

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

CHEAP POWER AND THE FARMER.

"Face the facts," is the self-neglected appeal made by The Hamilton Times in dealing with The World's article in which the Cataract Power organs were accused of inability to make a fair presentation of Hydro-Electric Power conditions.

The Times, repeating the story it previously told, rehearses The World's version and declares it "is a story so absurd that we are not surprised it was left for The World to print." All we can do is to repeat the story and the accusation that The Times cannot be fair. The Times cannot believe that a windbreak could be valued by a farmer at the figures set. Any other position taken by The Times would of course upset the fabrications with which The Times has sought to stir up dissatisfaction among the farmers along the transmission line right of way. Let us repeat our story with the names.

When the surveyors went out first on the preliminary survey \$60 was offered to the farmers mentioned for the tower locations. It was not then thought that the trees would be disturbed. On the final location of the line, it was found necessary to cut away trees that might be dangerous to storms or accident by interference.

We said that in one case a windbreak of 20 years' growth was cut thru and \$2000 was asked for the trees and a settlement was made for \$850. The amount should have been \$750, but this is not what The Times found absurd. Wesley Smith was one of the farmers who made such a settlement. S. Hanon is another who claimed \$2000 and settled for \$750. The trees were paid for at so much a tree, spruce, elms, apple trees and others, valuable trees and making a windbreak to the west and north, 30 and even 40 feet high. The information slips dated July 17, can be seen at the offices of the solicitor of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. Mr. Hanon had 77 trees and 3 towers. Mr. Smith had 93 trees.

But the corporations do not want the farmers to settle on a business basis. They want the farmers to go to law and stir up litigation and delay the construction of the line, and so they represent these increased payments as made for easements and not for actual damages.

The Law Journal adopts the same tactics and tries to make the farmers believe that the government has no provision for the submission to arbitration of claims for easements.

Sections 29 and 47 of the Public Works Act of the R. S. O. gives this very power. The commissioner for works may tender what he deems a reasonable value for the land, with notice that the question will be submitted to arbitration, and in every case may three days after that action authorize possession to be taken of the land.

None of the farmers who have investigated the facts or who have refused to be misled by the Cataract Company's emissaries have felt grievously wronged, or been anything but very good-natured and cheerful over the advent of cheap power. If The Times had stated all the facts there would have been no misapprehension in the mind of any farmer.

NIAGARA VICTIMS.

While there is much on the surface that commends the proposal to reserve a special cemetery for the unidentified dead cast up by the Niagara River, it may be permissible to doubt whether it should be accepted.

The unfortunate who thus end their lives are almost all suicides to whom the conditions hitherto prevailing provide no deterrent. But many who are tempted to self-destruction may be held back by the natural antipathy to unknown graves and would have their bent fostered by the knowledge that for them there is an appointed resting place. No doubt decent arrangements should be made for the interment of Niagara victims, but every consideration suggests that it should be withdrawn from public notice and should remain unknown and unmarked. Cremation, were it possible, would be the best way of disposing of these sad relics of wasted lives. Failing that let there be that privacy which accords more closely with the tragic circumstance.

GLASGOW'S PUBLIC SERVICE.

Battle Shaw Maxwell of Glasgow, Scotland, speaking about the municipal enterprises of that city, said that the policy of the Corporation of Glasgow is to make no profit and to permit no loss thru these public services. Whenever profits become too large the money is applied to the improvement of the service and to the improvement of the condition of the public servant.

This is undoubtedly the correct view to take of the relation between a public service and the people. Rates and charges for public services are really of the nature of a tax on the users and if profits are used for the reduction of general taxation the wealthy taxpayers are favored at the expense of the poorer classes of the community. This is the reason why Glasgow has set itself against relieving the ratepayer at the expense of its public service customers.

The other day the Glasgow city council approved of the recommendation of its committee reducing the price of gas by two cents per 1000 cubic feet. It now stands at 45 cents, a very con-

siderable drop from the \$1.14 charged in 1870, the year after the city took over the private gas companies. Ten years later the price was 95 cents, by 1890 it had fallen to 60 cents, in 1900 it was 52 cents and in 1904 it fell to 50 cents. Not only this, but the city hires out gas stoves at very moderate charges and provides many other facilities for the poorer part of the population.

All this has been done while Glasgow has been immensely increasing and improving its gas works and repaying its capital expenditures. Last year the capital expenditure stood at nearly \$20,000,000—there was outstanding in loans only about \$9,000,000, while the gross revenue was \$5,000,000 and the gross profit over \$1,000,000. Nor has this in any way affected the development of electric light and power, another of Glasgow's civic enterprises and a keen competitor with the gas undertaking. The experience of the Scottish commercial capital shows that the growth of electricity in public favor has not affected the demand for the older illuminant and power producer.

OSGOODE HALL LITIGATION

Action to Restrain From Building Anything But Detached Houses.

Chief Justice Meredith enlarged for a week the action of Charles Potter against Mr. Bryce, a city contractor, who is building a house on Poplar Plains-road. By order of his lordship the action was amended to include Mrs. Bryce, to whom the house has been conveyed.

Harry Bryce is mortgagee of the three lots, having a frontage of 150 ft. and Mr. Potter seeks to restrain Bryce from building other than a detached house, claiming the property was conveyed subject to that restriction.

His lordship gave judgment by default yesterday at Osgoode Hall against A. C. Bedford Jones for \$664.15 and \$18.18 costs, the amount of a note on the Quebec Bank given by the Canada Jamaica Steamship Co., which was endorsed by Jones.

Adjournment was made till Sept. 14 in the action of Allan against Hargreaves Paper Co., alleging that the mill people cut pulpwood from Allan's property in Barber Township, Nipissing. The injunction was allowed to stand in the meantime.

The case of Marsh against Rennington in which plaintiff claims changed ownership in a mining claim operated by G. S. Andrews, both of Haliburton.

An action has been entered at Osgoode Hall by the Hough Lithographing Co. against W. Morley of Toronto for \$238.47, balance claimed for work done and goods sold to the Non-Alcoholic Beverage Co., of which Morley was a partner.

Merchants to Have Holiday

A party of between 100 and 110 members of the Ontario Retail Hardware Association, their wives and friends, will visit Montreal next week, the party gathering in Toronto from various parts of the province, and leaving on the R. and O. steamer Kingston, on Monday afternoon, Aug. 23, arriving in Montreal Tuesday night. A program of entertainment has been arranged covering Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the members of the party being guests of the City of Montreal and the Hardware Manufacturers and Wholesalers of that city. The majority of the party will return, leaving Montreal Saturday, Aug. 28. The excursion party will be in charge of H. Foster Chaffee, general passenger agent of the R. and O. Navigation Co., and Weston Wrigley, secretary of the Ontario Retail Hardware and Stove Dealers' Association.

Big Find of Radium.

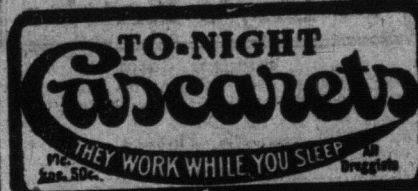
KENNETTE, Cal. Aug. 19.—According to a story told by Dr. S. Wilkins, who arrived yesterday, enough pitch blende has been discovered on the McCloud River, north of here, to supply the world with radium for all time.

Kingston Firm Assigns.

Crumley Bros., drygoods merchants of Kingston, have assigned to Richard Tew. One of the brothers is away for his health, and the assignment is made to adjust partnership interests. The meeting of creditors will be held in Richard Tew's office on Sept. 2, at 3 p.m.

Eighty Miles For Fifty Cents.

S. S. Turbin, from Bay-street to Market 2 p.m. Saturday; home 8 p.m. Marsicano's Orchestra.



KING OF ESPERANTISTS HERE TO PLANT FLAG

Colonel Pollen Expects to See International Language Universally Adopted.

Lt.-Col. John Pollen, president of the British Esperantist Association, who has borne the Esperanto flag to the American congress at Chautauqua to Toronto, visited the Y. M. C. A. and many of our civic institutions yesterday and has conferred with members of the local Esperanto group. He finds that the new language has very many secret undeclared friends in this city—and that it is progressing steadily and displaying all the signs of healthy growth and vigorous life.

"All real progress is almost always spiral," he said. "We sometimes seem to be coming back exactly to the point from which we started, but find ourselves just a plane above the last swirl or round."

"So it is with Esperanto in Toronto. The local Esperantists have had to fight against indifference, lethargy and some mockery. But they are making headway, and Toronto will be worthily represented at the great international congress of Esperantists, to be held next year at Washington."

Lt.-Col. Pollen hopes that the thoughtful in this city will rally round and help Max A. Friend, Robert M. Sangster, D.B.E.A., and R. T. Reel of the West Toronto Realty Co., who are working so devotedly for the Esperanto cause in this part of Canada.

Lt.-Col. Pollen declares a knowledge of Esperanto will lead to reformed spelling.

For Esperanto is phonetic—one letter one sound. Esperanto hules have no exceptions, and there are no irregular verbs in Esperanto. It is an easy language, that can be mastered in a couple of months. People of all nations speak it exactly alike and there is no difficulty about the accent. It is always in the same syllable, viz. the second last from the end, as in Italian. Esperanto is easy and simple. Lt.-Col. Pollen, who knows Russian and Polish and many Indian languages, maintains Esperanto is superior to them all in flexibility and accuracy of expression. He says it is ridiculous in these days of rapid travel and inter-communion amongst all nations, that there should any longer be any hesitation about adopting this simple international code.

HARVESTERS' SPECIALS

Twenty-Five Hundred Ontario People Start West.

Two harvesters' specials pulled out of the Union Station yesterday for the west, carrying 2500 passengers of whom the majority were husky young men from the rural parts of Ontario. R. L. Thompson, C. P. R. district passenger agent, said he considered the western bound passengers were an exceptionally good class, "perfectly orderly, all in good spirits and not a kicker in the bunch."

A large number of women had read the clause in the excursion poster, "tickets sold to women," and a considerable representation of them went on the specials.

Picturesque Route to New York, Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

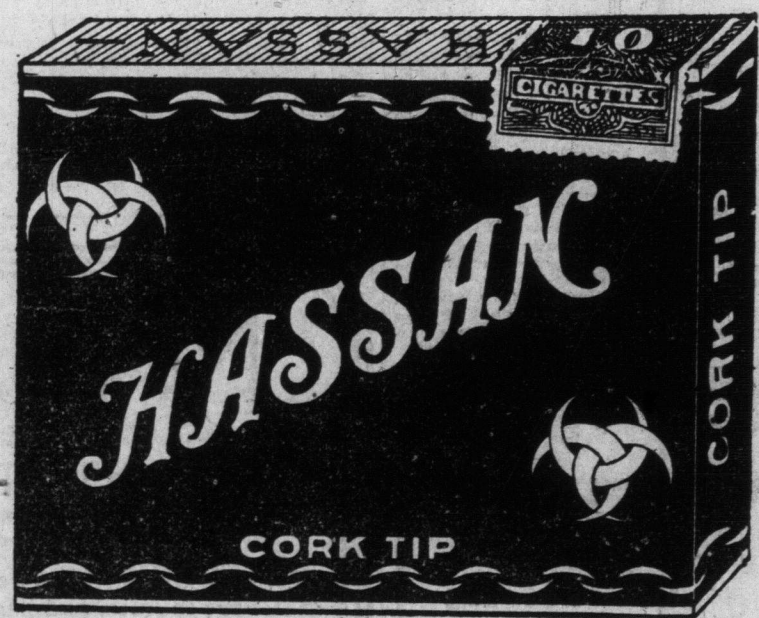
The Grand Trunk is the only through line in connection. Trains leave Toronto 4:30 p.m. and 6:10 p.m. (through New York direct). Secure tickets and make reservations at city ticket office, northwest corner King and Yonge-streets. Phone Main 4209.

By-Election Long Delayed.

OTTAWA, Aug. 19.—There is no truth in the report that there will be a federal by-election in Ottawa during the month of October. Sir Wilfrid Laurier sits for one of the Ottawa seats and Quebec East, but as he cannot elect to sit for Quebec East until after the house meets, there will be no election before December or January. A member of the house sitting for two seats can resign for both at any time, but cannot elect to sit in one except when the house is in session.

HASSAN

CORK TIP CIGARETTES



HASSAN

CORK TIP

THE ORIENTAL Smoke TEN FOR 10c.

SOUTH AFRICA UNION AND THE NATIVE.

New York Evening Post: No more difficult problem confronted the native who have been demanding a great and united state in South Africa than that of dealing with the native. In no country in the world is there, it is believed, a better feeling between the aboriginal white settlers. It is not forgotten that in South Africa the native was the first owner; he is not an importation like our own negro, and he has refused to die like our Indians. That there is a racial prejudice against the dark-skinned, of course true. Some horrible crimes have been committed there by white men, in the name of Christianity and civilization. But on the whole, there is warrant for saying that the relationship between the races is cordial and friendly. The Boers, on the other hand, are more hostile to the native than the untutored native than are the English. But even the Boers respect a native who has acquired property and shown himself a stable citizen, and admit him to their churches.

When, therefore, the Act of Union was drafted it was impossible to heed the shrill cries raised in some quarters that South Africa was to be exclusively a white man's country. The Act contains a clause (No. 35) that "no person who is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason of any disqualification based on race or color." This does not, however, mean that there is to be manhood suffrage as over South Africa. The native is now excluded from the ballot box will, for the present, remain without a vote. As of the wisdom of this, there seems to be general agreement; but there has been a sharp difference as to whether the native ought or ought not to sit in the union parliament, which is to be the supreme legislative body for South Africa. The Act of Union limits eligibility to it to British subjects of "European descent." But heretofore in Cape Colony the native has been eligible to the Cape Parliament, which now becomes merely a local council under the union parliament. He never made use of that eligibility to sit in the Cape Parliament, but it was a privilege he highly regarded. Now that it has come about that while still eligible to the Cape Council he is to be excluded from the union parliament, there has been much protest.

Thus for the first time in history, the Cape native finds himself subject to a political disability because of his color. This is an entering wedge which has not only disconcerted the natives, but has led to vigorous and high-minded protests from men like Sir Gordon Spragg, W. E. Schabas and others, who see in this ineligibility of the native the jeopardizing of the "essential principles of free government," for it attacks "ministers of religion, editors, teachers, doctors, public servants, clerks, land owners, traders and artisans." They believe, also, that this makes it possible, in the future, in a reactionary moment, to enfranchise these same persons solely because of race and color. The imperial parliament is not, however, going to interfere. The ministry has stated that substantially as many rights have been given to the native as he possessed before, and that this whole question is a domestic South African one, which has been left to those most intimately involved for final adjudication.

With the drawing of the color line any peace, some of the leading Liberal newspapers do not agree. The influential Westminster Gazette, for instance, "greatly regrets" the disability imposed, and "wishes to see it a fundamental law of the empire that education and civilization, and not color, should be the test." It realizes the difficulties that exist in South Africa in the new religion there, the religious elements, and thinks "it is almost a miracle that a task so difficult and delicate should have been completed with so much success in so short a time, and the imperial government cannot be expected to take the responsibility of spoiling this work by insisting unreasonably on its own view of the native question." It commends, also, the article of Sir Harry Johnston in the current Nineteenth Century, which is in favor of giving the native every opportunity to rise. Even the ministry has taken occasion to say, thru Lord Crewe, that the government would greatly have preferred the omission of the color qualification.

In taking his stand in favor of the Act of Union, Lord Crewe felt that American experience has shown that any attempt to force a great change in it upon an unwilling people would only retard the end which the friends of the native had in view. With this conclusion, or with his reading of our experience with the disfranchisement of the blacks, we can hardly agree. It is difficult to compare situations so radically different; at the clear, the color line is a racial barrier, and the disfranchisement was inevitable if the blacks were not to be re-enfranchised by all sorts of clever devices. From some points of view, enfranchisement was wiser, from others, unwise. So judged a statesman as Carl Schurz felt that it was a problem which could not be altogether correctly solved. But the enfranchisement of the blacks in a hostile community, bent not on leading him upward, but on holding him down. In South Africa, fortunately for the native, the whole tone and trend are different. There is no racial hostility; white men in numbers seek to co-operate with the blacks and lead them politically the way they should go, and the natives have freely elected such to office in preference to men of their own color. Merchants and business men realize, too, the enormous potentialities of the race if contented, educated, and trained, and well led. It would seem, therefore, as if no mistake would have been made in granting eligibility to the new parliament. It would probably not have been availed of, yet its possession would have made the intelligent native happier. He does not object to travelling alone, but he has been hitherto barred to the final stopping place.

Hazing Cadets Dismissed.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 19.—By direction of President Taft seven cadets were dismissed from the U. S. Military Academy to-day for being involved in the hazing of Randolph Sutton. Cadet Sutton is a brother of Lieut. Sutton of the naval academy, whose death was investigated at Annapolis recently.

Honey Will Be Nominated.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 19.—The returns from belated precincts make certain the nomination of Francis J. Heney, special prosecutor in the graft cases, as Democratic candidate for district attorney.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

As in June and July, Store Closes Saturday at One o'Clock during August. No Noon Delivery Saturday.

New Styles in Men's and Women's Eatonia Boots for Fall



Owing to the increasing demand for Eatonias, we've made bigger preparations than ever for fall—bigger assortments, greater range of designs, styles to suit everybody, old or young, and we couldn't get more perfect fitting or more satisfactory boots for the price.

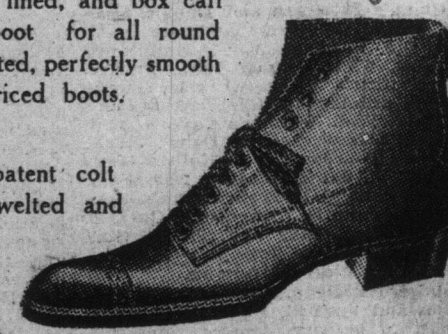
Outside the greater range you'll notice designs have changed—more of those dressy effects for the young man and woman are shown

—high arched insteps, Cuban heels, more of the flat tread effect, little points that, added to the exceptionally good qualities, the thorough workmanship and good materials, make the Eatonia the biggest boot value we could offer for \$3.00.

OUR RANGE FOR MEN, in patent leather, box calf cotton lined, and box calf leather lined, velvet calf, vici kid and our special English made boot for all round wear in values that we have never equalled. All are Goodyear welted, perfectly smooth leather inner soles, finish and qualities equal to much higher priced boots. See the display on Saturday morning.

EATONIA BOOTS FOR WOMEN, new dainty styles in patent colt blucher and buttoned, vici kid blucher and buttoned, Goodyear welted and turn soles, also a special vici kid line made in Scotland, latest American design, every pair fully guaranteed

3.00



A Special Inducement for Men Who Come Sharp at 8

ONLY 270 pairs in the lot, select styles in boots, in patent coltskin, vici kid and tan calf-skin. All the best makes and most up-to-date styles, Goodyear welted, and some are half-priced. Sizes in lot, 5½ to 11. 8 o'clock

2.50

Second Floor—Queen Street

See Our New "CA-NO" Summer Suit Cases, 3.75 to 7.00.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA TORONTO

Seamstress Machine light-running drophead, 21.00

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE

The Pope Rebukes Prof. Eliot For Recent Address

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—A Rome despatch to The Times says that the address delivered by Charles W. Eliot, president of Harvard, on July 22, at the Harvard summer school of theology, on "The Religion of the Future," has been translated by the Pope's order into Italian that he may more thoroughly comprehend it.

The translation was read with great care by his holiness, who expressed profound regret that a man of such authority and culture as Dr. Eliot should spread theories which, he said, were not, in fact, a basis for the new religion of the future, but a negation of faith and of the principles which were the foundation of Christianity and of modern civilization.

Dr. Eliot outlined his idea of the new religion in substance, in part as follows: "The new religion will not be based upon authority, either spiritual or temporal; the present generation is ready to be led but not driven. As a rule the older christian churches have relied on authority. But there is now a tendency toward liberty and progress, and among educated men this feeling is irresistible. In the new religion there will be no personification of natural objects; the re will be no deification of remarkable human beings, and the faith will not be racial or tribal."

How's This For Service.

The Canadian Pacific ("Chicago Limited") 4:00 p.m. train from Toronto every week day, carrying cafe car, first-class coach and sleeper to Chicago, arrives at that point 7:15 following morning. It is the only train that serves trains to all points south and west of Chicago. The Canadian Pacific sleepers are famous for the longer service and higher berths, the cafe car, service a la carte and "C.P.R. standard," which is synonymous with perfection in every detail. For reservations, etc., phone or call at city ticket office, corner King and Yonge-sts.

Agamemnon Re-floated.

SHERBROOKE, Aug. 19.—The British first-class battleship Agamemnon, which stranded yesterday on the Long Sands Range while engaged in target practice, was re-floated at 2:30 p.m. and proceeded to Margate for an examination of her hull.



Zam-Buk

FOR SUMMER SORES

When troubled with sunburn, blisters, insect stings, sore feet, or heat rashes, apply Zam-Buk! Surprising how quickly it eases the smarting and stinging! Cures sores on young babies due to chafing.

Zam-Buk is made from pure herbal essences. No animal fats—no mineral poisons. Finest healer! Druggists and stores everywhere.

Follow This Good Example Order a Case of O'Keefe's Pilsener Lager



The water used in brewing is absolutely pure. It is filtered before use—the beer is filtered and then pasteurized after bottling. O'Keefe's Pilsener is unexcelled in purity, flavor and excellence.

The Beer with A Reputation

OBITUARY.

Miss Mary Rogers.

The death occurred at Go Home Bay, Georgia Bay, on Tuesday, of Miss Mary Rogers, who was for 18 years connected with the East End Day Nursery, for ten years as secretary. She had been staying with other members of the family at Dr. Firth's cottage, and the suffering from an affection of the heart, it was not thought her condition was critical till two weeks ago, when complications set in. In addition to her domestic duties, she was prominent in philanthropic work in connection with the Friends' Church, being the leader of the Sunshine Club, and was many public and often were benefited by her kindly presence among them. The funeral will take place to-day, from 3 May-square, to Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

George Deacon.

George Deacon, principal of Dovercourt School, who suffered a stroke of apoplexy a few days ago, died on Wednesday night. He had been a member of the teaching staff of the public school board for 22 years and for the past 12 years had been principal. He was unmarried.

H. C. Hoar.

BOWMANVILLE, Aug. 19.—(Special)—Henry Cole Hoar, Hampton, died this morning, after two months' illness, from aneurism, at the residence of his brother, Silas V. Hoar, Bethesda, Dartmouth, in his 71st year. Besides conducting a 300-acre farmstead, four miles north of Bowmanville, he had filled more public offices requiring work and thoughtfulness than probably any other resident of Dartmouth. All thru adult life he had been an active worker in church, Sabbath school, public school and agricultural societies. Since the inauguration of farmers' institutes he had been secretary, and for several years treasurer, and had seldom missed attendance at a meeting of the society in his jurisdiction. He had been very active as director of the West Durham Agricultural Society and was manager of the fall exhibition. He was for some years secretary of West Durham Reform Association. He was secretary of West Durham Sunday School Association, and for many years was active at the provincial association. He was never married. Surviving members of his family are: Mrs. John A. Charlton, 59 Flecker-street, Toronto, and Mrs. Peter Werry, Tyrone, Ontario, and Silas V. Hoar, Bethesda, brother. Officials of farmers' institute and agricultural societies will attend his funeral, on Saturday, in a body.

Astronomists Object.

LAKE GENEVA, Wis., Aug. 19.—When the Astronomical and Astrophysical Society of America begin work at Yerkes Observatory, Williams' Bay, to-day, the most important business will be the discussion of a resolution deploring and aiming to correct the use of many sensational astronomical news. Such items as, occasionally, are given out about comets being headed for earth at a rate that will cause a collision in a few days, months or years, as the case may be, have come under the ban of the society.



Michele's Cardinal Cream Chocolate

Assorted flavors, 30c. lb. For sale only by MICHELE & CO., Ltd. 7 King Street W.

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WOMAN BIGAMIST TO JAIL

Gets Thirty Days, While No 2 Husband Goes to Jury.

Mrs. Minnie Pink, 6 Edward-street, was sent to jail for 30 days for bigamy and George T. Stead of Walkerton to a jury on a similar charge, arising out of the same ceremony when both were drunk. It appears that the woman had helped the police in the apprehension of Stead, and when he last appeared in court and she had been arrested adverse comment was strong and the police then took her into custody.

J. W. Curry, K.C., acting for Mrs. Pink, recounted the circumstances. She had not been living with her husband and had been drinking heavily. Then she had attempted suicide by gas on the very day that Stead came to her house. Then Stead, who had a drinking bout ensued, during which, also Stead, was told that she was a married woman. They went into a form of marriage.

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