

The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1880.
A Morning Newspaper Published
Every Day in the Year.
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO,
40 WEST RICHMOND STREET.
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TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1912.

THE GLOBE AND PUBLIC OWNERSHIP.

The Globe is always professing to be a public ownership paper, but it never loses an opportunity of belittling the principle, or of finding fault with its supporters. Criticism, and the keenest criticism, of the management of public-owned enterprises we do not object to, but welcome as necessary, and in fact essential, to the success of all such enterprises. This will always depend on the interest of the people in their own business, and is a corollary of the maxim, "Keep your shop and your shop will keep you."

But The Globe never confines itself to necessary and legitimate criticism, but loses no chance to repeat the worn-out objections and oft-explored arguments against the principle of public service. The most bitter and unfounded criticism of the hydro-electric system has appeared in The Globe's columns in reports of the speeches of Liberal opponents of the hydro-electric scheme. Does The Globe ever take its Liberal friends to task for these unjust criticisms? Does The Globe ever dissociate itself from the Liberal party's policy of opposition to the hydro-electric policy, or from the bitter hostility exhibited by leading Liberals, and especially the federal House Liberal party to public ownership on almost every occasion?

It is in line with its usual policy that The Globe should find all the objections possible to nationalizing the medical profession. It is not sufficient to say that this is merely an academic question. The Globe seizes it as a means to exhibit the threadbare arguments once again.

Those who favor nationalism forget that the medical profession would then be running on successfully under public control, with the momentum acquired under individual practice. . . . Under a nationalized system they would continue to lead and give the world the benefit of their ability, but that system would not produce their successors. A new set of influences might tend toward general mediocrity.

This is a characteristic extract from a Globe article on public ownership or nationalism. The Globe is always professing to be in favor of the principle, but always has half-a-brick ready to throw. Its real faith is in individualism, and it ought to be honest enough to say so. We have more faith in the medical profession than The Globe has, and we have more faith in humanity. Nor do we think it would be difficult to show that medical men in the hospitals, the army, navy and other institutions of the nation, working practically under public ownership conditions, have added largely to the glory of their great profession. The Globe, however, prefers to take sides against this view.

We should like to hear what The Globe is heartily in favor of nationalizing, or of bringing under the scope of public ownership; or how far it would go in cordial support of the principle, and against those who oppose it.

THROBS OR JOBS.

The members of the Liberal deputations to Northern Ontario, including their eloquent young leader, we are informed by The Globe, have "throbbed" with the information, the inspiration, and something of the indignation that makes missionaries. To be effective the throbbing must continue for some time, and it will be interesting to observe the party sitting throbbing next session on the opposition benches. If their throbs synchronize, some remedial measures may be necessary, just as soldiers are required to break step in crossing a suspension bridge. If the throbs take the form of visible palpitations, the effect may even impress the government benches. Perhaps the Ontario Liberal party is familiar with Philip James Bailey and lives "in heart-throbs, not in moments on the dial." Certainly its leader's moments on the dial have yet to come.

At present Sir James is the jobber, and he is probably content to let Mr. Rowell be the throbber. Mr. Rowell has been consulting himself with the thought that Sir James does what he suggests, but this appears to be merely the reflection of a transient throb. Sir James does not seem to have any intention of following Mr. Rowell into the north, and, indeed, might very well suggest that Mr. Rowell is only following in the footsteps of Mr. Hearst and other good men of the Whitney government. And Mr. Rowell is taking credit for the opening of the Gillies lim-

it. Hon. Frank Cochrane promised it before the deluge.

We believe Mr. Rowell will do well when he gets out of the throbbing moment and gets down to business. He must show that he has a better program than Sir James, and that he has the men to carry it out. He must produce a better attorney general than Hon. Mr. Foy and a better minister of education than Hon. Dr. Fyfe; a better minister of works than Hon. Dr. Reame, a better financier than Hon. Mr. Matheson, and a better agriculturist than Hon. James Duff. He may think it easy to do so, but who are his substitutes? Sir James himself does not seem to be able to get any better, or doubtless he would, and the people will not throw out dirty water before they see cleaner, nor be satisfied with the suggestion that there are dark horses. They must know on whom they are asked to lay their money.

We welcome Mr. Rowell's criticism of the details of administration. There are loose joints in every government, and it is the duty and privilege of the opposition to serve the people by an honest vigilance in all such matters. But we must repeat what we have often said that Mr. Rowell must present a more definite and practical program to the country than has Premier Whitney, and his party must excel that of the government in order, in independence, and in consideration of the rights of the people before he gets anything more out of the country than throbs.

MOVEMENT OF U. S. POPULATION

Interesting comparative figures regarding the official result of the United States census of 1910 are given in the current month's number of The Popular Science Monthly. The total continental population, excluding the non-contiguous territory of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico and persons in the military and naval services stationed abroad, was close on 92,000,000. This shows an increase of 21 per cent. over the figures of the preceding census, or three-tenths of one per cent. larger than that of the previous decade. The rate of increase from 1890 is thus about one-fifth during each decade, as against one-fourth during each of the three decades from 1860 to 1890 and about one-third during each of the seven decades from 1790 to 1860.

While, therefore, the actual increase in each decade has steadily risen, the percentage of increase has declined. Of still greater significance is the statement that if it were not for foreign immigrants and their larger families the increment of increase of the population would be very small. Some authorities, however, hold that the native population would have increased more rapidly had there been less immigration. Both the increase and density of population are very unequally distributed in the United States, varying from 608 per square mile in Rhode Island and 418 per square mile in Nevada, Wyoming and Arizona. The mountain and Pacific states, however, show the largest percentages of increase—Washington with 129 per cent., followed by Oklahoma and Idaho. One state only, Iowa, shows an actual decrease.

The trend to the cities is very clearly revealed, the urban population—meaning that resident in communities of 2500 or more—having increased 35 per cent., and the rural population only 11 per cent. Seven-tenths of the sixteen million increase is urban, the cities now containing 46 per cent. of the total population, as compared with 29 per cent. in 1890. The movement urbanward has been most marked in the case of the 50 cities with a population of from 50,000 to 250,000, where the percentage of increase is 41. New York, Chicago and Philadelphia increased by 32 per cent. and five cities with a population of from half a million to a million showed an increase of only 20 per cent. It is also noted that in New England and the Atlantic States about three-quarters of the inhabitants live in the cities.

THE SYSTEM IS TO BLAME

The Montreal Gazette takes exception to the comments of the Canadian press upon the Rosenthal murder in New York. The newspapers, as The Gazette understands them, unite in saying that the murder was to be expected "as the natural outcome of the control of public affairs by an unrestrained democracy." Our contemporary justly observes that the New York policemen risk their lives daily and are accounted among the bravest in the world, and adds:

They are probably in some ways, however, subjected to the severest temptation of any policemen in the world. New York is a big and a rich city, with adventures in its population from every section of the world. Its daily visitors are numbered by tens of thousands. Many of them come to find a time, and get rid for the hour of the restrictions that at home keep them morally straight. It is in the order of things that in such circumstances there should be developed a class of men and women who set out to profit by the weakness of their fellows. In carrying out their plans they break the law, sometimes in a quiet way, sometimes with open violence. A weak or venal policeman or police officer who will not too closely scan all that goes on in his district is a great help to such parasites, and it is not strange that he should from time to time be found. Such a situation accounts for much that is exposed from time to time in many more places than New York.

We submit, with all deference, however, that The Gazette has entirely

missed the point. The "system" which has been denounced is neither the New York police system, in the sense of the New York police force, nor the Republican system of government prevailing in the United States. On the contrary, it is that combination between the big interests and the politicians which permits and secures a take-off from crime, vice and technical law-breaking for political purposes. The policemen, as a rule, do not collect the money; if they violate the law at all, it is by failing to arrest the law-breakers who are guaranteed from arrest by those higher up. A big political machine, like Tammany Hall, will gather in a vast sum from saloon-keepers, gamblers and evil-doers, as it will from the big railway companies and other great corporations, who are also breaking the laws in many ways and are constantly stealing franchises and other valuable rights from the people. But these levies go into the war chest; the policeman, on his beat, can neither grant nor withhold immunity.

Becker probably tried to make some money for himself personally and exposure meant his ruin in every way. The "system" may survive him, because the New York police do efficiently guard the city as a whole. The ordinary citizen, so long as he is not molested in his own person and property, views with indifference the plundering of the law-breakers, big and little, by the politicians. Finally, it is not to be denied that not only in New York but in many cities much smaller there is an impression that an "open" town is good for business and many good citizens, all aware that certain laws are not enforced, refrain from prying too closely into the reasons for their non-enforcement.

PRESIDENTIAL CANNED GOODS.

A funny man in the New York Sun said the Americans had now canned music and canned most everything, and they'd have canned moose-meat this fall. But it won't be the Bull Moose, but the Bill Moose, whose other name is Taft, that will be put in the can. And there will be some canned college oysters in New Jersey; also embalmed sunshine in Printing House-square.

FOR BETTER ROADWAYS.

Toronto has had an interesting visitor during the past week. In Mr. W. A. McIntyre, the road expert of the Society of American Portland Cement Manufacturers. Jointly representing the latter association, and the U. S. Bureau of Standards, it is Mr. McIntyre's mission to visit all parts of the continent where concrete roadways are being laid, to make tests and report upon the conditions, climatic and otherwise, under which the concrete is built, so that the cement interests may be kept constantly informed of the varying difficulties which their products have to undergo. This rather unusual "follow-up" is finding an application in our own neighborhood. Mr. McIntyre's mission to Toronto consisting chiefly of a test of the Jane-st. road, West Toronto, recently built of concrete. It is evident that the cement manufacturers are sincere in their belief that concrete is the great roadway material of the future—and they are going about things in the right way to ensure this.

LAKE OF BAYS

One hundred and forty-five miles north of Toronto on the line of the Grand Trunk Railway System nestles Huntsville, a pretty little town nearly in the centre of what is known as the Huntsville and Lake of Bays district. The region in this locality is replete with natural beauty and loveliness, and comprises some of the most beautiful water stretches and picturesque landscapes for which that vast portion of Ontario is famous. It is becoming so famous with the ever-increasing army of tourists, who each year are looking for fresh fields to explore. Very few people, even in Ontario, realize that Canada possesses such a magnificent pleasure ground as this. Excellent train service from Toronto as follows: 8:20 a.m. daily, carries first-class coaches and electric-lighted Pullman sleepers to Huntsville, 10:15 a.m. daily, except Sunday, carries first-class coaches and parlor-library-buffet car and dining car Toronto to Huntsville, 12:30 noon, daily, except Sunday, carries first-class coaches, parlor-library-buffet car and parlor-library-café car Toronto to Huntsville. The above trains all make direct connection at Huntsville with steamers for all points on Lake of Bays.

PORT ARTHUR STRIKE OVER.

PORT ARTHUR, Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—Employees of the Canadian Northern Coal and Ore Dock Co. returned to work to-day, after a week's strike, featured by a riot on the first day, in which six were injured and for which the militia were brought out. The new arrangement is a compromise by which the men get a raise which will average about 2 1/2 cents an hour.

SCARED HORSES DASH INTO CROWD

Plucky Police Inspector Stops Dangerous Career of Team Thru Ferry Throng—Reckless Driver Arrested.

The prompt action of Inspector Dickson of No. 1 Police Station, in stopping a runaway team of horses on Lake-st., near the Toronto Ferry Co.'s wharf yesterday morning, probably saved a number of people from serious injury. The driver of the team has been placed under arrest.

The team was being driven along Lake-st. by Alfred Cathoun of 198 Seaton-st., who was in a very intoxicated condition. When the horses started, the driver with a drunken yell hit one horse a sharp cut with his whip. The other horse, a white mare, and Cathoun fell from the wagon seat to the pavement.

Several hundred people, among whom were many women and children, were in the roadway at the time, heading for the ferries and passenger steamers. The frightened team of horses ran right among them and it was a miracle someone was not struck down.

Inspector Dickson was walking from the Yonge-st. tracks when he saw the horses approaching and without hesitation sprang into the roadway and grabbed the bridle of one of the horses as they reached him. Fortunately he was able to bring the horses to a stop about a hundred feet from the tracks, across which a stream of people were heading for the boats and would have been directly in the path of the runaway team.

Those who saw the inspector stop the horses were loud in their praises of his courageous act. "I would not have taken the risk he did for any money," said a man who had seen the horses stopped.

TAFT TO VETO BILLS

Tariff Board's Reports Disregarded, Is His Contention.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—President Taft to-day began preparing his veto message on the steel, wool and cotton tariff revision bills, soon to come before him from congress. His vetoes will be based upon his understanding that the bills have been drawn almost regardless of the tariff board's reports on those bills. The president to-day had not decided which he would first disapprove.

BISHOP CASEY IS ELEVATED

Appointed Archbishop of Vancouver, Succeeding Archbishop McNeil.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—Bishop Casey of St. John has been appointed Archbishop of Vancouver, in succession to Archbishop McNeil, who was recently transferred by the Holy See to Toronto. Bishop Casey will be succeeded as Bishop of St. John by Rev. Father Leblanc, a parish priest at St. Bernard's, Digby. Bishop Leblanc is a French-Canadian by birth and a graduate of Church Point College, Digby. Previous to going to St. Bernard's he was parish priest at Salmon River, and before that at Caledonia, Queen's County.

TURKISH CABINET NOW DISSOLVED

Sultan's Action Brought About by Vote of Want of Confidence in Government—Ministers Arrested.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—An imperial decree was issued to-day dissolving the Turkish parliament. The chamber passed a vote of confidence in the cabinet. The president of the chamber called at the palace to report the action of the chamber, but the sultan declined to receive him.

It is reported that the cabinet has ordered the arrest of Talaat Bey, ex-minister of the interior; David Bey, ex-minister of finance; and other leading members of the committee of union and progress. Order prevails, but the troops are held in readiness at important points, and detachments are patrolling the streets. A gunboat is anchored off the quay near the parliament building.

The imperial decree sets forth that the duration of the deputies' mandates, as determined by the senate, is confined to giving an arbitrary decision regarding the constitutional questions at issue. Having completed this task, it became necessary, in accordance with the findings of the senate, to terminate the existence of the chamber.

Consequently, concludes the sultan, "the closing of the chamber and fresh elections in conformity with the constitution."

The elections will begin at an early date in order that the new chamber may meet in the first fortnight of November in accordance with the law.

Excellent Train Service to Detroit.

via Grand Trunk Railway System, the only double track route between Toronto and Chicago. Trains leave Toronto 8 a.m., 1:40 p.m. and 11 p.m. daily, carrying through-coaches, parlor-library-café car and electric lighted Pullman sleeping cars. The route of the "International Limited," the railway Greyhound of Canada. Tickets, berth reservations at City Ticket Office, northwest corner King and Yonge-sts. Phone Main 4593.

EXCURSIONISTS WERE TRAPPED

Five Hundred Held Up at Brookville, and Many Forced to Surrender Contraband Goods.

BROOKVILLE, Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—Five hundred excursionists were detained by the local custom officers and many of them found to have contraband goods in their possession early yesterday morning on the return of a party which had gone on a moonlight excursion to Ogdensburg, N.Y., on Saturday night.

These moonlight trips across the border have been growing more and more popular, and so enthusiastic were many over the neighboring town, that the officials began to suspect the trips were not made altogether for pleasure. Accordingly, a party of Brookville customs officers, with two policemen and two women members of the department, awaited the return of the excursionists on finding the Canadian Pacific Railway dock securely guarded from exit, was voiced in loud protestations, but the officers were adamant.

Search brought to light large quantities of dress goods, shoes, tobacco, personal effects of every kind and description and sports, men's wearing apparel, trinkets, feminine trinkets and all odds and ends which the shoppers had accumulated.

Many of these were confiscated, although in a few cases the smugglers paid the duties and were allowed to retain the goods.

Anglican Church to Be Disestablished Within 25 Years

Such is Prediction of Prof. Archibald Duff—Congregationalism Dying in Canada Thru Other Doxy.

MONTREAL, Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—"The churches in England are empty these days," said Prof. Archibald Duff of the United Congregational Church of Bradford, England, in the course of an interview here.

Prof. Duff said that there were signs of a spiritual awakening in England, however. He also thought that England would see the disestablishment of the Anglican Church there, within a few years. This disestablishment would be brought about by Anglicans and the King.

Speaking of the Congregational Church in Canada, the professor said it was dying because the people had not been faithful to the mission of its founders.

Congregationalists in the Dominion appeared to fear all the time that they were losing their orthodoxy, and in giving so much thought to this question of orthodoxy they had lost sight of the real aims and objects of the church.

J. E. Hammond of Calgary Here.

J. E. Hammond, president of the Canadian Real Estate Co., Limited, and promoter of the Hammond Apartments, Limited, of Calgary, is in Toronto, on business with pleasure. Mr. Hammond is a former resident of Toronto, who has done well in the west.

FIRE 'CLEANS UP' MOTOR FOR HIM

John A. Trollope's Holiday Task Proved Costly—Burns Up Car and Sets Fire to House.

The way John A. Trollope of 177 Dundas-st., of the firm of Trollope & Co., real estate and insurance brokers, spent the morning of the holiday proved to be very unprofitable. He took advantage of the opportunity afforded by the holiday to clean up his new motor, and the result of his efforts was that the car was almost destroyed.

Mr. Trollope had nearly completed his task when he accidentally knocked over a can of gasoline, which in some manner at once ignited, and set the car ablaze. He rang in a fire alarm, but before the reels had arrived the car was ruined, and the fire had spread from the garage to the rear of the premises at 231 Arthur-st., and did \$400 damage there, before it was put out.

Chance to Make Dramatic Entry

London Telegraph Would Have Visit of British Ministers Given Due Importance.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—(C. A. P.)—The London Daily Telegraph, when editorially expressing the hope that Premier Asquith and Winston Churchill will accept the Canadian invitation to visit Canada, says: "Such great events lose nothing, but gain much thru being emphasized with due dramatic ceremony. We can imagine nothing better calculated to signalize the entry of Canada into a full responsible partnership with Britain in councils of peace and war than the presence of the leading British ministers in Canada, especially if they are accompanied by a squadron of British warships. It will certainly be a general disappointment to all concerned if so dramatic an opportunity is missed."

Won't Restore Tariff Board

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5.—(Canadian Press.)—Notice was served on the senate to-day that under no circumstances would the house agree to a continuation of the tariff board. Provision for such continuation had been placed by the senate in a number of appropriation and tariff measures, but to each and every such amendment the house has presented an unyielding front.

AGAINST SEARCHLIGHTS ON STEAMERS.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—The Daily Chronicle understands that the advisory committee of merchant shipping to the board of trade, for considering questions arising out of the Titanic disaster, has reported against the use of searchlights being made compulsory on merchant vessels.

Experts state that they would be a danger to navigation.



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NEGROES NOT ADMITTED TO CONVENTION

CHICAGO, Aug. 5.—(Can. Press.)—Contending negro delegates from Florida and Mississippi were barred from the Progressive convention to-day by the national committee. The committee was decided at a stormy executive session of the committee, that held for three hours, just before the convention met.

While the committee deliberated the negroes gathered in the corridors outside the committee room and raised their voices in indignant protest. When the decisions were made known the leaders declared they would continue their fight for seats before the credentials committee of the convention.

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