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MAKE OFFICE HOLDING COMPULSORY.

Instead of compulsory voting would not compulsory office holding be desirable? That many good men refrain from voting is due to the fact that neither candidate appeals to them.

When an ideal mayor or controller is suggested, some one says at once: "He wouldn't run." The man himself, when approached, pooh-poohs the idea of his running. Hence the office in vain seeks the man; the man who seeks the office gets the job.

Now and then, after a great calamity, a city, by common consent, is ruled by a committee of leading citizens. In this hour of peril, no one declines to act. Thus, and thus only, can order be preserved, and the city begins its work of reconstruction.

Galveston, Texas, to this day, is ruled by controllers, each in charge of some large department; the common council is abolished.

What a splendid ticket a representative convention could construct if whoever might be elected would be obliged to serve the City of Toronto.

The party hack and chronic office-seeker would find his occupation gone if the citizens could choose the best men, knowing that there would be no begging off, that the man elected would be drafted for public service.

But the politicians will never favor this.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE.

When both parties in this country get in wrang on any public question, the Liberals sidestep at the last minute and let the Conservatives suffer the odium. The Niagara power proposition has been persistently stabbed by The Globe and The Mail and Empire alike, but now, that the popular will is unmistakable, and Mayor Coatsworth's intention to ignore it is evident, The Globe and The Star unite in demanding that the bylaw be submitted to the people on Jan. 1.

Not so The Mail and Empire. It backs up the mayor in his remarkable position. It naively complains that only a month ago The Globe was protesting that "the municipal authorities cannot proceed too cautiously in this matter," and that "municipal authorities everywhere can afford to proceed as leisurely as may be necessary in order to keep well within the safety line."

It is disconcerted by its old ally's sudden defection. It suspects that some artisan advantage is sought.

Very likely, The Mail and Empire at that time, however, had no criticism to make of The Globe's suggestion of delay.

Had The Mail and Empire, however, searched further, it would have found that only three days before The Globe thus editorially counseled delay, it had as vociferously assailed the Hydro-Electric Commission for not being more expeditious. The World at that time pointed out The Globe's inconsistency, and said:

But the tramp looking for work is in hopes that he may not find it. Now that electric power is at hand, The Globe is in no hurry. It does not bid the municipalities to make haste. "Don't bother, take your time," is now its motto. The province having acted promptly, are the municipalities urged to hurry? On the contrary, between yawns, The Globe languidly counsels delay.

But all this is beside the point. The Globe and The Star are both now insisting on the cheap power bylaw being submitted to the people on Jan. 1. They are in line with what ninety-nine people out of one hundred in the City of Toronto and in the municipalities of Western Ontario desire.

It is in keeping with the inexhaustible capacity of the Conservative party to blunder, after all the splendid work of the Whitney government in carrying out a popular and progressive

policy respecting Niagara power, that, at this time, the Conservative party, in its greatest stronghold in all Canada, should be forced into the position of opposing the people, and even of denying them their right to vote.

The report of the Conservative meeting Friday night contains the following:

Mayor Coatsworth was cordially received. He thought it a fine thing to have a little combat that would hurt nobody. The trunk sewer and the Yonge-street bridge were the only important questions to be voted on in January. (Laughter.)

Who laughed? If any Liberals were present, or employees of the electric trust, they must have laughed loudest of all.

It is now up to the controllers and aldermen. There is not room enough for them all behind Mayor Coatsworth. Let them come out in the open and show where they stand. If there is any Ethiopian concealed in the woodpile, the people would like to see him.

ENGLISH EDUCATION BILL.

While all the elements of a pretty quarrel exist between the popular and hereditary legislatures of the United Kingdom, some excellent authorities prophesy there will yet be a peaceful settlement of the educational controversy. It may be so since in Britain unexpected results are not infrequently reached in the last moments of acute political strife. But should the spirit of compromise ultimately prevail it is plain enough that stalwart Non-Conformists will be sadly disappointed. They grumbled over the amendments accepted by the government during the discussion in committee of the house of commons, and they have been determined in their affirmation that the bill, as it left the house, represented the extremity of concession.

Without careful study of this history and present position of the English elementary schools, it is very difficult to appreciate the precise points at issue between the contending parties, except in a broad and general way. Both have decidedly rejected an entirely secular system of state instruction, and the Church of England absolutely refused to consider the proposal to frame an undenominational and non-doctrinal scheme for religious instruction. The chief struggle now centres over the provision of religious facilities in the public schools, and where present church schools are in use in that capacity, as to the amount and quality of the authority to be exercised by the church trustees. The Non-Conformists have always bitterly protested against the practical enforcement of a religious test in the case of public school teachers, and the creation of an Anglican atmosphere in the schools.

The amendments made by the house of lords upon the bill have gone far to restore the position created by Mr. Balfour's act of 1902, which led directly to the passive resistance movement. Consequently on these amendments, a special meeting was held early this month, and it is indicative of the tremendous interest taken by the Non-Conformists in the question that eleven hundred delegates attended from the Free Church councils. Many letters were read from prominent Free Churchmen, and both these and the addresses delivered at the conference were characterized by strong determination to resist further concessions and bitter attacks upon the house of lords and the occupants of the episcopal benches. As practical measures, the holding of public meetings was recommended, and the executive instructed to appoint a deputation to wait upon the prime minister. This demonstration, however, has not deterred the peers, lay and clerical, from proceeding with their transforming amendments.

Mr. Augustine Birrell, the minister in charge of the bill in the house of commons, has thrown down the gage of battle by indicating that the government will not permit the essential features of the measure to be altered. Should this really be the decision of the government, and the house of lords be stubborn, a deadlock must ensue which the premier will advise an immediate dissolution is unlikely for tactical reasons. It is more probable he will proceed with other measures calculated to unite the ministerial party and promote the co-operation between it, the Irish Nationalists and the Labor party, which helped so materially to swell his majority. Other means of retaliation are open. Many of the voluntary schools are in a bad condition, and the government under the existing act might insist upon their being put in proper repair if their use as public schools is to be continued. The mere suggestion of a more strict administration of the present law has called forth loud protests from the opposition. Out of all this confused fighting a conviction is growing that only two logical solutions of the problem are possible—either secular instruction alone in public schools, or the provision of separate religious instruction where definite doctrinal teaching is desired.

CANADA AND BRITISH CAPITAL.

With the valuable Cobalt properties rapidly passing into the hands of United States companies, the time has surely arrived for Ontario capitalists and business men to ask themselves whether it would not be a wiser and more profitable policy to reserve similar opportunities, which are certain to occur, for provincial exploitation. In this endeavor, evidently directly in line with the future industrial prosperity of the province, the government could greatly assist by following forth a new and progressive mining policy which, without discouraging prospecting enterprises,

would secure future mineral discoveries from speculative anticipation of profits and enable leases to be given directly to working companies.

But there is another and important reason for asking the co-operation of the provincial government in a broad and comprehensive mining law. Complaints are heard regarding the supposed apathy of British capitalists in lending their aid to provincial industrial development. It is withal overlooked that, however willing the British capitalist may be, he is dependent on Canadian assistance in the first place. This aspect of the case was specially noted by Mr. Barrett, the editor of The London Financier, during his recent visit to Toronto, when he emphatically stated that an essential preliminary to British assistance was the formation of strong and reliable local boards. Given these, he had no difficulty in giving the assurance that British capital would be freely at command, and, indeed, only awaited that outlet.

The same opinion received striking confirmation at the tenth ordinary general meeting of the British Electric Railway Company, held recently in London. Mr. R. M. Home-Payne, the chairman, in closing his address to the shareholders, referred pointedly to the general investing situation in Canada, and his remarks, quoted in another column, are well worth consideration. Advising his hearers with regard to Canadian investments offered in Britain, he said:

"Avoid United States names on Canadian enterprises like the plague, remembering that sound Americans will exploit Canada with their own money, and will not need to come to Europe for it; and above all insist every time on seeing the prospectus; do not for an instant consider any scheme that has not issued a full and formal prospectus, and make sure that you get the names of leading commercial Canadians on the boards—men who have already established a record for the success of their enterprises; make sure that you get the names of important Canadian banks and financial institutions on the prospectus; see that there are in Europe agencies, solicitors and auditors of good repute, and, above all, do not confuse social and political position with financial and commercial position."

Requirements of this kind indicate the reliance British investors are prepared to place on genuine Canadian enterprises, and they disclose the kind of co-operation which is best calculated to aid in the commercial and industrial development of the Dominion and the provinces. The British capitalist is prepared to assist, provided Canadian industries are in Canadian hands, and are being run on Canadian soil. The safeguards he desires are a direct inducement to employ Canadian capital in exploiting the splendid opportunities offering within the Dominion, instead of using it for the carrying on of distant undertakings, in Mexico, South America and elsewhere. Canadians have too little faith in themselves, and their country, when they allow its great natural resources to be diverted into United States channels to sustain

A WORD OF WARNING.

Speaking recently at the tenth annual general meeting of the British Columbia Electric Railway Company, held at Liverpool-street, London, Eng., R. M. Home-Payne, the chairman, closed his remarks with the following review of the investment situation in Canada. He said:

"In conclusion, I would add an earnest word of caution. I have said that there is not at present anything like a speculative boom in the Dominion, but I have not said that there is not going to be such a boom. I have had in my hands during the last few weeks draft prospectuses of at least a dozen enterprises, and I have seen in the papers millions of millions of dollars, and I fear that my countrymen are going to find the money for most of them. The Canadian market has been kept clean and wholesome, but we are threatened, when money gets cheaper, with a deluge of speculations, involving most of the worst practices invented during the Kaffir mania. I notice that they are largely engineered by the same, or similar, gangs of American impostors as have so frequently robbed the public here and made the very name of American enterprise synonymous with dishonesty in this country, and have given all United States industries a most unfairly evil name in Europe. The schemes I refer to include railways, electric railways, and, above all, marine railways and canals, town sites, and land schemes of the very wildest nature, and if they are taken up I have not the least doubt that the 90 per cent of the capital will be lost. I can only think of two safeguards. Avoid United States names on Canadian enterprises like the plague, remembering that sound Americans will exploit Canada with their own money, and will not need to come to Europe for it; and, above all, insist every time on seeing the prospectus; do not for an instant consider any scheme that has not issued a full and formal prospectus, and make sure that you get the names of leading commercial Canadians on the boards—men who have already established a record for the success of their enterprises; make sure that you get the names of important Canadian banks and financial institutions on the prospectus; see that there are in Europe agencies, solicitors and auditors of good repute, and, above all, do not confuse social and political position with financial and commercial position."

C.P.R. Through Ottawa Car Nov. 21

Wednesday, Nov. 21, marks the opening of the Dominion parliament at Ottawa. A crowd of it will be hurrying to the capital city. For their convenience the Canadian Pacific Railway is arranging to run a special car for Ottawa, attached to their 9:15 a.m. train, Nov. 21. This will do away with the usual change

WINDSOR TABLE SALT

is the salt of satisfaction for all table and household uses.

Absolutely pure, never cakes.

LABOR DELEGATES SURPRISE A. F. OF C. WITHOUT AN AIM

Discovery is Made That the Union Is Without a Definite Policy.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 18.—One of the resolutions reported at Saturday's session of the labor convention here asked that the federation's platform of principles be embodied in the records. Then it developed that the American Federation of Labor has no definite principles, a revelation which moved several of the delegates to make angry protests.

For the greater part of the morning session the convention discussed the point raised without arriving at any conclusion. The debate culminated in this declaration by Delegate Mahone of the street railway employes:

"If we have a platform of principles I do not know what it is. For God's sake let us know what we stand for and what we may stand for before the world. Let us not evade and side-step for want of definite principles."

Finally the resolution was referred back to the resolutions committee with instructions to prepare and present a declaration of principles to the convention. The general sentiment of the delegate body seemed to be that there is at present nothing in the way of an up-to-date declaration of principles, and that in view of the rapidity of change in the world, and a half million people represented there should be one on which the federation should stand.

Politics appeared in a mild form, but was not generally discussed. It is evident that the general political policy of the federation is to be largely guided by President Compers in person or through his associates.

A resolution offered by Delegate E. Gary Brown of Brockton, Mass., called for the appointment of a committee to determine upon the results of political action initiated by organized labor in the various states; also to consider and report what kind of organization is most effective whereby labor, when it desires, can take political action as an auxiliary force without endangering or committing unions as organizations.

This resolution the committee referred to the committee on president's report. The resolution committee yielded a part of its time to Miss Mary McDowell of Chicago, representing the Women's Trades Union League who urged briefly, but earnestly, that the women workers of the country that organized labor thru the federation take a stand in behalf of universal peace, expressing at the same time the hope that the convention will heartily endorse the universal peace resolutions offered by Vice-President Duncan.

The investigation of the conditions of women wage-earners.

"What we want is not a censure," said Miss McDowell, "but a sociological investigation."

DAILY MAIL OFFERS \$50,000

To First Aeroplanist to Fly Given Distance in London.

London, Nov. 18.—The Daily Mail offers a prize of \$50,000 to the first member of any established aero club who will fly with an aeroplane in one day from a given spot within five miles of The Mall's London office to within five miles of the Royal Naval College at Osborne as naval cadets. Prince Edward will enter his 14th year next June, and this he will be more or less of the same age as was the Prince of Wales, when, in company with the late Prince Albert Victor, he proceeded to the cadet training ship at Dartmouth.

TELEPHONE MAKES DEAF HEAR.

London, Nov. 17.—A correspondent of a newspaper has discovered that the telephone, among other uses, possesses the power of making the deaf hear. He has two friends so deaf it is necessary to shout close to their ears, but thru a telephone they hear everything, and he is usually spoken to.

He believes it is an opportunity for some scientifically equipped person to invent a simple telephonic apparatus for the deaf and incidentally amass a fortune.

To Flush Streets Twice Daily.

Dr. Sheard, medical health officer, intends to have the principal business streets flushed twice a day, and has ordered the construction of a number of new street flushing wagons to be in use next spring.

The construction work on the Roncesvalles-avenue sewer will be completed in 1907, says the controller. Hubbard will endeavor to have it extended to High Park-avenue.

A new five-story brick warehouse will be built at 27 Wellington-street at a cost of \$38,000 by the National Drug and Chemical Co.

To Settle Coal Strike.

Ottawa, Nov. 18.—MacKenzie King, deputy minister of labor, left last night for Leithbridge, to endeavor to settle the coal strike there. There is great scarcity of coal and application has been made to the Dominion government to give a rebate on the duty on coal brought in from the United States.

An East Side Tragedy.

New York, Nov. 17.—Giovanni Gromm, 37, of the East side, was shot and killed to-night during a fight with Antonio Macchia, a 17-year-old bootblack, Macchia was arrested.

Meeting Postponed.

Owing to inability to get a hall, the annual meeting of the Ward Six Conservative Association, announced for Saturday night, had to be postponed indefinitely.

BRITAIN NEARS STRUGGLE TO ABOLISH UPPER HOUSE

Government Will Compel Lords to Fill Cup of Misdeeds to Overflowing.

London, Nov. 18.—Great Britain is fast approaching the greatest political struggle she has had in a hundred years. That contest will determine whether the house of lords shall remain an unreformed Tory chamber, ruthlessly mutilating or destroying outright all the measures sent up by a Liberal government.

The education bill, under which the Liberal scheme to establish popular control of all the schools, denominational or otherwise, that receive state grants, has been turned inside out in the house of lords. Yet education is not the question on which this great and popular agitation is coming, for the people of this country take small interest in that subject.

The government also sent to the lords a bill to abolish the plural voting system, under which some presiding lords have as many as twenty votes in different constituencies. Elections are decided in thirty constituencies, the elections are by non-resident property voters and always turned to the Tory side.

Then there is the land tenure bill giving tenants some security against the rapacity of landlords and a right to suitable compensation for improvements made with the tenant's labor and money. Besides, there is the trades dispute bill, which restores the law to what it was until five years ago, when the house of lords, acting as a judicial tribunal, held a trade union's funds responsible for the loss incurred by coal owners, owing to a strike organized by the union.

The education bill is already lost, for compromises upon it are impossible, and the lords are expected to reject off-hand the plural voting and land tenure bills. But it is believed that they will keep the trades dispute bill, and that the lords will be expected to reject the trades dispute bill, because they are afraid of provoking the trades unions to throw their whole weight into the struggle against them in the approaching struggle.

The government does not propose to appeal immediately to the country, but will keep on day after day in the house of lords, compelling that chamber to fill the cup of its misdeeds and then when there is a great accumulation of popular measures to start a campaign for abolishing the upper chamber as it is now constituted. However, it needs a great leader to conduct an epoch-making campaign like this, and the highest point of party has yet to find the man, for the occasion is fast ripening.

KICKS ON "CORALIE"

Registrar Refuses to Give New Born Freck Name.

London, Nov. 18.—The public has been surprised to learn that a British parent has not absolute freedom in the choice of a name for his own child.

A father who went to the registrar's office on day last week to register a baby girl told the registrar that the name was Coralie. He was astonished when the registrar refused to register the name, and said that there was no such name as Coralie. The father was reluctantly compelled to choose another name.

The registrar may exercise his discretion in the interest of the child when it is threatened with being saddled with a ridiculous appellation. For instance, a dissatisfied father lately wanted a child named "One For Many." The registrar refused as a matter of justice to the infant.

TRAIN PRINCES FOR SEA.

King Edward's Grandsons to Enter Royal Naval College.

London, Nov. 18.—It has been decided that at Easter next the two eldest sons of the Prince of Wales will proceed to the Royal Naval College at Osborne as naval cadets. Prince Edward will enter his 14th year next June, and this he will be more or less of the same age as was the Prince of Wales, when, in company with the late Prince Albert Victor, he proceeded to the cadet training ship at Dartmouth.

PATERSON ANARCHIST KILLS

Stabs Famous Zoologist and Boasts of His Crime.

Naples, Nov. 18.—An anarchist named Lagana, who returned here recently from Paterson, N. J., by way of London, to-night stabbed and killed the famous zoologist, Giovanni Rossi, of the university of Naples, because Rossi, in a recent lecture, condemned anarchist crimes as barbarous.

The murder has produced general indignation, and the victim was held in high esteem. Lagana, after the crime, boasted that he was glad he committed the deed, and said if he were free he would be again on other enemies of anarchy, all of whom already were condemned, and would be killed at the earliest opportunity. It was possible to carry out the plan arranged by the anarchist party.

Partisan in Municipal Politics.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Toronto Conservative Club in the Labor Temple to-night, discussion will be resumed on the question of running municipal elections on party lines. As there are many who frankly favor the proposal and as many who don't there is sure to be an interesting and illuminating debate.

Stout Ship Pulls Thru.

After vainly trying to reach Victoria Head, where food was stored, the voyage south. A little fine weather followed and then another storm came on. It is said that if the ship had been less strongly constructed the expedition would have come to grief.

Ten days later Cape York was reached and the ship had to continue under sail. This failed.

On Oct. 1 a hurricane started the jury rudder, which had been rigged, and a few days later the rudder broke away and another had to be rigged. Hebron was reached on Oct. 11, where some wood was secured, but this soon gave out and fittings were used for fuel.

At Hopdale, which was reached next, more wood and a few tons of coal were secured. The rudder broke away and another had to be rigged. Hebron was reached on Oct. 11, where some wood was secured, but this soon gave out and fittings were used for fuel.

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