

The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.
MAIN OFFICE 83 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	40,555	August 18	42,242
August 3	41,535	August 19	41,884
August 4	41,535	August 20	41,884
August 5	41,535	August 21	41,884
August 6	41,535	August 22	41,884
August 7	41,535	August 23	41,884
August 8	41,535	August 24	41,884
August 9	41,535	August 25	41,884
August 10	41,535	August 26	41,884
August 11	41,535	August 27	41,884
August 12	41,535	August 28	41,884
August 13	41,535	August 29	41,884
August 14	41,535	August 30	41,884
August 15	41,535	August 31	41,884
August 16	41,535		

Total net circulation, 27 days... 1,143,743

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	41,498	August 18	40,420
August 11	40,185	August 25	39,859

Net total, four Sundays... 161,062

Net Average Four Sundays

40,417

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

And I make the solemn declaration, conscientiously believing it to be true and knowing the contents of the same, and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of "The Canada Evidence Act, 1891."

Declared before me at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 31st day of August, A. D. 1907.

(Sgd) JAMES BAIRD, A Commissioner, etc.

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

CANADIAN MONEY AT NEW YORK.

The extreme money tightness, and the refusal of Canadian banks to extend their loans has called forth a good deal of harsh criticism. This has come particularly from the west, where the stringency has been felt apparently more severely than it has in other parts of the Dominion. It has been alleged, and the allegation is borne out by facts, that our banks have upwards of \$60,000,000 doing temporary service at New York as call loans. It has also been asserted that the money is being used to assist the Wall-street stock gambling, which is equally correct. This, too, in face of the extreme difficulty of obtaining money for useful domestic purposes. The banks are being charged with want of patriotism, with endeavoring to stifle legitimate home industries and with using Canadian money to bolster up rotten American financing.

If the banks have not good and sufficient reasons for the course they have taken in employing these funds, which are apparently so badly needed in Canada, the criticisms indulged in are none too harsh. The World's idea of proper banking methods is not in conformity with all that has been, and is being, done by our chartered institutions, but it views this employment of their funds, if thoroughly protected, as one of the strongest safeguards in times of great expansion, when, unless precautionary measures were taken, a financial calamity might unexpectedly develop.

Bank directors are merely trustees for depositors and shareholders. The Canadian banking system calls for no reserve to be held against deposits, as in the United States, where it is essential to carry in specie or equally realizable assets a reserve of 25 per cent. The loans made by Canadian banks at New York answer largely the purposes of a reserve to protect depositors. The \$60,000,000 out on call at New York is, or should be, immediately available in the event of the money being required at home for emergency. If the money were employed at home in commercial loans, advances on Canadian stocks, or locked up in securities, it would not be readily available if wanted. This would create no end of dislocation, should it become necessary to realize, and would not give the security to which depositors are entitled. The stability of any enterprise is measured largely by the volume of its working capital. The New York call loans are the working capital of the Canadian banks.

VIADUCT OR BRIDGES?

Apparently Mayor Coatsworth is unable to find any reasonable grounds for opposing the proposition to elevate the railway tracks along the water front, and the admission has been reluctantly forced from him that it may become necessary to accept the elevation of the tracks as the proper plan to adopt for the purpose of securing the removal of the dangers arising from level crossings. The elevation of the tracks is not only the best method of solving the difficulty—it is the only plan that will permanently abolish level crossings, and the City of Toronto expects from its mayor something more than a half-hearted support of the proposition to do away with these death traps.

The time is close at hand when the representatives of the city will be called upon to appear before the board of railway commissioners and argue this case, but the mayor is still wobbling and unable to decide upon a definite course of action, and his policy of masterly inactivity may result seriously

for the city. Some very harsh criticisms of Mayor Coatsworth's delay in dealing with this question have been heard recently. Some people have been uncharitable enough to say that it is quite impossible for the mayor to make up his mind on any subject; others assert that he is deliberately delaying consideration of this matter with the object of forcing the representatives of the city to go before the board of railway commissioners, unprepared to act unitedly in presenting their case.

Whatever may be the real cause, of his policy of procrastination, there can be no further excuse for delay, and it is the duty of the mayor to bring this matter before the council at once, that the plan which the city is prepared to accept may be decided upon and arrangements made to put up a determined fight to secure its adoption. The interests at stake are of vital importance to the City of Toronto, and if Mayor Coatsworth is not disposed to act vigorously to protect those interests, it may become necessary for the citizens to act themselves and adopt some other means of securing a proper presentation of their case before the board of railway commissioners.

The question of abolishing level crossings within the city limits has been before the people for over twenty years. During that time it has frequently been the subject of discussion in the council chamber, and there is not a member of the council who has not had ample opportunity to study the matter from all standpoints. A majority of the aldermen have already declared their willingness to dispose of the subject, but they are unable to do anything until the mayor places the question before them for consideration.

The people will not tolerate any further delay, and if the mayor will not act, a public meeting should be held at an early date, to protest against allowing matters to drift along and to allow the citizens to give expression to their views on this question.

CANADA AND THE TREATY MAKING POWER.

Objection is apparently being taken by certain of the British newspaper press to the negotiation of a Franco-Canadian commercial treaty, on the ground that it is an "amazing" infringement of the imperial prerogative.

The qualifying adjective is immaterial to the issue raised by the particular critic to whom it is attributable, and it is just as immaterial whether the document to which the governments of Canada and France set their hands is properly described as a treaty or as a friendly agreement. The true point is that as a self-governing state of the empire entering admittedly into conference with the United Kingdom on terms of equality, the Dominion claims and insists upon its absolute right to negotiate and complete trade and other arrangements relating exclusively to her own affairs, thru its own independent representatives.

This is the natural and necessary outcome of the new conception of the empire, and the relations among themselves of the imperial states as now conceived. The United Kingdom, by the voluntary act of its parliament, has disavowed itself of its previous actual and still theoretical power to legislate for Canada as regards her proper affairs, and the ministers of the Dominion are as much as the members of the cabinet of the United Kingdom. Canada acknowledges allegiance to the King as the sovereign head of the empire, and freely recognizes, as she has repeatedly done in the past, that times and occasions must arise when her particular interests must yield precedence to imperial considerations. That is a necessary condition of the imperial partnership obligatory quite as much on the United Kingdom as it is on any of the other states of the British empire, and the existence of the empire depends upon its observance.

There is absolutely no reason why Canada, or any other of her sister states, should not be perfectly free to negotiate and conclude arrangements with foreign nations touching her proper affairs, nor why her majesty should not enter into them on the advice of his Dominion ministers. Such negotiations cannot be efficiently conducted thru a department 3000 miles away, and by officials in complete ignorance of the facts and circumstances attending them. The time is past for circumlocutory methods of this kind, and as a mere matter of business they are absurd and ridiculous in these days. But apart from this argument of expediency the hour has arrived to assert the right of Canada to regulate freely, not only her own affairs in their purely internal aspect, but in connection with her foreign relations. Nothing more should be asked by the British Government than that Canada should keep it acquainted with the nature of the negotiations and be prepared to harmonize them with the general interests and accepted policy of the associated imperial states.

Picked a Pocket.

William Carroll, 34 years, who refused to disclose his address, was arrested by P. C. Lundy (119), yesterday afternoon. Carroll put his hand into Morris Shulman's pocket and drew forth \$19, which reposed there in a purse.

No coarseness in WINDSOR TABLE SALT, Fine and pure as newly-fallen snow—so rich in delicious savour, once used, always used.

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Political Intelligence

"R. L. Borden closed his Ontario tour at Beaverton Saturday afternoon, and at once returned to Toronto. He left Saturday night for North Bay and the west. He will stop over a day at Winnipeg, and then continue on to the coast. His next political speech will be made at Vancouver, on the 24th inst."

"My reception everywhere in Ontario," said Mr. Borden, "has been more than gratifying. The meetings in point of attendance, in the interest manifested and in every way, fully equalled, if they did not, indeed, excel, our meetings in this province during the national campaign of 1904. To my mind it is clear that the people are becoming aroused against the present Dominion Government. They are anxious to hear the so-called scandals discussed, and they are apparently eager to hear what the Conservatives have to offer in the way of alternative legislation for the betterment of the people."

The tour, the short and in some respects poorly arranged from the standpoint of Mr. Borden's personal comfort, was, if anything, more successful than had been anticipated. The weather as a rule was favourable, the meetings were well attended, the audiences were everywhere attentive and, at some places, enthusiastic. No less than nine places were visited, seven meetings were held, and fully 15,000 people were addressed.

Several members of parliament spoke at one place or another, this depending altogether upon the various local committees. Edmund Bristol, M. P., and Richard Blain, M. P., spoke at several places. J. G. H. Bergeron, the member for Beauharnois, was with Mr. Borden until after the meeting at Dunnville. He returned to his home Friday morning, but will rejoin the leader at Vancouver.

It is a fair surmise that Mr. Bergeron spoke by the card when he declared that there was no use in opposing the election of Mr. Borden in St. John and Brockville. Whether this be good politics or not, we are not called upon to decide. Certain it is, that Mr. Borden's Ontario tour, urged the Conservatives to contest the by-election, and the young men of the party were eager to do so. It was the newly-converted press of the Dominion Telegraph and The Evening Times, which threw cold water upon this proposal and already the government newspapers are rejoicing in the apparent timidity of the opposition.

The Halifax Chronicle says:

It seems to be certain that the St. John Conservatives will let Hon. R. L. Borden's tour pass by without a word. Even the youthful enthusiasts of the "Borden Club" could not persuade the party managers to try a fall with the popular minister of public works at this time. The reason of this surrender is not far to seek. As one of the St. John opposition papers has said: "It is simply ridiculous to speak of the possibility of defeating Dr. Pugsley in this by-election." And then the paper adds: "The fact is that it is better than valor."

The Sydney Record (Lib.) is to the same effect.

For a government to capture an opposition seat on the eve of dissolution is an incident full of significance. This is what is likely to happen in the case of St. John, N. B. The fact that the Conservatives have every intention of allowing the coming by-election to go by default is naturally causing a certain uneasiness among the party thruout the country. Not a few Conservative journals openly denounce the surrender. Presumably the St. John Conservatives themselves know whether it is safe to put their party strength to the test at so critical a time. As The Montreal Gazette remarks:

"The indications are that the Conservatives will offer no opposition to Mr. Pugsley's re-election. The leader of the opposition would be disqualified from holding office for eight years and would be banished from the house. From Mr. Aylesworth personally such a statement would not attract attention nor bring forth serious comment, for he is recognized in all directions as an exceptionally imprudent politician, without adequate appreciation of the responsibilities of public life, and lacking the finer qualities prominent in men in parliament who are respected on both sides and help to lift the minister of justice, whose duty it is to see that the laws of the land are not openly and defiantly violated. Mr. Aylesworth must assume the responsibility for what he has said, and if he believes his statement as applied to Mr. Borden to be correct, he is guilty of an unpardonable neglect of duty in office in that he has not seen to it that the penalty is enforced. If the charge which he makes is true, it is a disgrace to the government, and the minister of justice cannot be permitted to be trailed in the dirt by one who cannot appreciate the responsibilities and the dignity which go with the office."

Mr. Aylesworth speaks at Essex on Thursday. Will he reply to Mr. Borden?

At a meeting of the Conservatives of Brockville on Saturday A. E. Donovan was selected as their candidate to contest the coming by-election in the provincial house. They decided to offer no opposition to George P. Graham, minister of railway and canals, in the Dominion house. A meeting of the Liberals will be held next Thursday, when their candidate will be selected.

Colonel Belcher, mayor of Southampton, in reply to a query if he would oppose C. M. Bowman for the legislature, is reported to have said: "There is some talk of an appointment for me, but, if not, I will certainly oppose Mr. Bowman for the legislature."

CASTORIA.

Read the Signature of *Chas. H. Ritchie*

subjects of secondary importance in this world will not hide that gap from the gaze of the thoughtful citizen. Mr. Borden has no views and no policy on the great subject of the suppression of the liquor traffic whatsoever.

The subject is not mentioned. It is not even stated round. It is absolutely and totally ignored.

St. John Telegraph (Independent-Conservative)

Mr. R. G. MacPherson, M. P., evidently learned something in his interview with Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He rushed to Ottawa breathing a sigh of relief, and crying aloud against the evils threatening British Columbia. The Pacific province won on the verge of rebellion, and the situation was critical in the extreme. But after meeting Sir Wilfrid the truculent western Liberal has changed his mind. There is now no danger. "The solution of the question is at hand," he says. He finds that Sir Wilfrid has been giving the matter his closest attention. Lawlessness is now deprecated by the man who talked about another revolution. The law would not for the world disturb the good feeling that exists between Canada and Japan, and he is sure that Japan will not be a detriment. The case "has had its serious aspects," but that was before Mr. MacPherson met Sir Wilfrid. So fine a tribute has not been paid to the premier's sunny ways for a long time.

But it may be hoped that Mr. MacPherson will not linger on his homeward journey. His supporters in Vancouver still appear to be ignorant of the fact that the danger is past. They are of the same mind as when he hurried off to Ottawa. They are so demonstrative that mounted police have to be sent to the premier's sunny ways for a long time.

The Quebec Telegraph (Lib.) is quite wrought up by Mr. Bourassa's tour. It warns the Conservatives not to mislead the public by his apparent success, and then appeals to the Liberals as follows:

"There is no longer any doubt that there is a regular compact between the Conservatives and the Bourassaites looking to the overthrow of the Gouin Government as a step to the greater object in view of the overthrow of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The letter read by Provincial Secretary Roy at the recent River du Loup meeting proves this beyond question. That letter showed that Mr. Bourassa's principal lieutenant is actually proving this Conservative vote to well-known Liberals as an inducement to come out as Bourassa candidates against the straight Liberal nominees for the local house."

The Charlottetown P.E.I. Guardian

and Lib. in an impassioned appeal for the tunnel, says: "Canada, the rich, the strong, has utterly failed in her obligation to the smallest and weakest of the provinces. The balance of power has been thrown out of its position, and the fact is a stain upon the honor of the Dominion. The public men of Canada, the press men of Canada cannot allow the men of Canada to be so easily deceived. It is simply ridiculous to speak of the possibility of defeating Dr. Pugsley in this by-election." And then the paper adds: "The fact is that it is better than valor."

Frederick Gleaner (Con.)

"Hon. Mr. Aylesworth is reported to have said in his address at Dundas, Ont., a few nights ago that if the election petition against Mr. Borden were tried, the trial would be a disgrace to the government. The leader of the opposition would be disqualified from holding office for eight years and would be banished from the house. From Mr. Aylesworth personally such a statement would not attract attention nor bring forth serious comment, for he is recognized in all directions as an exceptionally imprudent politician, without adequate appreciation of the responsibilities of public life, and lacking the finer qualities prominent in men in parliament who are respected on both sides and help to lift the minister of justice, whose duty it is to see that the laws of the land are not openly and defiantly violated. Mr. Aylesworth must assume the responsibility for what he has said, and if he believes his statement as applied to Mr. Borden to be correct, he is guilty of an unpardonable neglect of duty in office in that he has not seen to it that the penalty is enforced. If the charge which he makes is true, it is a disgrace to the government, and the minister of justice cannot be permitted to be trailed in the dirt by one who cannot appreciate the responsibilities and the dignity which go with the office."

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CASTORIA.

Read the Signature of *Chas. H. Ritchie*

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Men, Let's Settle the Fall Suit Question for You

In coming to Eaton's for this suit, you come where styles are correct—where only correct styles are shown.

In materials and effects, the range of choice is wide and SATISFACTORY. And sure price pleasure awaits every man who wants a good suit. Here are four of the figures:

For \$7.39—Double-Breasted Suit of English tweeds, brown or grey mixture, with colored overcheck. Sizes 36 to 44. Pure wool materials, well tailored.

\$11.50—Light and Dark Brown Mixed Tweed, with overlaid, new weaves and designs. Single-breasted sack shape. Good quality Italian linings to match.

\$13.50—New Fall-Weight Suits, single-breasted. The popular shades of greys and browns; Scotch tweed effects; long sack coat, with creased side seams; perfect fitting.

\$18.00—Imported English Worsted Suits; pure wool fabrics, in a rich shade of dark grey, with colored overlaid. Single-breasted; long roll; raised seams; best quality linings and trimmings; first-class tailoring.

MAIN FLOOR—QUEEN STREET

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED 190 YONGE ST., TORONTO

AT OSGOOD HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR MONDAY.

Cartwright, master, 11 a.m.

Single Court.

Hon. Mr. Justice Clute at 11 a.m.

Cases set down for hearing:

1—McGill v. Graham.

2—Re McCullough estate.

3—Metallic v. Jose.

4—Re Brown estate.

5—Thornhill v. Nisbet.

6—Patterson v. Onondaga.

7—Piper v. Ulrey (1).

8—Piper v. Ulrey (2).

9—Lawson v. Crawford.

10—Finkle v. Newman.

11—Boggs v. Wakman.

12—Boggs v. Wakman.

13—Boggs v. Wakman.

14—Boggs v. Wakman.

15—Boggs v. Wakman.

16—Boggs v. Wakman.

17—Boggs v. Wakman.

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61—Boggs v. Wakman.

62—Boggs v. Wakman.

63—Boggs v. Wakman.

64—Boggs v. Wakman.

65—Re Cashman & Cobalt, etc.

66—Deacon v. Kemp.

67—McConnell v. International.

68—McGuire v. Graham.

69—Rex v. Smith.

70—Bucavetsky v. Irwin.

71—Williamsburg v. St. James & G.

72—Hudson Bay v. Kenora; 6. Kenora v. Hudson Bay.

73—Armstrong v. Crawford.

The above list has been forwarded to all the local registrars of the Court of Appeal.

Peremptory list for 11 a.m.:

Bowman v. Silver.

Thompson v. Ontario Sewer Pipe Company.

Barbeau v. Pigott.

Barthelemy v. Condie.

Cases for September sittings, beginning Monday, Sept. 16, 1907:

1. Bowman v. Silver; 2. Thompson v. Ont. Sewer Pipe Co.; 3. Barbeau v. Pigott; 4. Barthelemy v. Condie; 5. Hudson Bay v. Kenora; 6. Kenora v. Hudson Bay; 7. Toronto Railway Co. v. Toronto (Horn sites); 8. Steen v. Smith; 9. Avery v. Fortune; 10. La Rive Mining Co. v. T. & N. O. Railway; 11. London & Western Trusts v. Can. Fire Ins. Co.; 12. Rex v. Lee Gueyball; 13. Math