was burned to the ground on a night in July, 1906, together with the whole of his furniture, which he had insured for \$10,000. The claim was not paid by the company, which ordered an investigation, and the young man was arrested. After hearing a number of witnesses he was acquitted, nothing having been proven against him and no satisfactory evidence as to his character being forthcoming.

## "EVERY LITTLE BIT—"

A Down-and-Out Story—Newsboy a Friend in Need.

A strapping big fellow, down on his luck, stumbled up Yonge-street last evening. He called to a newsboy and several made a rush at him. "Let me look at your paper, kid." "Aw, buy a paper," came a chorus. "Kids, I'm broke and want to look for a job." "You don't come that on us," said several of the larger street sellers. A little urchin with a half a dozen papers stood on the edge of the street taking in the talk. He was cold and sales had been few. He walked up to the man, who was also cold. "See mister, are you broke? Here's a 'Tele' for nothing." The boy ran across the street and the man searched the "Situations Vacant" as he stood against the big buildings.

## A WORD FOR DR. BROWN.

Editor World: In The Toronto World on Saturday, 21st inst., an article appeared under the heading: "Doctor Named in Owen Sound Sensation," which article purports to give a summary of the evidence given at the coroner's inquest held at Owen Sound, Sept. 26. On behalf of Dr. Brown, whose name is mentioned in the article in question, we beg to point out that a material portion of the evidence exonerating Dr. Brown from any blame in the matter was omitted. Dr. Frizell and Dr. Macleod testified at the inquest that Mrs. Elizabeth Lee, the deceased, stated to them on more than one occasion during her last illness that no medical man had operated upon her for any criminal or improper purpose. We trust that you will give this evidence due publicity, so that the whole of the evidence may be fairly stated. Lucas, Wright & McAdie. Owen Sound, Sept. 25, 1907.

## September Outings—1000 Islands.

The Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's steamer "Toronto" will make the last Saturday to Monday trip this season to the 1000 Islands next Saturday, Sept. 28, leaving Toronto at 8:00 p.m. Low rates are in effect, and any who have not previously taken this delightful trip should not fail to take advantage of same. The steamer will make her last trip from Toronto for 1907, leaving here at 8:00 p.m. Monday, Sept. 30, and on her return will be tied up for the winter.

## Port Hope's Gala Day.

PORT HOPE, Sept. 26.—(Special.)—Earl Grey will visit this town on Sept. 28, and the suggestion has been made to offer a \$25 prize for the best decorated building on the route to be taken by the viceregal party.

Beef Commission Report. WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 26.—(Special.)—Alexander M. Campbell, chairman of the beef commission, states he will have his report ready shortly. He says the commission will not visit England.

## AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Chambers. Cartwright, master at 11 a.m. Judges' Chambers. The Hon. Chief Justice Meredith at 10:30 a.m.

Divisional Court. There will be no sittings of the divisional court to-day.

Court of Appeal. Peremptory list for Monday:

1. Toronto C. & E. Co. v. Crown Bank. 2. Re Boyd and Sargeant. 3. Port Hope v. Cavanaugh. 4. Quinn v. Fairbairn. 5. Hay v. Imperial. 6. Milloy v. Wellington.

Toronto Non-Jury Sittings. Peremptory list for (continued):

1. Avery v. Fortune (continued). 2. Mathewson v. Beatty. 3. Burns v. City of Toronto. 4. Toronto City Sittings. Peremptory list for 10:30 a.m.:

1. Cashmore v. Young. 2. Meredith v. Whitten. 3. Lee v. Toronto Railway. 4. Kent v. Toronto Railway. 5. Aggett v. Schwartz. 6. McKim v. Cobalt Nipigon.

Supply Company's Debt. The Halleybury Supply Co. are made defendants in an action brought by La Porte, Martin & Co., to recover \$334.50 for goods sold and delivered.

Promissory Notes. Three promissory notes, amounting in all to \$3165.84, are the subject of an action brought by Alexander M. Manson against the Stanley Smelting Works, to recover the amount.

Wants the Money. J. J. Hill of Toronto has begun an action against J. O. Linder of New York City claiming a declaration that the sum of \$1500 deposited in the Sterling Bank of Canada at Orangeville to their joint credit is the sole property of the plaintiff.

Railway Fares Advanced. B. D. Davidson of Toronto claims that the Mineral Range Iron Mining Co. of Bessemer, Hastings County, owes him \$118.84, being commissions for service rendered and for railway fares advanced. He has issued a writ of summons in the matter.

Winding-Up Application. Application is being made to the court to wind up the Victor Varnish Co., which began business in 1904. The capital stock of the company is \$40,000, divided into 400 shares of \$100 each, of which \$24,000 has been paid up. The directors are: A. B. Crosby, M. Hutchinson, John Fennell, F. Clare and W. E. Stanley. It is alleged that the capital stock has become impaired to the extent of over 90 per cent. The application will be heard on Tuesday, Oct. 1.

Wages Due. A. S. Kennedy of Cobalt claims that the Blue Bell Gold Mines, Ltd., is indebted to him in \$1019.14 for wages. He has issued a writ to enforce his claim.

Railway Co. Sued. For the recovery of damages she recovered while a passenger on one of the Toronto Railway cars, Esther T. K. Morgan has begun an action against the company.

Is Chattel Mortgage Paid? Alfred Holmes Brichard is claiming in a writ issued against William Moffatt Cram to have it declared that a certain chattel mortgage indebtedness has been paid.

Guarantee Bond. The Imperial Bank of Canada were awarded summary judgment by Master-in-Chambers Cartwright against H. R. Wood, R. A. Donald, H. St. Clayton and David Fleming on a guarantee bond for \$5000. The guarantee was in connection with the account of the Universal Systems, Ltd., with the King and York-street branch of the bank.

Judgment Reserved. The divisional court have reserved judgment on the appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Teetzel dismissing the application for an order of mandamus directed to the board of trustees of S. S. No. 11, Township of Tay, commanding them as trustees to purchase a school site on a certain lot, in pursuance of an award of arbitrators fixing the site.

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## EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

## This Reversible Shooting Jacket Is a Great Value at \$4.37



There's no guesswork about this coat; it is patterned after the style old hunters and trappers have found most suited to the needs of the forest in all weathers.

One side is of grass-colored duck—tough, thick material that will stand well the rough, steady wear, and a good shower, too. The other side is of drab corduroy—and you know the wear there is in that. The pockets are bound with leather, and double stitched. 4 1-2 inch collar.

It's not a heavy coat, but there's something mighty warm about it, and it will wear out most garments worth a deal more money. The very best of workmanship is evident all over it.

To be brief, this is just the jacket needed—and we've bought in such unusually large quantities that the price means surest kind of money saying to you; special \$4.37

## Our other Strong Values are:

For 2.75 Shooting Jackets of brown duck, rubberized throughout, four outside pockets and two large game pockets inside; sizes 36 to 46. For 5.00 Hunting Coats of soft pliable black leather, single-breasted, corduroy linings, ball and socket fasteners.

The Regulation Shooting Jacket is made of grass-colored duck, four-inch corduroy collar, seven pockets outside and two large inside game pockets; the price 3.00

Reversible Jackets—Soft black leather one side, drab English corduroy on the other; can be worn either side out; two pockets on each side, the price 6.00

Black Leather and Brown Corduroy Jackets, reversible, very durable and warm, deep collar, three pockets on either side, price 8.00

Napa Tan Shooting Jackets certainly are ideal; these are extra fine quality, reverse side of drab corduroy, soft and pliable; double-stitched welted seams, ball and socket fasteners, price 11.50

In fact, no matter what kind of a Shooting Jacket you need, this store can SATISFY you every way.

## Another Day of Greatest Carnival of Sweeping Price Reductions

The crowds that throng the store from the stroke of eight speak far more than any words could of the inducements we're offering, for people don't buy here with such avidity just for the pleasure of buying HERE—the goods are here and THERE'S BIG MONEY TO BE SAVED.

And saved on everything—cold weather needs for yourself, your home and family—new wearing apparel—warmer clothing—EVERYTHING—things that you need right NOW, and will need VERY SOON.

Come—if not to buy, then only to be convinced, that all the claims we make for EATON VALUE are true, and even more than we say, for the goods and prices are here to speak for themselves. Come early and save much.

Main Floor—Queen Street.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED STORE CLOSING DAILY AT 5 P.M.

## STRUGGLE WITH GERMANY BELIEVED IMPENDING

Comment on the Anglo-Russian Convention—Berlin Tolerably Cheerful—Paris Satisfied.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 26.—The comment here on the Anglo-Russian convention is marked by an underlying conviction that the most dangerous antagonist of Russia, as well as Great Britain, is Germany, with which country a decisive struggle is alleged to be impending.

Writers characterize the treaty as a guarantee of the safety of Russia and Great Britain's rear, Russia renouncing the far east and middle east in favor of an active policy in the near east, from which Germany had been skilfully deflecting her, and Great Britain reassuring the safety of her frontiers in India in order to be able to use her full strength in opposing Germany's aggression.

Tolerably Cheerful. BERLIN, Sept. 26.—The German government accepts the Anglo-Russian convention with tolerable cheerfulness. An apparently authoritative statement is made to the effect that Germany cannot regard the convention as being directed against her interests, since she has no interests in Persia, except economic interests, and these appear to be secured under the terms guaranteeing the equal treatment of all nations. Great Britain is looked upon as having made a good diplomatic move.

Russia Satisfied. PARIS, Sept. 26.—The Anglo-Russian agreement, naturally, is hailed with satisfaction here, as it is considered that it will strengthen France's international position.

## EMPTY GUN ENDS A LIFE.

Sentenced for Pointing It, Prisoner Commits Suicide.

STRATFORD, Sept. 26.—At Mitchell on Tuesday, Gottlieb Pelhke, a man past middle age, was sentenced to a year in jail for pointing a gun, said not to have been loaded, at a man he claimed was improperly picking plums.