

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper published every day in Toronto.
Telephone—private exchange connecting all departments—Main 305.
SUBSCRIPTION RATES IN ADVANCE.
One year, Daily, Sunday included \$5.00
Six months " " " " " 2.50
Three months " " " " " 1.25
One month " " " " " .60
One year, without Sunday \$4.00
Six months " " " " " 2.00
Three months " " " " " 1.00
One month " " " " " .50
These rates include postage all over Canada, United States or Great Britain.
They also include free delivery in any part of Toronto or suburbs.
In almost every town and village of Ontario will include free delivery at the above rates.
Special terms to agents and wholesale rates to newspapers on application. Addressing labels on application. Address—

THE WORLD, Toronto, Canada.
Hamilton Office, Royal Court, James Street North. Telephone No. 965.

FOREIGN AGENCIES.
Advertisements and subscriptions are received through any responsible agent in London, New York, San Francisco, Australia, India, etc.

The World can be obtained at the following News Stands:
Windsor Hall, 11 St. John St., Montreal.
J. Lawrence, 11 St. John St., Quebec.
J. Walsh, 11 St. John St., Quebec.
P. J. O'Brien, 11 St. John St., Quebec.
Elliot Square News Stand, Buffalo.
Wolverine News Co., Detroit, Mich.
Wagstaff and Agency, Ottawa.
and all hotels and newspapers.
C. D. Smith, 211 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. O. McDonald, 211 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. A. McIntosh, 211 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. A. McIntosh, 211 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. A. McIntosh, 211 Dearborn St., Chicago.
J. A. McIntosh, 211 Dearborn St., Chicago.

THE GLOBE HAS NERVE.

Will the Liberals of West Lambton kindly read The Globe's leader editorial of Saturday last and then duly consider themselves a lot of whipped cubs? That is the whole import of The Globe article. It has turned its pious gaze on the resolution passed at the Lambton convention and finds it lamentably lacking. The convention, The Globe says, should have put itself on record in "more direct and straightforward" language. Its disapproval in connection with the salary grab should have been confined to the Liberal members. Having thus admonished the convention The Globe points out what a grand thing intelligent and sturdy independence in a party really is. How it makes for the soundness of public life and for the strengthening of those things which give worth and stability to a political party.

It would be interesting to know whether this stern upbraiding will amuse or madden the Liberals of West Lambton. Smiles we should imagine would come less naturally than anger. If the Liberals of West Lambton were too mild in their condemnation of the Laurier government, who taught them that logical independence is an unpardonable sin? Who has told them that the worst calamity that could befall the country would be to weaken the Liberal party? Who has expressed open preference for coercion under the auspices of a Liberal government to provincial rights under a Conservative government? Who has preached the doctrine that the Liberal party is inherently good and the Conservative party is inherently bad? Who but Rev. J. A. Macdonald of The Toronto Globe.

It is this combination which now has the hardihood to censure the West Lambton Liberals, that denounced coercion and then threw itself heart and soul into a fight for two coercion spasms. The Globe in its early spasm of righteousness declared the autonomy bills to be violation of one of the most sacred principles of Liberalism. It continued to hold that view, but nevertheless it responded to the exigencies of machine politics and fought provincial rights as strenuously as it had previously pleaded for them.

There was The Globe's chance to play the part of independence, to make, as it now says, for "soundness in public life and for the strengthening of those things which give worth and stability to a political party." The Globe could have disciplined its party without defeating it, for as it repeatedly pointed out during the campaign the defeat of the Liberal candidates would in no wise defeat the Laurier government. The choice as between what was right and what was expedient was never easier. The Globe chose the latter path, yet in the face of that record it has the temerity to censure the Liberals of West Lambton for not condemning the government in more direct language.

In its treatment of the Ross government The Globe showed the same ignoble loyalty to party. It confessed that government's unfitness for office, and then did everything in its power to keep it there. Its professions of independence proved to be a hollow mockery. There has not been in recent years a single instance in which The Globe earned the right to rebuke partisanship in others. Its own record is one of mad devotion to the interests of party leaders. There is not a Liberal in all Canada who having attempted to be independent or to restrain evil influences on the party, has not been pilloried by The Globe. Martin, McInnes, Richardson, Tarr, Blair and Oliver (before he succumbed to the temptations of a portfolio), disagreed on grounds more or less worthy with the government. And what one of them has The Globe not endeavored at some time or other to hound out of public life?

So in Ontario, where for years there was cause for independent thought in the Liberal party, when The Globe itself grew restive or pretended to grow restive, and what encouragement did any independent movement get from the Jaffray organ? Blake, Hossack, Lockie Wilson and other prominent Liberals spoke out against the Ross government only to earn the savage enmity of The Globe.

The Globe has not helped, it has hindered independent thought in the Liberal party. It has denounced each and every Liberal, either in federal or provincial rights, who tried to be independent; it imputed all kinds of motives to them; it dogged them into obedience to the party whips or out of the party altogether. Let The Globe mention one Liberal it has encouraged along independent lines; one principle it has fought for regardless of party interests and then and not till then assume to lecture the Liberals of West

Lambton for their lack of courageous independence.

A FAMILY SCRAP.

Dominion and commonwealth are at loggerheads, a state of affairs which a little tact and courtesy on the part of the Canadian government could have prevented. A short time ago the federal authorities of Australia asked the co-operation of the Dominion officials to enable them to ascertain exactly the actual value of goods shipped from Canada to Australian ports. The motive for the request was clearly to enable the import duty to be fairly assessed. For the sake of business interests, a part altogether from the consideration due a sister state of the empire, this request might well have been granted.

Instead of making an effort to assist the Australian government the application was curtly and pointedly turned down to the natural annoyance of the commonwealth. The effect of the imprudent action of the Dominion ministers is now visible in the announcement made by the Canadian agent at Melbourne that in future the inland freight on Canadian goods shipped to Australia will be added to their assessed value for import duty purposes. This, it is expected, will prejudicially affect the earnings of steamers and reduce Canadian shipments.

It is unfortunate that the relations between the two leading Britains of the outer seas should be thus needlessly strained. More particularly it is regrettable that it has occurred at a time when strong efforts were in progress to increase trade and commerce between the two rising communities. There was every prospect that a large and profitable exchange of commodities would be secured and the Canadian government in view of the favorable result of the Pacific cable conference and its share in that imperial undertaking had every reason to respond readily and warmly to a request of the nature made by the Australian minister. If compliance was impossible or difficult a full and courteous explanation would have preserved good feelings and prevented retaliatory measures which must injure both communities.

TWO LENIENT SENTENCES.

Toronto can hardly afford to lecture Dummer Township for its loose notions of law and order, when a man convicted of firing a revolver at one of the principal downtown streets corners escapes with a fine of \$20 and costs, or 30 days. The shot fired at the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets very nearly claimed the life of an innocent pedestrian. It was no fault of the culprit that someone did not pay the penalty of his reckless folly. His only concern seems to have been to find a convenient outlet for his drunken frenzy. That an offence of this kind should be satisfied with a \$20 fine is an outrage. It is a violation of the law for a sober man to carry a revolver. It should be a much more serious offence for a man to equip himself with a loaded revolver and forthwith get in a condition which caused him to be regardless of how he uses it. Drunk or sober, a man who wantonly fires a revolver on a crowded street should be given some reason to appreciate the gravity of his conduct. It is a question of justice that invites boisterous individuals to repair to a principal street corner and peg away with a revolver at \$20 a shot.

STOP THE AGITATION.

Canadian dignity now requires that the persistent hammering at the British government to secure removal of the store cattle embargo should cease. The board of agriculture, as now administered, has shown distinctly that it is equally impervious to the representations made by Canada and the appeal of the stock feeders and graziers of the east and north of England and Scotland, whose interests it is to guard, as it is to the British government. The breeders of the South of England and the Irish farmers have prevailed. Incidentally it is significantly demonstrated that when British sectional interests are at stake, the Unionist government, despite its supposed imperial leanings, has no hesitation in preferring the one to the detriment of the other.

What renders the action of the British government specially objectionable is that in default of any other sufficient reason it persists in ascribing its decision to the necessity of guaranteeing the safety of British herds from disease. This is to perpetuate the grievance keenly and justly felt by Canada, which, more than anything else, has prompted the continuous effort to obtain the recall of the embargo. It has been proved to a demonstration that Canadian cattle are free from all suspicion of infection, that the regulations in force are ample to warrant confidence and afford a complete guarantee against infection. The board of agriculture would have been better advised had it promptly admitted the fact that it prefers to favor one branch of the home agricultural interest at the expense of another and of international trade.

The World, however, in the interest of Canadian industries, does not regret the decision of the British government, unjust and inconsistent though it be, if only it leads to our farmers fattening their cattle here and to the encouragement of dead meat exports. There is no justification for stock raisers in the Dominion desiring to restrict themselves to the production of unfinished cattle, and leaving the remainder of the business to British graziers. By completing the process here, provision is made for maintaining the fertility of the soil, and by establishing packing houses a very valuable business would be created and many other lines of industry directly benefited.

It is pointed out by the board of trade that the embargo has interfered with cattle exports to Britain, which are now larger than when it was imposed. It would be more satisfactory had the board been able to say that the embargo had resulted in a large increase in the importations of dead meat, and this should now be the object of those who have been hitherto striving to obtain its removal.

LESSON OF LABOR DAY.

Labor Day has become an institution, but like other demonstrations it is

apt to expend itself in drums, trumpets, flags and other forms of visible rejoicing. Yet amid the tumult and the shouting the occasion is well-fitted to cause each one of the thousands who solidly march thru the public streets to bethink himself what the organization of which he is a unit might do to the betterment of the public life, for the reform of abuses and for the preservation of the rights of the people.

The real problem confronting the citizens of Canada to-day is of the utmost importance to the men who parade on Labor Day. It touches them closely that national and provincial affairs should alike be administered with a single eye for the public interest. The valuable public franchises which their labor materially helps to create and improve, and the great natural resources which are and should remain the property of the people, were never more in danger than they are to-day. All that is needed to preserve them for the benefit of this and future generations is the organized effort of those whose rights are menaced.

This battle for the salvation of the national and provincial assets and of the public franchises is the most vital value for import duty purposes. This, it is expected, will prejudicially affect the earnings of steamers and reduce Canadian shipments.

It is unfortunate that the relations between the two leading Britains of the outer seas should be thus needlessly strained. More particularly it is regrettable that it has occurred at a time when strong efforts were in progress to increase trade and commerce between the two rising communities.

There was every prospect that a large and profitable exchange of commodities would be secured and the Canadian government in view of the favorable result of the Pacific cable conference and its share in that imperial undertaking had every reason to respond readily and warmly to a request of the nature made by the Australian minister.

If compliance was impossible or difficult a full and courteous explanation would have preserved good feelings and prevented retaliatory measures which must injure both communities.

Two lenient sentences. Toronto can hardly afford to lecture Dummer Township for its loose notions of law and order, when a man convicted of firing a revolver at one of the principal downtown streets corners escapes with a fine of \$20 and costs, or 30 days.

The shot fired at the corner of Yonge and Richmond streets very nearly claimed the life of an innocent pedestrian. It was no fault of the culprit that someone did not pay the penalty of his reckless folly.

His only concern seems to have been to find a convenient outlet for his drunken frenzy. That an offence of this kind should be satisfied with a \$20 fine is an outrage. It is a violation of the law for a sober man to carry a revolver.

It should be a much more serious offence for a man to equip himself with a loaded revolver and forthwith get in a condition which caused him to be regardless of how he uses it.

Drunk or sober, a man who wantonly fires a revolver on a crowded street should be given some reason to appreciate the gravity of his conduct. It is a question of justice that invites boisterous individuals to repair to a principal street corner and peg away with a revolver at \$20 a shot.

Canadian dignity now requires that the persistent hammering at the British government to secure removal of the store cattle embargo should cease.

The board of agriculture, as now administered, has shown distinctly that it is equally impervious to the representations made by Canada and the appeal of the stock feeders and graziers of the east and north of England and Scotland.

The breeders of the South of England and the Irish farmers have prevailed. Incidentally it is significantly demonstrated that when British sectional interests are at stake, the Unionist government, despite its supposed imperial leanings, has no hesitation in preferring the one to the detriment of the other.

What renders the action of the British government specially objectionable is that in default of any other sufficient reason it persists in ascribing its decision to the necessity of guaranteeing the safety of British herds from disease.

This is to perpetuate the grievance keenly and justly felt by Canada, which, more than anything else, has prompted the continuous effort to obtain the recall of the embargo.

It has been proved to a demonstration that Canadian cattle are free from all suspicion of infection, that the regulations in force are ample to warrant confidence and afford a complete guarantee against infection.

The board of agriculture would have been better advised had it promptly admitted the fact that it prefers to favor one branch of the home agricultural interest at the expense of another and of international trade.

The World, however, in the interest of Canadian industries, does not regret the decision of the British government, unjust and inconsistent though it be, if only it leads to our farmers fattening their cattle here and to the encouragement of dead meat exports.

There is no justification for stock raisers in the Dominion desiring to restrict themselves to the production of unfinished cattle, and leaving the remainder of the business to British graziers.

By completing the process here, provision is made for maintaining the fertility of the soil, and by establishing packing houses a very valuable business would be created and many other lines of industry directly benefited.

It is pointed out by the board of trade that the embargo has interfered with cattle exports to Britain, which are now larger than when it was imposed.

It would be more satisfactory had the board been able to say that the embargo had resulted in a large increase in the importations of dead meat, and this should now be the object of those who have been hitherto striving to obtain its removal.

Lesson of Labor Day. Labor Day has become an institution, but like other demonstrations it is

apt to expend itself in drums, trumpets, flags and other forms of visible rejoicing. Yet amid the tumult and the shouting the occasion is well-fitted to cause each one of the thousands who solidly march thru the public streets to bethink himself what the organization of which he is a unit might do to the betterment of the public life, for the reform of abuses and for the preservation of the rights of the people.

The real problem confronting the citizens of Canada to-day is of the utmost importance to the men who parade on Labor Day. It touches them closely that national and provincial affairs should alike be administered with a single eye for the public interest.

The valuable public franchises which their labor materially helps to create and improve, and the great natural resources which are and should remain the property of the people, were never more in danger than they are to-day.

All that is needed to preserve them for the benefit of this and future generations is the organized effort of those whose rights are menaced.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

Back to School Again



We're adding a list of articles and books required. We have everything you're likely to need.

SCHOOL BAGS, sheep skin, at 1200 PAGE SCRIBBLING BOOKS, each, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c. 300 PAGE SCRIBBLING BOOKS, each, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40c. SCHOOL BAGS, canvas handle or strap, each, 25c and 30c. SCHOOL BAGS, solid leather, handle or strap, each, 75c. SLATES, wire-bound, each, 5c and 6c; no-leak, each, 5c, 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 100c, 105c, 110c, 115c, 120c, 125c, 130c, 135c, 140c, 145c, 150c, 155c, 160c, 165c, 170c, 175c, 180c, 185c, 190c, 195c, 200c. WRITING PADS, small size, each, 5c, 10c, 15c; large size, each, 12, 15c, 18c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c, 40c, 45c, 50c, 55c, 60c, 65c, 70c, 75c, 80c, 85c, 90c, 95c, 100c, 105c, 110c, 115c, 120c, 125c, 130c, 135c, 140c, 145c, 150c, 155c, 160c, 165c, 170c, 175c, 180c, 185c, 190c, 195c, 200c. COMPASS AND PENCIL, 10c. EAGLE COMPASS AND DIVIDER, 25c. EATON'S POUNTAIN PENS, \$1.00. PAUL E. WIRT POUNTAIN PENS, \$1.50. WATERMAN'S IDEAL POUNTAIN PENS, \$2.50 up. JOHANN FABER'S SCHOOL PENS, a dozen, 10c up. Main Floor—James Street.

A Final Word About The Boy's School Suit

The holidays are over and if the boy is not clothed satisfactory you'll do well to come down at 8 Tuesday.

Boys' Sailor Blouse Suits, in navy blue English serge, deep collar, trimmed with 4 rows braid, lanyard and whistle, knee pants, lined, sizes 21 to 23, Tuesday's price 75
Boys' Two-Piece School Suits, in navy blue English serge, made single-breasted style, strong linings, knee pants, lined, sizes 23 to 25, Tuesday's price 1.50
Boys' Three-Piece School Suits, in medium and dark patterns of strong domestic tweeds, made single and double-breasted styles, 3.00
Italian lined, knee pants, sizes 27 to 33, Tuesday's price
Boys' Three-Piece School Suits, in dark grey mixed patterns of English tweeds, in single or double-breasted coats, strong Italian linings, knee pants, sizes 27 to 33, Tuesday's price 3.50
Main Floor—Queen Street.

School Boots for Boys and Girls

What's needed? Good, strong, well-made, serviceable boots. Must be neat in appearance, too, and comfortable. HERE YOU ARE:
Misses' Genuine Unbreakable Goat Skin Lace Boots, with extension sole, sizes 11 to 12, price \$1.25; sizes 8 to 10, 1.00
Sole sizes 11 to 12, price \$1.25; sizes 8 to 10, 1.00
300 pairs Boys' Box Calf School Boots, with solid leather soles, every pair will stand hard wear, sizes 1 to 5, special, Tuesday 1.50
The Estonia in styles for men and women 3.00
Second Floor.

The Blanket and Flannel Sale

started off with a rush. The values are good. The goods are grand quality—none better. Tuesday's prices, below, should interest YOU.

Canadian Striped Flannelette, large assortment of light, medium and dark colorings, guaranteed fast colors; 34 inches wide; special, a yard, Tuesday08
Fine Dyed Saxony Flannelette, plain weave in plain colors of pink, white, cream or blue, an extra well finished cloth; 22 inches wide; a yard, Tuesday10
Fine Canadian All-Wool Grey Flannel, thoroughly scoured, free from grease, in light and dark shades, plain or twilled weave, 36 inches wide; special, a yard, Tuesday20
Main Floor, Albert Street.

Better Furniture on Tuesday

20 Dining-room Extension Tables, hardwood golden finish, 44x44 inch top, deep shaped rim, easy running slides, extending to 8 feet long, five heavy turned and fluted post legs, special, Tuesday 6.90
10 Sets Dining-room Chairs, solid oak, quarter cut, rich golden finish, high backs, neatly carved, large seats, upholstered in genuine leather, in sets of five small and one arm chair to match. 17.90
special, Tuesday
Fourth Floor.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

Store Opens 8 a.m., Closes 5 p.m.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED

190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

ELECTRIFYING GOVERNMENT ROAD

Temiskaming Commissioners Will Report on Scheme This Month.

Premier Whitney stated last night that he expected shortly a report of the Temiskaming Railway commissioners on the question of electrifying that road. The matter would then be taken up by the government. Hon. Col. Matheson, provincial treasurer, will leave this month for England on business in connection with the loan advanced for the construction of the Temiskaming Railway. If favorable terms are not secured, arrangements for a new loan will be made. The government was authorized by the last session of the legislature to issue bonds to the amount of \$6,000,000.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATION MEETING.

While no official program has been issued regarding the annual convention of the Farmers' Association which meets in this city to-morrow and Wednesday, the gathering will, it is said, far exceed in attendance and interest any former session. The meeting will convene in Victoria Hall to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock, and again at 2 p.m. On Wednesday, at noon, Premier Whitney will address the association on "Railway Taxation."

Lochie Wilson, the president, will preside at all the meetings, and among the speakers will be Prof. Goldwin Smith.

JAMES CLANCY APPOINTED.

Provincial Auditor in Place of C. H. Sproule, Who Steps Out.

A number of appointments were ratified on Saturday by the lieutenant-governor. The assistant provincial treasurer, W. N. Anderson, having resigned his post. C. H. Sproule, provincial auditor, was appointed in his place. The person of James Clancy, ex-M.L.A. and ex-M.P. Mr. Clancy represented West Lambton in the Ontario legislature for some years, and later was member for Bothwell in the Dominion parliament. On the winding up of that riding by the redistribution in 1901, Mr. Clancy was without a seat. He contested West Lambton against the late Dr. Johnstone in 1904, but was defeated, and in the provincial election of this year he was again defeated as the Conservative candidate in West Kent.

SOLDIERS FOR HALIFAX.

The following officers and non-commissioned officers and men of R.C.R., at Stanley Barracks, have gone to Halifax: Lieut. Eaton, Sergt. Abell, Corp. Duguid and Campbell, Privates Allen, Beattie, Boggs, Brandt, Clarke, Davies, De Hart, Elkington, FitzAllen, Fletcher, Gilbert, Henderson, Hope, Kennard, Harding, Warwick, Winter, Warrington, Warburg, Martin, Shields, Schofield, Ryan, Ralston, Putnam, Ping, Patch, Page, Noble and Murray.

ANGLICAN GENERAL S. NOD.

Triennial Session Will Be Held in Quebec This Week.

The general synod of the Church of England for the whole of Canada meets in Quebec on Wednesday next, when delegates will be present from every corner of the Dominion. This is held every three years, and is the highest in point of jurisdiction in Canada. It is composed of the house of bishops, which form the upper house, and of the clergy and laity, which form the lower house. The business to be brought before the synod this year is of the most important, and the discussions will occupy at least ten days. The Toronto Diocese delegates are: His Lordship Bishop Sweetnam, Canon Welch, Canon Cody, Canon Ingles, Canon Dixon, Rev. Prof. Clark, Rev. Dr. Langtry, Canon Sprague, Rev. J. Pitt Lewis and eight lay representatives. All most all of the above leave the city to-day.

Did the Right Thing.

Seventy-four employees of the Imperial Steel and Wire Company, Limited, of Collingwood, visited the fair on Saturday. The men came down on a

Charts of Canoe Trips

Books on Camping and Canoeing, and maps of the Muskoka Lakes and Northern Lakes District supplied by

MICHOE & CO., Limited.

Campers' Supplies, etc. 7 King St. West.

Special excursion on Saturday morning.

The company paying everything. This company has been running at its limit night and day, except Sunday, since last February. The men manned the works on the regular lake holiday season, without a murmur, and the outing took the form of a free trip to the fair for every man and boy. The works. It is needless to say that the wheels will move, if anything, a trifle faster for the remainder of the season, as the men very much appreciated their outing.

Ayer's

Sarsaparilla. Used in all parts of the world for over 60 years. Has the unqualified endorsement of the best physicians. A strong nerve tonic. A blood purifier of great power. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.