

## The Toronto World

A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.

### ANOTHER U. S. KING DIES.

Another of the kings of the great republic to the south is gathered to his fathers. Again the grim reaper cuts short the reign of temporal greatness. Millions are not against his going. It is a trite saying that death levels all, but it contains a truth that should be faced occasionally in the midst of our hurly-burly life, that we may get the perspective of things.

Harrison reached the heights of material success. His masterly intellect, impelled by Napoleonic ambition and nurtured by gigantic financial affiliations, grappled with the problem of controlling the railways of the United States. By market manipulation, by creating securities, by controlling legislation, even by forcing legal decisions, Harrison made himself the tyrant of transportation in the United States. Ruthlessness made his reign. Personal gain and not public good was the rule of his career.

Had he turned his remarkable talents to the prosecution of the people's good, his name would have been synonymous with happiness for his fellow-countrymen. As it is, Harrison achieved what the United States calls success; a success that is measured in dollars. Some day, perhaps, by slow evolution, our neighbors across the line will realize the menace of the Harrisons, and by eternal vigilance wipe out conditions that make it easy for unscrupulous financiers to grasp colossal power and reign for a day.

Contemplation of the fact that death is no respecter of persons and levels all may enable our neighbors to work out other standards than material greatness and worship other gods than the almighty dollar.

### LORD CHARLES AND THE GLOBE

Adverting to Lord Charles Beresford's remarks in support of British tariff reform, The Globe, with scarcely veiled contempt, dismissed them as the utterance of a "mere admiral." This is pretty funny, the other day, as The World indicated, the other day, not commendable. The Globe, however, attempts to pervert our comment into an opinion that Lord Charles Beresford's views should be accepted, sound or unsound. The World did not so trespass on The Globe's preserve. What we did condemn was the air of superiority peculiar to The Globe and certain other free trade newspapers and their ridiculous pretensions to exclusive economic wisdom. Even The Globe is far from infallible, and the scant result of its free trade homilies might lead it to recognize its limitations.

### CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES.

Considerable interest is being exhibited in the United States over the disposal of the coal areas of Alaska. These were discovered a few years ago and are of large extent. Prior to May, 1908, individual holdings of coal lands were limited to 160 acres, but the law then passed by congress provided for a consolidation of entries, but under conditions intended to prevent the creation of any monopoly of the industry. These provided that if any of the lands or deposits were owned, leased or controlled in any way so as to form part of a combination, or the subject of any contract or company, in restraint of trade in the mining or selling of coal, or of any holding in excess of 2500 acres, the title should be forfeited to the United States.

These safeguards were no doubt occasioned by the circumstances now attending the conduct of the Pennsylvania and other coal fields in the United States proper, and their practical ownership by certain railroads. Attempts have been made to destroy the present monopoly of these fields, but it cannot be said they have as yet achieved any practical result. The people of the United States are beginning to realize the folly of allowing their natural resources to pass under the unrestricted control of powerful organizations, and the situation should be highly instructive to Canadians. Canada cannot be too careful in securing for its people a proper share of the benefits resulting from possession of its water powers, and natural and other resources.

### BRITISH EXPORTS.

For a nation said to be industrially and commercially in decadence, the United Kingdom manages to retain a surprising volume of export business. According to advance figures issued by the Bureau of statistics of the United States, Great Britain received from the republic, products and goods amounting, in round figures, to the value of \$215,000,000, and sent to the republic exports valued at \$228,000,000, a total of \$443,000,000. This exceeds the combined totals of Germany and Canada, the countries coming next on the list. France, the fourth in order, has the distinction among the nations of first rank, of exporting to and importing from the United States in very nearly equal amount, the respective figures being \$108,000,000 and \$109,000,000. It is noteworthy that Britain still leads the world in the exports of manufactured articles, these, taking the figures for 1907, amounting to 80 per cent. of her whole exports, valued at upwards of \$2,000,000,000. Germany exported 70 per cent. of manufactures, while in the case of the United States,

her exports were largely food products and raw material. In 1907, the United States exported manufactures of about \$720,000,000 value, while the value of her total exports was about \$1,000,000,000. When it is remembered that Britain has to import much of her raw material, iron ore even, the manner in which British manufacturers are maintaining their position indicates anything but decadence.

## NORTH POLE DEFINED JUST IMAGINARY POINT

### How an Unscientific Man May Know When He Is There or Thereabouts.

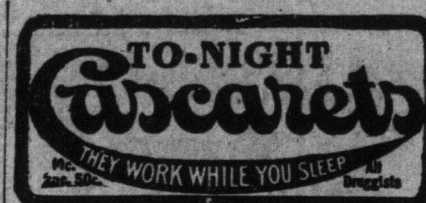
What is the North Pole? How does a man know when he gets there? These are the questions the ordinary unscientific man is asking these days when tales of polar discovery follow rapidly on each other.

In the first place, one must distinguish between the geographical pole, which is the one the explorers say they have visited, and the magnetic pole. According to the generally accepted Copernican doctrine, the earth is a rotating sphere, or rather spheroid, moving in an elliptical orbit round the sun, the centre of the whole planetary system. The motionless, or relatively motionless, line about which any rotating body, such as the earth, turns is called the axis of revolution or rotation. That point in the northern hemisphere where the surface of the earth is cut by the axis of rotation is called the North Pole. If the earth's axis is extended straight into the starry heavens it cuts the celestial sphere at a point about which all the stars appear to revolve, and that point in the northern hemisphere is marked, not exactly, but with sufficient accuracy, by the North or Polar Star.

Most people know how to find the Polar Star by means of the two pointers in the stars forming the plow or Charles Wain, being the seven prominent stars in the constellation of Ursa Major, or the Great Bear. It is also known as the Dipper. In Toronto the Polar Star is approximately midway between the horizon and the zenith, or the point in the heavens immediately above our heads. Suppose a traveler, taking the Polar Star as his guide, marched straight northward, the star would steadily ascend in the heavens. When it stood straight over him he would be very near the North Pole of the earth's axis—near enough, indeed, to warrant the saying that he had reached the one supreme object of Arctic endeavor. But if one wanted to be scientifically exact, a series of observations would have to be made, and the position calculated. The North Pole is a purely imaginary point, but to an observer stationed there by night, there would be no rising and setting of stars, for these would circle round him as they circle round the earth.

The Magnetic Pole. The north and south poles forming the two ends of the earth's axis must not be confused with the magnetic poles.

The north magnetic pole, on the contrary, is not even on the surface of the earth. It is as if an immense magnet passing thru the centre of the earth approached the crust at either end, and stopped short of the surface. These ends, which are underneath, situated within the Arctic and Antarctic circles, known as the north and south magnetic poles. The north magnetic pole is situated in latitude 70 degrees 5 minutes north, and longitude 95 degrees 43 minutes west. This, and not the true north is the point to which the needle of the compass points, subject to local variations, and over it what is known as a "dipping needle," which rides horizontally, at the equator and inclines downwards as it is taken northward, becomes perpendicular and points to the centre of the earth. The degree of this dipping is called the angle of dip or inclination. The difference between the pointing of the



ordinary compass needle and the direction of the true north is called the angle of declination or variation. This angle differs at different parts of the world. There are two distinct lines, however, called "agonic lines," along which there is no declination, the needle pointing true north. One runs down the east side of North America, cuts off a part of South America, and passing thru the Antarctic Ocean, reappears on the other side, passing thru the west of Australia, then the Persian Gulf, near the Crimea, enters the Arctic Ocean near North Cape, Norway, and presumably joining the other branch in North America. The other agonic line forms an oval curve, the greater part of which is in Siberia. It is known as the Siberian Oval.

Does the sun shine at the North Pole? Certainly it does, but not in the winter time. Six months day and six months night is the program. Now, this does not mean that all days look alike to the man at the pole. At the spring equinox (March 22) the sun makes its appearance above the horizon of the polar world, and, like a man who has been out all night and a six months' night at that—begins to perambulate in a circle around the lamp post of the world.

At first it keeps its distance, walking around the outer rim of the horizon, but as the days go on it moves northward, and when the summer solstice (June 22) arrives, it has ascended about 23 degrees above the horizon, when it hesitates and begins to retrace its steps, again leaving the Arctic world in darkness on the autumnal equinox (Sept. 21).

If the man at the pole steps off to the south (the only direction he can go) he gets a little night every 24 hours in the summer time, just as much as he gets a little day in the winter time, as he recedes from the pole the more he gets.

### CANADIAN NORTHERN ONTARIO RAILWAY.

Change of Time Sept. 13th. The Lake Shore Express leaving Toronto 10.00 a.m. will run for the last time this season on Saturday, but on Monday, the resumption of the old time table, the 9.00 a.m. train will give the same connections to and from the lakes as long as the boat service is continued. Observation-dining-parlor cars will continue to be operated on all trains. This is the best time of the year for the return of children to school should take advantage of the low rates to visit the lakes.

### OBITUARY.

Frank Cayley, brother of Canon Cayley of St. George's Church, who moved to Salt Lake City two years ago, in search of health, died in that city, and the remains will be brought to Toronto to-day for interment. Deceased was born in Toronto and was in his 65th year. He was in the real estate business here. His widow, a son and three daughters survive, as well as two brothers, Canon Cayley and Hugh Cayley of Vancouver, B.C. The funeral will take place this afternoon to St. George's Church, thence to St. James' Cemetery.

At Kingston: Miss Madeline Dobbs, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Mr. Dobbs, rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth, suddenly, she was a cousin of Sir Richard Cartwright.

### PERSONALS.

J. M. Sherlock, conductor of the Toronto Oratorio Society, returned home yesterday from his vacation. The chorus will shortly begin rehearsing for the season's concert. Leaving Toronto yesterday morning, St. Thomas Shagnessy, president of the C. P. R., General Manager J. W. Leonard and Supt. Osborne of the Toronto division, went north over the Sudbury line in a private train. Mr. Osborne went only as far as Muskoka, but the president and Mr. Leonard will go thru to Vancouver.

## AT OSGOOD HALL

### Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., master. British Type Foundry v. National Press Co.—E. G. Long, for plaintiff, moved on consent for order dismissing action without costs, and for delivery back of bond given to the sheriff of Toronto. Order made.

Booke Manufacturing Co. v. Watson—B. N. Davis, for plaintiff, moved on consent for judgment for plaintiff for \$894.48, and costs. Judgment as asked. Re Hines v. Meakins—T. S. Monahan, for defendant, moved to strike out jury notice as irregular. M. Malone (Hamilton), for plaintiff, moved for an order for a commission to take evidence in England. Costs in the cause.

Wishart v. Harris—W. J. Boland, for plaintiff, moved for an order for a commission to take evidence in England. Costs in the cause. Re Solicitor-Macdonald (Johnston & Co.), for the client, moved for an order for taxation of the solicitors' bill. F. Aylesworth, for the solicitors, contra. Order for taxation. Reference to local master at Brockville.

Hartson v. Chong—F. L. Baetado, for plaintiff, moved for an order for a commission to take evidence in England. Costs in the cause. Re Solicitor-Macdonald (Johnston & Co.), for the client, moved for an order for taxation of the solicitors' bill. F. Aylesworth, for the solicitors, contra. Order for taxation. Reference to local master at Brockville.

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### Judge's Chambers.

Before Meredith, C.J. Re Anderson Roller Bearing Co.—C. W. Kerr, for the Co., asked enlargement. Enlarged until 24th Sept. Re Peacock Brothers v. Aylesworth, for applicant, G. B. Strathay, for respondents. Enlargement until 17th September.

Re Andrews—J. A. Macintosh, for plaintiff, in an alimony action, appealed from an order of the master in chambers, refusing interim alimony. F. Aylesworth, for defendant, contra. Order of master in chambers varied by making the costs of the application costs in the cause, otherwise order stands. No costs of appeal.

The King v. Armendola (and 11 other cases)—R. McKay, for the police commissioners, appealed from an order of the master in chambers, refusing to quash convictions. No one contra. The notices were returnable on 7th June, and are now dead. No orders made.

Re Ramsden and L.O.F.—F. W. Harcourt, for Mary Skinner, moved for an order for payment of certain moneys in court. Order made.

Atken v. Aitken—W. E. Middleton, for all parties, moved for judgment in a partition action pursuant to findings of master at Ottawa and for payment out. Order made for payment out to all parties of their shares, excluding the share of the unit which is to remain in court subject to further order. Costs out of fund.

Mackenzie v. The Globe Newspaper Co.—C. W. Wood, for defendant, appeared to oppose the appeal from the order of the master in chambers, refusing motion to strike out certain paragraphs of the master's findings. Motion dismissed. Order not to issue until 17th inst.

Smith, for widow, and Sage—Grayson, for executor, moved for judgment on a certain agreement, and from taking any steps to develop waterpower from Dam No. 2 mentioned in the agreement. R. McKay, for the plaintiff, contra. Judgment for the plaintiff. Judgment for the plaintiff. Judgment for the plaintiff.

Neely v. Neely—W. E. Rainey, K.C., for plaintiff, on motion for judgment under C. R. 608, asked enlargement. W. E. Middleton, K.C., for defendant. Enlarged two weeks.

Before Falconbridge, C.J., Britton, J., Riddell, J. McWilliam and Everist v. The Sovereign Bank of Canada—W. R. Smyth, K.C., for defendants, on motion by way of appeal from and to set aside the judgment of the judge of the county court of Lincoln. J. D. Montgomery, for plaintiff, contra. Judgment for the plaintiff. Judgment for the plaintiff.

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## EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

### Big Savings in Men's and Women's Fall Boots

An occasion in the Boot Section that calls for 8 o'clock buying. Visitors especially should endeavor to come as near 8 as possible—the savings make it worth while.

**FOR MEN** An elegant fall walking or business boot, excellent style and fit, fine quality of Velours calf leather, with dull calf blucher tops, and extension sewn soles, very dressy and serviceable; sizes 6 to 11. Clearing at per pair... **2.25**

**FOR WOMEN** Choice styles in patent leather boots, new American shapes for Fall, specially dressy for street wear, made from fine colt skins, blucher tops, extension sewn soles, some have the popular pointed wing tips, neat cuban heel; sizes 2-12 to 7. Some samples in vicci kid and tan calfskin; size 4, the lot to clear Saturday, per pair... **2.50**

### "Walk Easy" Boots For Women

Comfortable shapes, perfect fit and finish, made from the good wearing goat kid; bright, soft and pliable; every pair guaranteed to give good wear. The soles are suitable weight for walking. Laced **2.00**

**OUR SPECIAL LEATHER LIN-ED BOOT FOR MEN**, designed for Fall and winter wear, fine grade of box calf skin, neat round toes, comfortable shape, heavy Goodyear welted soles, exceptional value, all sizes. **3.00**

**MEN'S PATENT LEATHER BOOTS**, nifty styles, dull kid, blucher tops, Goodyear welted soles, most popular boot at the price. All sizes **3.00**

Don't forget the Boys' School Boots. We have given extra attention to these lines. Our assortment is large. A few prices are \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00.

**THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED CANADA** MAKING "EATONIA" BOOTS AT THE EXHIBITION

**Fall Quarterly Style Book** Dress Goods Section. **TORONTO**

F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Order as asked. Single Court. Gullidge v. Town of Oakville—F. Aylesworth, for plaintiff, on motion to continue injunction granted by local judge at Hamilton. D. Henderson, for defendant. Parties consenting there to motion turned into a motion for judgment.

Re Dale and Township of Blanshard—C. W. Kerr, for the applicant, J. C. Makins (Stratford), for respondents. Motion to quash by-law of defendants to authorize the issue of debentures of the township of the amount of \$20,000, for the purpose of granting aid to the St. Mary's and Western Ontario Ry. Co., enlarged for two weeks to permit affidavits in answer to be filed.

Abbott v. Town of Trenton—H. C. Macdonald, for plaintiff, moved to continue the trial of the indictment granted by the local judge of County of Hastings, on 28th August last, resuming the present agreement, and from taking any steps to develop waterpower from Dam No. 2 mentioned in the agreement. R. McKay, for the plaintiff, contra. Judgment for the plaintiff. Judgment for the plaintiff.

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