

The Globe

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CIRCULATION RETURNS.

Week Ending August 28th, 1909.

Monday	51,400	Thursday ...	51,200
Tuesday	51,200	Friday	51,200
Wednesday ...	51,100	Saturday ...	57,500
Total for week	313,600		
Daily average	52,226		

CIRCULATION RECORD.

Daily Average.	
1895	22,890
1896	28,625
1897	30,805
1898	34,535
1899	47,129
1900	44,053
1901	44,053
1902	44,053
1903	44,053
1904	44,053
1905	44,053
1906	44,053
1907	44,053
1908	44,053
1909	44,053

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 be mailed monthly upon application.

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THE CHARTER AND THE LAW.

The charter granted to the Metropolitan Rac-
 ing Association must be revoked or the law allow-
 ing race-track gambling must be amended. There
 is no other alternative consistent with the inter-
 ests of public morality and satisfactory to the
 growingly resolute demands of public opinion. The
 charter ought never to have been granted. The
 new Under-Secretary of State, who issued it, says
 it was granted "as a matter of departmental
 routine." He says he did not know that the
 Federal authorities had any policy on the ques-
 tion. And he suggests that it was none of his
 business, as a responsible official in the Depart-
 ment of State, to investigate as to the purposes
 sought to be served, or to make discrimination in
 the issuing of charters securing public privileges.
 All the notorious facts behind the application for
 the charter, and all the admitted circumstances
 involved in its issuance by the Under-Secretary
 of State, leave open only one of two courses: either
 the charter must be revoked, or the law allowing
 bookmaking and the business of gambling on
 every race track in Canada must be amended.

It will not do for the Secretary of State or
 for the Government to allow the frankly-confessed
 assumption of irresponsibility on the part of a re-
 sponsible Government official to go unchallenged.
 To say that such a charter—granting wide privi-
 leges in every Province of Canada and carrying
 with it all the bookmaking and gambling oppor-
 tunities now allowed under the admittedly defec-
 tive clause in the criminal code—to say that an
 application for such a charter is to be treated in
 no way different from an application for the in-
 corporation of an ordinary business enterprise is
 to confess to judicial blindness such as should
 disqualify for any public office requiring power to
 distinguish between things that differ. The differ-
 ences—the social difference, the moral difference,
 and, what should count in a Government office,
 the political difference—are all so distinct and
 conspicuous that neither the man in the street nor
 the open-eyed politician is blind to them.

But the ordinary and inevitable differences,
 which ought to have been recognized before such
 a charter was granted as "a matter of depart-
 mental routine," are aggravated and made simply
 prohibitory by the records and reputations of
 those whose interests that charter was intended
 to serve. Was the Under-Secretary of State bound
 to make no "discrimination"? Was he bound
 to shut his eyes to vulgarly obvious facts? Was
 necessity laid upon him to forget recent events
 notorious not only in the Press, but on the re-
 cords of the Crown? Was it nothing to him or
 to the Department of State that the applicants
 for this Federal charter had forfeited a Provin-
 cial charter under circumstances and for causes
 that should have absolutely and forever disquali-
 fied them from being again recognized as proper
 managers of a race-track in Canada?

Let the situation be plainly understood. Op-
 position to this whole race-track gambling busi-
 ness in Canada is deliberate, determined, and will
 not down. Less than three months ago The Globe
 demanded that the Provincial authorities cancel
 the Provincial charter under which alleged racing
 was carried on at **Dufferin Park** track for the
 sole purpose of the gambling opportunities it
 afforded. That demand was persisted in until the
 Ontario Government took action. Are we now to
 acquiesce in the granting of a Federal charter
 to the very same so-called "racing" interests? Does
 the extension of their privileges to include
 not only Toronto alone, but all Canada, make the
 notorious purposes of those interests less intoler-
 able? Does a change of name change the
 "leopard spots"? Or does it make a difference
 that the responsible authorities in that case were
 Provincial and Conservative, while in this case
 they are Federal and Liberal? To The Globe
 the fact of Liberal responsibility for public wrong-
 doing makes criticism and opposition the more
 obligatory on Liberal journals. But, politics
 aside, this deeper, more important, and more
 urgent issue of public morality must be fought
 to a finish. It may as well be faced at first as
 at last.

LABOR IN THE WHEAT FIELDS.

The shortage of harvest help in the West
 must suggest to the farmers the need of
 addressing themselves at once to the problem of
 a more reliable supply of labor. One can scarcely
 conceive of a more futile calamity than of a
 great harvest with an insufficiency of help to save
 it. To look permanently for laborers to travel
 thousands of miles to and from the wheat fields
 is to depend on something that is sure sooner
 or later to prove ruinously inadequate. It would

be rash to dogmatize on the matter, but the
 probabilities are that the supply will not tend to
 increase, while the work to be done is increas-
 ing every year. At present a goodly share of
 those who journey to the harvest have as a sec-
 ondary purpose a wish to spy out the new land.
 This element will diminish when the newness
 is partially or completely worn off.

That there will always be a certain contingent
 of men for the western harvest may be taken
 as assured. Even in the best of times there will
 always be a proportion of the population ready
 for the change and adventure involved in a jour-
 ney to the West and back. But what the western
 farmer has to make up his mind to is that he
 cannot safely make this his sole reliance. It
 will be necessary to carry a certain margin of
 labor in the West itself. This will, to some ex-
 tent, come naturally with the growth of the coun-
 try, but the farmers will also have to make a
 conscious effort to carry a skilled contingent of
 labor settled and permanently attached to the
 work of the farms. It will be said that it is
 easier to give the advice than to carry it out, but
 it is worth some attention and effort, when it
 is remembered that neglect of it may one day
 precipitate a great and a peculiarly regrettable
 species of loss.

THE INEVITABLE GRAIN ROUTE.

It is stated that New York grain dealers are
 much exercised over the diversion of the grain
 route from that city to Montreal. The tendency
 which attracted the attention of dealers last
 year is still more pronounced this season. Ves-
 sels trading from Montreal are getting full car-
 goes at six cents a bushel, while New York boats
 cannot secure cargoes at half that figure. There
 is an inclination to put the blame on the western
 United States railroads, whose rates are just high
 enough to enable the combined Canadian water
 and rail route to cut under them.

As a matter of fact physical geography is the
 deciding factor. The Canadian route, with its
 great natural water stretches, of which the rail-
 roads are availing themselves to a greater degree
 than ever, must prove the victor in the long run.
 Even in its present state of preparedness the
 Canadian route is asserting its superiority, and
 it is quite certain that it has by no means reached
 its full efficiency. The Canadian people will
 never be satisfied while twenty-foot navigation
 is possible over nineteen-twentieths of 2,000 miles
 of inland navigation and impossible on the re-
 maining twentieth. To bring the latter to stand-
 ard depth is one of the great works of the future,
 and fortunately it is one well within our powers.
 The St. Lawrence and great lakes and Hudson's
 Bay are the predominant physical features of the
 North American continent, and Canada is the
 trustee for them both. It is her duty to develop
 them. Even the winter ice-seal on the St. Law-
 rence is perhaps not so insuperable as it has
 hitherto appeared. Lieut.-Colonel Anderson, en-
 gineer of the Marine Department, than whom no
 one can speak with more authority, in his address
 at Winnipeg to the members of the British Asso-
 ciation said that continuous winter navigation was
 a quite feasible aim.

PRIVATELY-CONTROLLED POLICE.

An important decision has been given in
 Britain to the effect that police officers employed
 by private companies or individuals are the ser-
 vants of their employers, who are legally respon-
 sible for their acts. The result of this decision
 will be a change in the status of constables em-
 ployed by railway and other corporations. The
 case illustrates the comprehensive attitude of
 British Judges toward the rights of the public,
 and also the persistence of the average citizen
 in asserting and maintaining these rights. A
 constable in the employ of a railway company
 arrested a passenger without reasonable cause.
 In an action brought for assault the jury assessed
 a small amount of damages against the com-
 pany, but the Judge dismissed the claim on the
 ground that the company could not be held re-
 sponsible for the acts of a police officer. An
 appeal was taken, and the decision of the higher
 court reversed this finding. In allowing the
 appeal the court held that the constable was in
 the employ of the company, was required to
 follow its instructions, and liable to be dismissed
 at any time. That relationship made the com-
 pany responsible for his acts the same as for the
 acts of any other employee.

This decision involves a review of the policy
 of relegating police authority to private individ-
 uals or corporations. It is contained in some
 quarters that the preservation of the peace and
 the maintenance of order are functions of gov-
 ernment that cannot be relinquished or trans-
 ferred without grave danger. In the event of a
 dispute between a railway conductor and a pas-
 senger a constable in the employ of the railway
 company and liable to be dismissed by its offi-
 cials would be in a far different position from a
 police officer in a normal public capacity. In the
 one case he would feel his responsibility to the
 company, and in the other to the regularly organ-
 ized police authority. The decision making the
 companies responsible for the acts of employed
 police officers lessens the danger of evil results,
 for they will certainly be instructed to exercise
 diligence in avoiding illegal aggression.

FIRES IN SUMMER HOTELS.

The Hotel Strathcona, near Niagara-on-the-
 Lake, was burned to the ground in a few min-
 utes in the middle of the afternoon. The con-
 flagration took place so suddenly that even at
 that hour the inmates were in some danger, and
 one shudders to think what a tragedy would have
 resulted from a fire during the night. The build-
 ing was high, but not large; many summer
 hotels elsewhere, made of wood, as it was, are
 immense structures, and are often full of people.
 It seems perfectly clear that the time has come
 for the enactment of authoritative regulations
 with a view to lessening the danger of loss of
 life from a more untimely fire than the one that
 occurred the other day.

One suggestion in this connection may be
 worthy of consideration. There does not seem to
 be any necessity for such large buildings as are
 now in use for guests at summer resorts. The
 ordinary ideal is an edifice large enough to pro-
 vide room for the dormitories, the cuisine, and
 the recreation rooms. This is a quite unneces-
 sary aggravation of a danger that is to some ex-
 tent unavoidable. There should be at least three
 buildings, the sleeping-rooms being in one, the
 cuisine in another, and the recreation rooms in
 the third. It would be a further improvement
 to have a number of smaller dormitories instead
 of one large one, thus lessening the risk of a

holocaust without subjecting the guests to any
 serious inconvenience.

At summer resorts of the kind almost un-
 versal in Canada there is seldom any municipal
 organization capable of taking effective precau-
 tions against the destruction of property and
 human life by conflagrations. The appliances for
 extinguishing fires are usually and necessarily of
 the crudest kind, and there are no trained fire-
 men to handle them. Almost the sole reliance
 is on watchfulness to prevent fires from taking
 place, but no amount of vigilance will suffice for
 this purpose. In a large hotel there are many
 employees, some of whom are sure to be careless,
 and many smokers, of whom this statement is
 equally true. It is, moreover, rare to find sum-
 mer hotels adequately equipped with fire escapes.
 The whole subject should be thoroughly investi-
 gated with a view to regulative and precaution-
 ary legislation.

THE RULES OF THE AMERICA'S CUP RACE.

Sir Thomas Lipton would like to make an-
 other effort to win the America's Cup from the
 New York Yacht Club, but he protests against the
 handicap imposed on the transatlantic competitor
 by the rule that the challenging yacht must actu-
 ally sail from where she is built to where the
 race is to take place.

The nature and effect of this disability have
 been apparent to aquatic sportsmen for years. To
 undertake a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean in a
 "skimming-dish" yacht built for speed and with
 little regard for seaworthiness is to tempt Provi-
 dence. Sir Thomas has no doubt that Mr. Wat-
 son, who designed one of his yachts, was worried
 to death over the dangers of the transatlantic
 voyage, and he says Mr. Elfe, another of his de-
 signers, has refused to risk his reputation by at-
 tempting to design another yacht subject to the
 existing rule.

It might be worth while for Sir Thomas Lipton
 to consider the feasibility of building his new
 challenger, if he is to have one, at some Nova
 Scotian port, such as Halifax or Yarmouth, from
 which the voyage to New York is comparatively
 brief and safe. The competition might thus be
 placed on a fairer basis than is possible under
 the conditions that have obtained in his pre-
 vious contests.

A MENACE TO THE REPUBLIC.

The danger of cheap goods, from which the
 American Republic is guarded by a multitude
 of restraints that no man can understand, let
 alone number, seems to be increased rather than
 removed by some of the preventive measures.
 In Trenton, N.J., some evil and designing per-
 sons attempted to bring in a consignment of
 goods valued at \$3,000 and to sell these same
 goods to Americans who wanted to buy them. A
 visitor from another planet would have diffi-
 culty in seeing how this would injure the Re-
 public, but if he were sufficiently stupid he
 would soon learn the theory. The officials ap-
 pointed to guard the nation were vigilant and
 detected the danger. The law against such evil
 designs is naturally drastic, and while the peo-
 ple guilty were arrested and adequately pun-
 ished, the threatening goods were seized.

Here the law drifted away from the theories
 on which it is based, for, instead of the menac-
 ing goods being promptly destroyed, as if they
 were venomous reptiles of no use for museum
 purposes, they were sold at public auction. The
 result was that the danger was increased in-
 stead of averted, and the calamity fell with re-
 doubled force. The goods were sold for only
 \$300. Now, if it would have been a heavy
 blow for the people to buy these goods
 for \$3,000, it must have been nothing short of
 a national tragedy for them to receive the same
 baneful infliction for only \$300. The theory of
 the protectionists must be devious and past
 finding out at all except the faithful believers.
 It is made still more mysterious by the habits
 of the legislators, who halt, short of their
 logical conclusions and increase the theoretical
 dangers from which they hope to protect the
 people.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

Poor Spain feels like the fellow who helped
 himself to a wasp's nest under the impression he
 was picking a new kind of fruit.

When Condor Charlie sees the fireworks at
 the Fair he will conclude that in comparison to
 the bombardment of Alexandria was child's
 play.

American war vessels on the lakes are an oc-
 casional source of distress in Canada, but it should
 be possible to preserve the sanest treaty yet made
 between contiguous nations.

Hill and Morgan, it is said, have made ar-
 rangements to humble Harriman. The great
 railroad man is in the clutches of a foe that will
 in due time humble all three.

The London Statist, in introducing Sir James
 Whitney's explanation of the mistakes which
 seem to have made other mistakes necessary,
 honors him as Premier of the Province of Can-
 ada.

The retaliatory duties on paper and pulp pro-
 vided for in the Payne bill have been imposed
 against the Provinces prohibiting the export of
 pulpwood. Our neighbors will find out who pays
 the duty.

Partisans of the McNaughton loaf declare that
 the bakers are putting shortening in it. What
 the public want is a little admixture of longhen-
 ing and thickening to correspond. The short-
 ening is overdone.

The records in aerial navigation are slowly
 extending, yet that large section of the popu-
 lation dreading the havoc of a deluge of good
 and useful things from abroad has not yet felt
 any cause for uneasiness.

The chief interest the people of Great Britain,
 Canada, and the United States now have in the
 alleged sunken treasure of the famous Captain
 Kidd is the claim of Mr. Bowdoin, a new seeker
 for the treasure, that he has invented a diving
 suit, which will enable a man to descend five
 hundred feet in the sea. If this claim is well
 founded it will enable some enterprises not at
 present feasible to be undertaken with good hope
 of success. It has been contended that the depth
 of the lake south of the island is an effective bar-
 rier to the extension of the intake pipe. The
 place where Kidd's treasure is to be sought for
 is Mahone Bay, in Nova Scotia, between Halifax
 and Lunenburg.

EATON'S DAILY STORE NEWS

Tuesday, Second Day of the

Fall Millinery Opening



WE'VE never been so well prepar-
 ed for any previous opening.
 The beautiful model Parisian Hats
 (lovely achievements from London
 and New York), and our own splen-
 did interpretations, will delight every
 admirer and lover of millinery
 beauty. The great prevalence of
 Ostrich Plumes, the feathery, grace-
 ful beauty of Paradise sprays, and
 the rich coloring, give the Millinery
 Salon a fairyland appearance.

Tuesday offers many milli-
 nery opportunities. Fashions
 are best told by the hats them-
 selves. Visitors will be special-
 ly interested in the models
 prepared for to-morrow. Each
 is a creation of art and beauty
 and is full of inspiration. 50
 models have been prepared
 at, each..... \$6.50

In addition to these special models
 in the showrooms, we will show:—

**4,000 British Felt Hats at \$1.25
 and \$1.50**—The best hat we have ever
 been able to offer for such a price. A hat of
 the very latest design, and the range in-
 cludes all the leading fall colors. Each is
 a two-piece hat. Visitors especially would
 do well to inspect these and make an early
 selection.

Immense Display of Fall Suitings

ONE LINE SPECIALLY PRICED.

Too many new designs arriving to note every one in detail.
 Particularly smart in weave and pattern are the new worsteds
 in checks and stripes. Two and three toned and self-colored
 satin-finished suiting cords, and those fine chevrons are speci-
 ally attractive for Fall wear. The large range of rougher
 chevrons will attract special admiration; nearly all the most
 prominent shades. As a buying attraction for Tuesday, we
 make a special display of Chevrons and Worsteds, 52 inches
 wide, all pure wool cloths; a value we can hardly
 duplicate at this price, per yard..... **87c**

Our Ladies' Tailoring Department
Ready for Your Order

And no matter how particular you may be regarding your dress you may leave
 your order with us assured of perfect satisfaction in every particular. Our
 added workrooms give greater capacity for turning out stylish, well-finished
 garments on short time. Our dressmakers are pleased to give advice, informa-
 tion or suggestions, whether you leave your order or not. Added to the good
 style, finish and workmanship are these attractive prices:

For making suit.....	\$17.00
For making plain skirt.....	3.50
For making pleated skirt.....	5.50

For making suit complete, from any material in our dress goods section you
 may select up to \$1.35 per yard, silk or satin lining at 50c **\$33.50**
 yard: Complete.....

Dressmaking Parlors, Sixth Floor.

Nemo Corset
 Demonstra-
 tion Now in
 Progress Here

THE T. EATON CO
 LIMITED
 CANADA

Home
 Journal Fall
 Style Book
 Now Ready.

Universal Signal
Company, Ltd.

Modern Systems of
 Signalling for Rail-
 ways. Owning and
 controlling the Price
 System.

HOME LIFE BUILDING,
 TORONTO, CANADA

—the healthful drink
 —the wholesome drink
 —the cooling drink
 —the delicious drink
 —the satisfying drink is

O'Keefe's
 Pilsener Lager
 "The Light Beer in the Light Bottle"

Synopsis of Canadian North-
west Land Regulations.

ANY person who is the sole head of a
 family, or any male over 18 years
 old, may homestead a quarter-section of
 available Dominion land in Manitoba,
 Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant
 must appear in person at the Dominion
 Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the
 district. Entry by proxy may be made
 at any agency, on certain conditions, by
 father, mother, son, daughter, brother or
 sister of intending homesteader.
 Duties—Six months' residence upon and
 cultivation of the land in each of three
 years. A homesteader may live within
 nine miles of his homestead on a farm of
 at least 80 acres solely owned and oc-
 cupied by him or by his father, mother,
 son, daughter, brother or sister.
 In certain districts a homesteader in
 good standing may pre-empt a quarter-
 section alongside his homestead. Price
 \$1.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six
 months in each of six years from date
 of homestead entry (including the time
 required to earn homestead patent) and
 cultivate fifty acres extra.
 A homesteader who has exhausted his
 homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-
 emption may take a purchased homestead
 in certain districts. Price \$100 per acre.
 Duties—Must reside six months in each
 of three years, cultivate fifty acres and
 erect a house worth \$300.00.
 W. W. CORY,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
 N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this
 advertisement will not be paid for.

In Your Will

REMEMBER THE
MUSKOKA FREE HOSPITAL
 FOR CONSUMPTIVES.



Not a single patient has ever been
 refused admission because of his or
 her inability to pay.
 The following form will serve:
 I give, devise and bequeath to the
 Muskoka Free Hospital, Muskoka
 County, Ontario, the sum of \$.....
 Any further particulars may be
 had from J. S. Robertson, Secretary-
 Treasurer National Sanitarium As-
 sociation, 347 King St. West, Toron-
 to. Phone Main 2235.

TENDERS WANTED

PLUMBING AND HEATING
 Tenders will be received up to Sep-
 tember 1 for installing system for
 heating and plumbing of the Kin-
 car, General Hospital, and
 specifications can be seen at office of
 Noble & Rich, plumbers, London, Ont.,
 and at office of Geo. M. MacKendrick,
 Kincardine, Ont. Lowest or any ten-
 der not necessarily accepted.

Grand Union Hotel
 Opp. Grand Central Station, New York City
 Rooms, \$1.00 a Day
 AND UPWARD
 Package to and from Station Free.
 Send 2c stamp for N.Y. City Guide Book and Map