

The Globe

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CIRCULATION RETURNS.

Week Ending August 21, 1909.

Monday 50,550 Thursday 50,900

Tuesday 50,800 Friday 50,900

Wednesday 50,850 Saturday 57,250

Total for week 311,250

Daily average 51,875.

CIRCULATION RECORD.

Daily Average.

1895 25,880 1902 44,850

1896 25,880 1903 44,850

1897 31,214 1904 51,875

1898 31,214 1905 51,875

1899 37,685 1906 51,875

1900 37,685 1907 51,875

1901 47,120 1908 51,875

1902 44,850 1909 51,875

Sworn detailed statements of circulation will

be mailed monthly upon application.

The subject who is truly loyal to the Chief Magistrate will

neither advise nor submit to arbitrary measures.—JUNUS.

RACE-TRACK GAMBLING IN CANADA.

The granting of a Federal charter to a new

racing association with no clause in it forbidding

bookmaking has raised the whole question of

race-track gambling in Canada. The widespread

interest in this question and the resolute deter-

mination that Parliament shall deal with an evil

that has now become intolerable are hopeful

signs of the times. As this agitation will not

be allowed to die out until the Government takes

action, it is worth while putting right two or three

misconceptions.

It is a piece of ignorance to say that discrim-

ination is being made among the race-tracks,

and that this new association is attacked, while other

tracks, notorious for their bookmaking features,

are left undisturbed. This misstatement of easily

verified fact was set forth last night by the To-

ronto Telegram, following the equally careless

lead of La Presse of Montreal. Both of these

newspapers could find in The Globe during re-

cent years editorial condemnations of race-track

gambling at the Woodbine, at Fort Erie, and at

Windsor quite as plain and direct as anything

said of the Dufferin Park. It is simply inexcu-

sable for any responsible journal to stultify itself

through indolence in the matter of verifying the

facts essential to its arguments. In this matter

of rooting out the vice of gambling it does not

signify who is interested in the track. The social

standing of the Woodbine patrons is no defence

for the business of the bookmakers. The Federal

Government, because of the charter given to

a new gambling proposition for the whole of Can-

ada, must now deal with the amendment urged

by The Globe a year ago, and make the gambling

business unlawful.

Very pronounced is the protest of thought-

ful business men against the alarming growth

of the gambling mania in Canada. The race track

is only one of the instruments of this vice. For many

people it is the most dangerous. "Playing the

races" is often the real explanation of reported

and unreported defalcations. Never a race-meet

at the Woodbine or at any other popular track

but new instances are furnished.

The present season bids fair to be most fruit-

ful in the gambling business. The new laws for-

bidding bookmaking in every State have driven

the American gamblers over to Canada, and the

Canadian gambling managers are taking advan-

tage of the opportunity. The Telegram says that

"Fort Erie furnishes the spectacle of a Canadian

town as a haven of refuge for American gamblers.

It is nothing more or less than the Monte

Carlo for Buffalo gamblers." Windsor serves

the same purpose for Detroit. From British Co-

lumbia the same story comes: The Daily Times

of Victoria says editorially that "the races which

have been held at the Willows track have not been

bona fide contests, but simply fake events, con-

ducted as an excuse for gambling."

The Globe holds with growing firmness to

the view that no charters should be granted to

racing associations until the law is amended so

as to prohibit absolutely race-track gambling and

bookmaking. The charter granted recently was,

under the circumstances, a mistake from every

point of view. Next session of Parliament should

see the amendment proposed last session passed

into law, and, if needs be, made even more in-

clusive and more absolute. We look to the

Prime Minister to see to it that no influence,

social, financial, or otherwise, shall muzzle Par-

liament or stay the hand of the Government in

safeguarding Canada from this growingly danger-

ous vice.

FREAK LEGISLATION.

Herbert Spencer has classed belief in the

divine right of majorities as the great political

superstition. The practical legislator seldom

dives sufficiently deep in the wells of thought to

consider the existence or non-existence of rights

divine or otherwise. He assumes the right to

do everything he wants to do till stopped by the

courts or by defeat at the polls. But he has a still

more mischievous superstition, which deals not

with abstract rights, but with practical achieve-

ments. He verily believes that he can abolish

evils real and imaginary by passing laws against

them. As with all superstition, this continues in

spite of the hard, cold logic of experience. No-

where is this faith in legislation stronger than

in the neighboring Republic, and nowhere is

there less willingness to comply with unpopular

or annoying laws.

The superstition leads to many freak statutes,

for there is scarcely anything objectionable, trou-

blesome, dangerous, or questionable that has not

been solemnly put under the ban of law.

Washington State is having trouble over the enforce-

ment of some of the laws that have recently come

into effect, and both the Governor and a Judge

of the Supreme Court are known to be offenders.

The Judge was guilty of smoking a cigarette, an

act which recent legislation has made an offence.

He is said to have declared the law unconstitutional,

but when he did so it was the cigarette and

not the law that was before him for decision.

Hundreds of arrests have been made and thou-

sands of dollars have been collected in fines under

this law. In some counties the Judges have

declared it unconstitutional, and in others it has

been upheld. Enforcement and disregard vary

accordingly. There have been two appeals which

will probably require two years for decision, and

now the Supreme Court Judge has complicated

matters by consuming tobacco in the prohibited

form. The great English jurist's pronouncement

against indicting a nation may apply to this

law.

The Governor of the State has become a

malefactor by leaving a dime beside his plate

for the hotel waiter. The law against grafts and

secret commissions extends to table waiters. The

guest who suborns a waiter with a bribe to use

his influence with the cook and secure the choic-

est cut for the ordinary price is liable to pains

and penalties more severe than those he hopes

to escape. The law is comprehensive as well as

severe, so the Governor knows it is useless to

plead that he merely left the bribe vulgarly

known as a tip beside his plate. He has openly

set at defiance the law he is sworn to enforce, and

the State stands against and helpless. Another

law is occasioning trouble, but it cannot boast of

such distinguished offenders. It has been made

an offence for a hotelkeeper to allow a guest to

sleep on, in, or under a sheet less than nine feet

in length. The travellers who carry tape mea-

sures in their valises and demand their rights, the

law and order society, and the hold-up fraternity

are making short sheets highly expensive for

hotel proprietors. Offenders are losing their li-

censes, their money, and their reputation.

One freak law technically enforced is that

which requires a medical certificate before mar-

riage. Those who object to the examination

and insist on the ceremony come across to Brit-

ish Columbia to be married. Through all this

instructive experience the faith of the lawmakers

in their power to make all crooked paths straight

has not perceptibly weakened.

THE BRITISH TERRITORIAL ARMY.

It has been for several years a serious prob-

lem for Great Britain how best to keep up a

military force equal to repelling an invasion

without putting the nation to the expense of

maintaining a large standing army or resorting

to the continental system of training the whole

available population for a specified term of

years. This problem, which baffled several War

Ministers, has apparently been solved by Mr.

Haldane, the present Secretary for War. Under

his plan, which has been adopted by Parliament,

the whole British military force is divided into

two armies: territorial and regular, respectively.

Their united strength will be half a million men,

in the proportion of about four territorials to

one regular. In each case the soldier is a vol-

unteer, but in the regular army the period of

service is continuous for years, while in the ter-

ritorial army the men are in training only a

few weeks each year.

It is not expected that the territorial forces

will ever become adequate to repelling an in-

vasion by a highly-trained and well-equipped regu-

lar foreign army; the most that can reasonably be

expected of them is that by becoming accustomed

to the use of the rifle and to camp life and

drill they will become able to hold any invad-

ing force in check for a time sufficient to permit

the British fleet to come into action and the

British regular army to be concentrated at the

point of invasion. The hundred thousand regu-

lars will be carefully selected, perfectly trained,

and supplied with equipment of unsurpassed ex-

cellence; the territorials will be thoroughly dis-

tributed throughout the United Kingdom, and

provision will be made for their speedy mobiliza-

tion at any point in numbers small at first, but

rapidly increasing, until they become a somewhat

formidable army.

During the first two weeks of August occurred

the first camping experiment with the ter-

ritorial forces, those belonging to the metropol-

itan district. There has always been a fear that

the young men of London would make poor

soldiers, but that fear has been completely dis-

sipated. The men proved to be soldierlike in

appearance, amenable to discipline, patient

under delays and difficulties, intelligent in com-

prehending what was required of them, and,

above all, enthusiastically proud of their new

position and its arduous duties. A distinguished

French officer, who saw them, was greatly pleased

with their appearance and their work; in his

opinion the wave of enthusiasm which has made

the territorial army popular will endure so

long as Germany's present attitude is maintain-

ed, and Great Britain need fear no successful

invasion so long as that army retains its ex-

cellent spirit, and so long as the English fleet

does not allow itself to be outdistanced.

CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE POWERS.

For the present the strained relations that

have obtained for some time past between China

and Japan have become relaxed, and there will

probably be no further cause of friction in the

immediate future. The chief cause of trouble

was the proposal of Japan to improve in various

ways for traffic purposes the railway constructed

by the Japanese military authorities for war pur-

poses between Antung and Mukden. The Chi-

nese Government objected to this, apparently on

the ground that it might give Japan a firmer

foothold in Manchuria, where the defeat of Rus-

sia had put her in a position of advantage. The

Japanese Minister some days ago notified the

Chinese Government that Japan would proceed

with the reconstruction of the railway without

the co-operation of China, and this intimation

brought about a general settlement of all the

points in dispute.

The ultimate aim of Japan may be the actual

acquisition of Manchuria, but the immediate

purpose undoubtedly is to capture a larger share

of the trade of China than would otherwise have

been possible. This is precisely where the danger

to Japan herself lies. Other nations want to

share in that trade also, and they want to com-

pete on fairly even terms. This is especially

true of Great Britain, Germany, France, and the

United States, all of whom are committed to the

"open door" policy, and of Russia, which has a

concession for the Siberian Railway across Man-

churia to Vladivostok. So long as these great

powers are similarly interested in the territorial

preservation and the commercial exploitation of

the Chinese Empire, Japan can do it no great

harm, and meanwhile an interval of assured

peace will afford China an opportunity of per-

fecting her Imperial organization and of develop-

ing her army and navy. A few years may make

a very great difference in her capacity to resist

invasion, and even carry into Korea a war with

Japan. No one who indulges in a forecast of the

destiny of the Far East can afford to forget that

China has four hundred millions of people to

Japan's forty millions.

Of course there is much to be done in the

way of making efficient an army that is already

well up to the mark as