

The Toronto World

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to earlier contracts with no exception
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or more lines, or for orders of 1000
or more lines, to be within a year, may
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All advertisements are subject to space
and to character, content and display.
Advertisements are free to examine the
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Want? Advertisements, one cent a word
each insertion.

CARTWRIGHT'S TRADE POLICY

Sir Richard Cartwright's speech at
Association Hall was in part a regu-
lar campaign speech, such as might
be expected at this juncture. He gave
statistics showing the marvelous
growth of Canada during the last sev-
eral years in trade, immigration and
general material development. He ad-
mitted that fortune had favored the
Liberals; he claimed for the govern-
ment a larger share of credit than Con-
servatives would allow. All this was
to be expected. The country has grown
and prospered, and the fortunes of
the people are more important than the
fortunes of governments and oppo-
sitions.

The most of Sir Richard's speech was
in its latter portion. What are to be
the relations of Canada, Great Britain
and the United States? Sir Richard
stands for a Zollverein—a commercial
union and a moral union of Eng-
land and the United States. Protection in itself
he condemns. Protection as a means
of bringing about this union he ap-
proves. He would use the tariff of
Canada—as a leverage to compel the
United States to give the tariff of Eng-
land to both. He points out that the
people of the United States have given
hostages to both, their export trade.

They sent to Great Britain and
Canada and the other dependencies,
\$247,000,000, to all the rest of the
world outside the British empire they
sent \$672,000,000—the trade with
Great Britain and her colonies
amounted to \$75,000,000 more than
all the rest of the world. As you
know, their goods are imported
free into Great Britain. At any rate,
as you know, the trade from Great
Britain to the United States has
been cut down by prohibitory legisla-
tion to such a point that only some
120,000,000 worth of goods are sent
sixth or one-seventh part of the
amount Great Britain imports free,
from the United States to the United
States. Now, sir, there are three
courses, to my mind, open to the
people of Great Britain. They may
use, if they choose, the power which
they possess to enforce reciprocity
on the people of the United States;
they may use it to greatly stimulate
the food production of Canada,
Australia, India and the Argentine
Republic and, thereby, they may use
it to pave the way to something closer
approaching a Zollverein between
all the English-speaking nations,
and, subsequently, to something like
a practical alliance between all
English-speaking nations.

Sir Richard then expatiates on the
beneficial power that might be exer-
cised by an alliance of the British em-
pire and the United States, controlling
Australia, half of Africa, four-
fifths of Asia, controlling North Amer-
ica and protecting South America.

Some may say that it is strange
that under these circumstances
should talk of promoting good feel-
ing with the United States by levying
taxes on their food imports. Sir
Richard is a paradoxer but it is not so
strange a paradox when you come to
consider the real position of affairs
in the United States. First of all,
if you want to deal with the United
States, you must show them that
their interests are really and abso-
lutely identified with those of the
British people.

I will venture to say that there is
one thing we can do which would
teach the United States how im-
mately their interests depend on the
maintenance of good relations with
their best customers and that is the
imposition of such a tax. You will
not have any material effect on the
United States policy by taxing the
manufacturers. If you want to hit
the United States, you must hit the
United States farmer by putting
a tax on the food he exports to
Great Britain. Do this and the
protected manufacturers would
have no status. They have spent
time upon a generation of tariff
the farmer that the consumer pays
the duty. Tax all the food products
of all countries, and there is no
doubt that the prices would go up;
tax it from one country alone, and
the producer cannot escape being
burdened. The question is whether
the producer has any other market
to go to. In the case of the United
States farmer there is no other
market. France and Germany are
closed to him by high tariffs, and
Russia is practically closed.

Remember, this is one of the cases
in which the prices received for
foreign exports regulate the prices
at home, and if once the United
States farmer finds he loses 10 per
cent of his gross profits by taxes
on food products in England, and
loses 20 per cent of the net profits
he is expected to make, and is also
taxed for the goods purchased in
exchange, there is little doubt that
the people of Great Britain would
get reciprocity with the people of
the United States, and it is not pre-
tend to say that the experiment will
not be attended with risks. It may
be done mutually. The United
States can have no fault to find
with England if this is done. My
own opinion is that they will re-
spect her all the more if she does
it. Canada can help. Such a policy
would be a practical adoption of
our own British policy, and the
preferential policy generally.

These extracts give a fair idea of
Sir Richard's policy. He is careful
to explain that he is not hostile to
the United States, and that he attaches
immense importance to the American
market. He contends that his policy,
as announced at Association Hall,
is consistent with his old policy of re-
ciprocity, that it is a means of bring-

ing about reciprocity. We are not so
much concerned with this as with Sir
Richard's adoption of the idea of us-
ing a tariff as a leverage for fair trade.
That seems to us to be going pretty
far in the direction of protection, but
after all, the name of the important
as the action to which the speech clearly
points.

A SCHOOL OF CRIME

A child six years of age, Rose Es-
pino, appeared in a New York Police
Court on a charge of theft. She had
been caught taking a valuable fan in
a departmental store. The Boston Trav-
eller describes what followed:
When the child was arrested, together
with her 10-year-old sister, Angelina,
she smiled at officers in the station
house and said: "Why, Mr. Pileman,
I haven't been stealing. I've just been
going 'round with my sister and doing
what she told me." She said to look
around, and when no men were watch-
ing, she picked up the fan and put it
in her pockets. See all my pockets!
Here she took back her long silk
cloak and showed that it was lined
with skillfully arranged pockets. She
was wearing two dresses, a light one
beneath a heavier garment, and each
of these contained a number of ingenious-
ly arranged receptacles. In the
cloak there were seven pockets, and
in the two dresses 12 more. One of
the dress pockets was large enough to
hold several yards of material.

The older sister, herself only a child,
was looked upon as the younger sister's
charitable instructor. The incident
throws a melancholy light on the life
of a great city. The danger to life and
property involved in the existence of
nurseries and schools of crime is per-
haps not so terrible an evil as the fact
of the unfortunate children who receive
such a training, and who are perhaps
as innocent of the real nature of their
actions as this baby of six, or little
Olive Twist, in "Fagin's Den of
Thieves."

LIGHT ON NORTH RENFREW

The Picton Times is in some doubt
about North Renfrew. The delay, it
says, is remarkable, and it is to be
hoped that it will remain without
parallel. It is a parallel to the ob-
liged to go back nearly half a cen-
tury, when a minister held office for
two years without a seat in parliament,
and was severely denounced by George
Brown.

We do not set one constitutional
officer against another, but the other
both are bad enough to be both
buried under heaps of condemna-
tion. But the latter is the only
thing which occurs to us by way of
giving irregularity when we think of
the former. The message is that the
executive may prove a dangerous
body when it is in a corner, and its
actions may be a source of trouble.

One of George Brown's cardinal prin-
ciples was that the retention of office
was a very unimportant matter to a
party compared with the advocacy of
principles. Imagine the shouts of de-
cision with which the baronets of
North Renfrew would receive such doctrine
today.
Another comment upon North Ren-
frew is furnished by Mr. George Gra-
ham, M.L.A. for Brockville. He is
perfectly satisfied that he will be re-
turned by a good majority. "Dan," he
says, "has been looked on as the in-
fant phenomenon and the possible Con-
servative candidate for several years in
North Renfrew, and personally, I be-
lieve he is a very bright and interesting
young man, but—but the youthful
prowess has now had his chance, and
the people have heard him and grown
accustomed to him, and I fear are just
a little disappointed."

Mr. Graham is evidently a bit of a
humorist. "He has had his chance,"
means that the government have kept
the candidate out of office for a year and
a half for fear he would be elected.
That is fair play, with a vengeance.
"The people have heard him and grown
accustomed to him." What a wise and
benevolent government—how careful to
provide that the people shall not be
taken by surprise by popular oppo-
sition candidates! When we add to this
that the government organ in North
Renfrew gives the people a kindly
warning that they will get mighty
little government money if they elect
him, it is not surprising that the
people are almost to tears by his own
generosity.

A NATURAL CANADIAN INDUSTRY.
The London Advertiser, does that
thread can be made more cheaply in
England than in Canada. The raw ma-
terials, cotton and wool, the chief ele-
ments in the manufacture of thread,
are here on the United States how im-
mately their interests depend on the
maintenance of good relations with
their best customers and that is the
imposition of such a tax. You will
not have any material effect on the
United States policy by taxing the
manufacturers. If you want to hit
the United States, you must hit the
United States farmer by putting
a tax on the food he exports to
Great Britain. Do this and the
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have no status. They have spent
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with England if this is done. My
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spect her all the more if she does
it. Canada can help. Such a policy
would be a practical adoption of
our own British policy, and the
preferential policy generally.

the Canadians as consumers in England
could buy their thread even right in
the very home of the British thread in-
dustry. To-day we are without compe-
tition. Much higher, almost exorbitant
prices prevail and further in-
jury is done by automatic regulations
against the interests of the users en-
forced by a Thread Trust—regulations
that the merchant and the consumer
alike are compelled to submit to. It
is the duty of the government to legis-
late against this serious restraint of trade.

PEACE IN THE FAR EAST

Nothing could more strongly exem-
plify the strained condition of Japanese
sentiment than the remarkable action
taken by the House of Representatives.
After hearing the speech from the
throne delivered at the opening of the
Diet the House unanimously adopted
a reply accusing the ministry of fol-
lowing a temporizing policy at home
and neglecting its obligations abroad.
Public feeling is evidently at a high
tension and a declaration of war would
be the most welcome announcement
that could be made. The temptation
to yield to it must have been very
strong on the part of the Mikado and
his ministers, and it speaks volumes
for the statesmanship and moral cou-
rage of the Japanese cabinet that they
under circumstances of severe and pro-
longed provocation they should have
walked so warily and wisely.

There is little doubt that the preser-
vation of peace so far and what hope
there is of securing an arrangement
satisfactory to the two powers mainly
interested are largely due to the en-
tire cordiality so recently established
between the United Kingdom and the
French Republic. Whether designed-
ly or fortuitously the rapprochement
came at the psychological moment and at
the hour it was most required. The
action is a sobering and restraining ef-
fect on both Russia and Japan, but es-
pecially on the former, which has theru-
out the currency of the Dual Alliance
used France for its own purposes. Re-
peated instances where France has got
all the kicks and Russia all the pain
has had an educative effect on the
French people, who with their tradi-
tions of liberty, equality and fraterni-
ty cannot but disapprove of many of
the methods and objects of the pre-
dominant partner. Then, too, Japan's
island stronghold presents a serious
initial difficulty. Commanded by the
sea, it is absolutely necessary for a decisive
victory over the British of the East, and
it is very doubtful if Russia's na-
val strength is sufficient even to hold
it in its own. The Russian navy is an
unknown quantity and has suffered
from the incurable corruption of the
government. Russian engineers
who have been in the Russian service
give rather a melancholy account of
neglect and inefficiency on many of the
ships and there is nothing improbable
in the advice that many of the chief
Russian warships are badly in need of
repair, and that the dock equipment is
inadequate for the purpose, even if
the situation of affairs permitted it.

Clearly, therefore, there are strong
considerations making for peace at the
present time. Russian statesmen play
a deep game and travel very near the
 verge of war without crossing the
boundary unless it suits them to do so.
If Russia has much to gain she has
also much to lose and defeat in a single
handed conflict with Japan would bring
with it a serious setback in other and
her own internal troubles, both finan-
cial and political. There are many and
formidable. There is an extraordinary
complexity, both of issues and possi-
bilities, but on the whole the balance
inclines toward peace at the present
time. It is both fortunate and un-
fortunate that this grave problem
chronicles with the political combat in
Britain. To be free from public
criticism is sometimes a good thing
when a government is strong—it may
be the reverse when the government
is weak and the British government
has lost some of its best and safest
members.

Guelph handles a winter fair quite
as successfully as Toronto handles a
world's fair.
That \$5,000,000 deposit is coming
slowly. Mr. Hays must be sending it
by gravel train.
Hon. J. R. Stratton uses copious notes
in making speeches. He is afraid that
he might forget some things.
Even if North Renfrew does elect the
opposition candidate, Cap Sullivan will
claim a great moral victory.

When the front page of The Globe
joyfully announces that it has seen
the first robin, the editorial page will
relate that it saw one over a year ago.
Why not arbitrate this trouble with
Thibet? Three Thibetans, two repre-
sentatives of India, and one Lord Al-
vestone, would render war impossible.
Every man wants to kill something,
says Lord Minto. Politeness will re-
strain Senator James McMillen from
suggesting that a Governor-General
chilly kills time.
Theodore Roosevelt is satisfied with
the Alaskan boundary award. He is
so easily pleased that if Lord Aliver-
stone had thrown in Manitoba and
Northwest with the award, Roosevelt
wouldn't have made a kick.

An English Journalist calls Hon
Joseph Chamberlain a dynamite, and
thus displays a vision of language un-
equalled since Mr. K. Cowan, M.P.
Icelandic J. Israel Tarte to a powder
barrel.

The regular monthly meeting of the
Toronto Student Volunteer Union will
be held to-day at 4.30 p.m. in Variety
Y.M.C.A. building. Mrs. Stotts of the
London Mission, for 34 years mis-
sionary in China, will address the meet-
ing.
The gospel meeting at the Y.W.C.
GUILD on Sunday afternoon will be in
charge of the slight singing class and
D. H. Williamson of McMaster Hall
will give the address. On Saturday
evening at 7.30 o'clock there will be a
class for Bible study. All singing
classes are invited to these services.

At the People's Popular Meetings,
held under the auspices of the Salva-
tion Army, on Sunday afternoon at 3
Major and Mrs. Stinson. On Satur-
day evening, Dec. 12, at 8 p.m., a song
service, entitled "The Beautiful City," will
be given.

There are very few clean-
ing operations in which Sunlight
Soap cannot be used to advan-
tage. It makes the home bright
and clean.

THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED
EARLY CLOSING—Commencing January
2nd, 1904, and until
further notice, this store will CLOSE every
day at 5 o'clock. This month we close at
Six.

New Holiday Neckwear

A tidy Tie makes a suitable gift for any man. See
our new imported styles Monday, while shopping, on
Main Floor:



Men's Silk and Satin Neckwear; four-
in-hand, stiff club, knot and bow
shapes; the knots and bows are
made with shield or band; satin
linings; new fancy patterns, polka
dots and plain colors; each .25
Silk and Satin Neckwear; in all the
newest shapes of puff, Derby, Ascot,
flowing ends and made up knots;
finely finished with satin linings;
newest fancy patterns and broches;
light and dark shades; each .50

Fine Silk and Satin Neckwear; large flowing end, four-in-hand
and knot shapes; fine satin linings; Derbys all round; newest London
and American styles; light and dark shades; each .75

Fine Neckwear; Ascot, flowing ends, knots and all round four-in-
hand; best imported silks, in broches and neat figures; best
satin lined; correct patterns in light and dark shades; each 1.00

Men's Best Silk and Satin Neckwear; all round four-in-hand shape;
newest New York styles, neat effects; light and dark
shades; each 1.25

75c Underwear

Monday 50c
70 Lined Men's Heavy Wool Flannel
Lined Underwear; shirts and
drawers; fine quality; double
ribbed cuffs and ankles; soft,
non-irritating fleece; sizes 34 to 40
each chest measure; overalls of
one of our largest manufacturers,
and usually sold at 75c; now,
Monday, each .50

**Popular Poets at a
Cut Price**
Poets bound in leather; padded
cover; printed on fine quality
paper with full bound; with head-
bands; Burne, Byron, Milton, Her-
man, Keats, Cowper, Whitlitt,
Wordsworth, Scott, Mrs. Brown-
ing, Coleridge, Shelley and Moore,
regular price \$1; Monday
clearing price .68

Writing Pads
India Linen Pads; large size; plain
only; splendid writing paper; regu-
lar 12-1-2; Monday to
clear .8

**Writing
Desks at \$16.45**
20 Ladies' Writing Desks; choice
quarter-cut oak, finely carved and
polished; size 20 inches high, 42
inches deep; thoroughly fitted
throughout; regular .16.45
price \$20.50, Monday at .16.45

**Reliable Furniture
For Xmas Gifts**

Our Furniture stock is extra value, and consists of
an immense array of articles admirably suited for pres-
ents. All purchases in Furniture made now will be
held and delivered to city and suburban addresses on
any particular day you may request before Xmas. We
would mention:

Morris Reclining Chair; solid oak frame; heavily carved; large
size; upholstered in fancy figured velour; with spring
seat and back; special at 7.50

Reception Chair; gilt frame; upholstered in silk tape-
stry; at \$3.75, \$4.75, \$6.25 and 11.75

Drawing-Room Odd Chairs; finished in best gold leaf; finely
carved and burnished; with seats elegantly upholstered,
at \$32.50, \$37.50, \$40.00 to 61.00

Large Easy Arm Chairs; steel wire back frames; allover up-
holstered in spring back seats and arms; hair filling; cov-
ered in cangado, pantofole; special at 20.00

The Toronto Daily Star Will Have a More Complete List