

THE DAILY STAR

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JUNE, 1914, CIRCULATION.

I, William Argue, Circulation Manager of THE TORONTO DAILY STAR, do solemnly declare that the following statement shows the net circulation of THE STAR for each day of the month of June, 1914:

June 1	.....92,744	June 16	.....88,922
" 2	.....92,038	" 17	.....88,763
" 3	.....91,784	" 18	.....88,652
" 4	.....90,979	" 19	.....87,789
" 5	.....90,016	" 20	.....85,582
" 6	.....87,085	" 21	.....Sunday
" 7	.....Sunday	" 22	.....88,856
" 8	.....90,886	" 23	.....88,322
" 9	.....90,010	" 24	.....89,193
" 10	.....90,193	" 25	.....88,204
" 11	.....90,056	" 26	.....89,396
" 12	.....89,187	" 27	.....84,463
" 13	.....86,197	" 28	.....Sunday
" 14	.....Sunday	" 29	.....141,066
" 15	.....89,352	" 30	.....93,565
		Total	.....2,373,310

Net Daily Average, **91,281**

Further, The Star's circulation figures are net. All damaged, sample, and return copies have been omitted. And I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing it to be true, and knowing that it is of the same force and effect as if made under oath and by virtue of the Canada Evidence Act.

Declared before me, at the City of Toronto, in the County of York, this 3rd day of July, A.D. 1914.

WM. ARGUE

JOHN MITCHELL
A Notary Public.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1914.

AUSTRIA AND HER PROBLEMS.

There is not a little of irony in the fact that because a Slav fanatic, madman-like, chose to assassinate the heir to the Austrian throne, there should be every imminence of a conflict in Europe, in which the conflicting parties will be largely Teutons on the one side, and Slavs on the other. For rumor had it that that heir himself was a convinced Slavophil, and that he was resolved to introduce, as soon as possible, into the Austrian Empire, that kind of federalism, which has been christened "Trialism," which was designed to confer upon the Slav people of that Empire a position of greater influence and importance than they had previously possessed.

It is true that it is not altogether easy to reconcile the views thus attributed to Franz Ferdinand with some, at least, of his actions. But he was a personality, something of an enigma. With a character narrow yet strong, and which, in a sense, acquired a certain kind of added strength from its very narrowness, he loved to work, like the mole, underground. But the work of a man so serious and so resolute must, no doubt, have justified its purposefulness, at any rate, if only he had lived to complete it. It is certain, of course, that he offended a large number of Slavs—particularly those devoted to the idea of a "big Serbia"—by his part in the Bosnian annexation of six years ago. Indeed, it was that part, and the deep grudge which the Serb bore him for it, which probably cost him his life.

At the same time—paradoxical as, superficially, it may seem—they are probably not far wrong who hold that the murdered Archduke was probably on the side of the Slavs to this extent, that he felt that the Maygars had pushed their ascendancy policy too hard against them. It is not wholly without reason that the House of Hapsburg looks, and has long looked, on its own dynasty as pretty well the sole factor, in an Empire of diverse races and diverse creeds, which makes for unification. That view is traditional with that historic house, as is its inevitable concomitant, the view that if, and as, occasion arises, the occupant of the throne must ever be watchful to maintain the balance between those varied and various creeds and races. From such views, whatever may be said to the contrary, it is improbable that Franz Ferdinand would ever have wandered far—particularly is it improbable when his studious application to the problems of the Austrian Empire, and his long apprenticeship to those problems must both have impressed on him the whereabouts of those numerous rocks against which the Austrian ship of state is ever liable to founder unless a steady, but, above all, a cautious, hand be at the helm.

It is probable that the discontent of the Slavs within it, mostly a legacy of the Balkan war, is, at this moment, the chief point of danger in the mighty Austrian Empire—for, so long as it remains one, mighty that Empire is, and to an extent which is not always realized outside. And such discontent is, of course, liable to be gravely accentuated (to use no stronger term) at a moment of strain and tension such as the present. For it keeps alive the friction with Russia. The idea that the Austro-Hungarian Empire must break up has long been a familiar one—so familiar that, as it has been said, "most of us have ceased to believe it." Yet, to all outward appearances, it is stronger just now than it has been for a generation. "It has lost power in one direction," says the Westminster Gazette, always well posted in the European situation, "only to yield where it could not re-

sist, and waited patiently on time and events to solve problems to which it had no answer. The truth is that none of its component nations have any better alternative than to remain beneath its shelter. They may have their grievances, and at times they may threaten trouble, but, if they break away, their probable fate is not to set up successfully as independent States, but to become merged into one or other of the big Empires, which are very unlikely to treat them with greater consideration."

IRELAND AND CANADA.

A correspondent takes exception to our saying that "the greater part of Ulster does not want home rule, and ought to stay out as long as it pleases." This should be coupled with our saying that the greater part of Ireland wants home rule, and ought to have it. As to the precise division that ought to be made of Ulster we do not pretend to speak with authority. That is a matter for Irishmen to settle. The general principle is that Ireland ought to be so divided as to give Irishmen, as nearly as possible, the sort of government they want.

Then our correspondent asks, practically: "Are you ready to apply that principle to Canada?" Our answer is that it has been applied to Canada, as far as is practicable. Before Confederation Upper and Lower Canada, now Ontario and Quebec, were joined in a legislative union, similar to that which now binds England and Ireland. The union worked badly. It was destroyed and its place was taken by a federal union, under which Quebec manages its own local affairs and Ontario manages its own local affairs. The parallel is not complete; no historical analogy is complete. Quebec had its Ulster, its Protestant minority, which did not like to be governed by a French and Catholic legislature. That minority, represented by Alexander T. Galt, consented to Quebec home rule under certain safeguards. If Galt had been Carson, those safeguards would have been rejected, and the Protestant minority of Quebec would have been formed into a separate province or annexed to Ontario.

But if the Protestant minority of Quebec did not have its own way, the same must be said of Nova Scotia. Nova Scotia, the chief maritime province, did not want to enter the Canadian confederation. It was a British province, independent of Canada, and was perfectly satisfied to remain in that position. It was virtually forced into a union with Canada. If Ulster is right to-day, then Nova Scotia would undoubtedly have been justified in raising an army, forming a provisional government, and defying Canada.

The Red River settlers were in a similar position. They were British subjects and were perfectly satisfied with that position. Locally they had been governed by the Hudson's Bay Company. They said that it was unfair to hand them over from the Hudson's Bay Company to the new Government of Canada like chattels. They did not think it right that their country should become "a colony of a colony." We think there was a good deal of justice in that view. Riel damaged the case of the settlers by the slaying of Scott—an act which he called an execution, but which Ontario called murder. But the cause itself was just.

A great deal more consideration is being shown to the Covenanters of Ulster than was shown to Nova Scotia or to the Red River settlers. This we do not regret. If home rule is given to the part of Ireland which wants it, and if the Covenanters are excluded, that will mean a distinct advance in self-government. But we are free to admit that the Ulster matter would be rather awkward for Canada in case some province took it into its head to secede and defy the authority of Canada.

A GOOD CITIZEN GONE.

Archibald Blue, who died at Ottawa recently, had served his country well, as a school teacher, a journalist, and a member of the Civil Service of Canada. He was a worker, and he had a genuine love for accurate information. Though he did useful work in the Civil Service, it would perhaps have been better if journalism could have retained a man of so wide a range of information and such powers of clear expression.

WHOLESALE BRIBERY.

In describing the situation in the three deferred elections in Manitoba a writer friendly to the Roblin Government, says:

"The chief difficulty the Norris workers are having in The Pas is explaining to the individual electors where the constituency can hope to gain anything by voting against the Government. The people here are for the north country first, last, and all the time. They are familiar with the fact that even if the three deferred elections could be won by the Opposition, the Government is still in power, and they are not such poor business men as to understand that the north land is better off in every way with Government members at Winnipeg than represented by the Opposition."

All this may be true, but it does not tend to improve the reputation of the discredited Roblin Government. The appeal, to which the writer refers is simply bribery on a large scale. It means that the electors are asked to and