

The Toronto World

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Is The World's New Telephone Number.

MONDAY MORNING, Feb. 13, 1911.

THE FRUITMEN AND THE GARDENERS WERE TOO LATE.

The Fruit Growers and the Market Gardeners were told by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on Friday last, that their protest had come too late!

Did they know before he had committed the act that he was to negotiate to deal with the Americans that would greatly injure, if not destroy, their business? They came when they heard the facts.

And what concern was it of theirs to have been at Ottawa when the farmers were down from the west to present the tariff grievances of the west. The fruit men and the gardeners were surely entitled to some notice. Other interests were surely entitled to notice that the food factors of American competition were to be opened wide!

But only this, "You are too late!" In other words, they've got to swallow the deal, whether they like it or not. They are to have no say in it before the proposal is put through parliament.

But they can say in the next election! That is what Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Patterson tell them. That is all.

We believe they will speak out when the appeal is made. But for years now our people seem to have lost their political courage, deserted the practice of holding public meetings, of expecting their members in parliament to discuss before them the questions of the day, of taking part in the election of candidates. There has been ten years of swallowing whatever was forced on them, and swallowing without protest. They have been so docile that the commercial union proposal of 1888-91 that was then rejected, has been revived in the Knox-Pieling treaty of to-day. The men who proposed it first and were unable to bring it about are now in power, and at this moment are engaged in forcing it on the people without any authority from them. These two things mean the same thing—a movement to lead Canadians into the American union—to continentalize us, to unify the continent.

The hope of the Americans, which they had about abandoned, namely, that of wiping Canada from the map of North America, has been recreated in ten times its former strength by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The American press is filled with joyful acclamations of the great work of unification now auspiciously begun under the auspices of Canadian statesmen. There may be Canadians who support the proposal because they expect higher prices for their products; the mainpring of the support coming from the States is that it means one great republic from the Arctic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico. Make no mistake of that. That's the meaning of it for Taft and Hearst, for the two great parties in the United States. They may be willing to swallow some of their protectionist views for a political and the agreement of their country. They sacrifice their tariff for the country; Sir Wilfrid Laurier asks us to sacrifice our country for a tariff. And that makes all the difference in the world.

But we believe that a great awakening is at hand. The market gardeners and the fruit men must accept the end. So must all the rest.

Liberals who resent the proposals for trade or national reasons must speak out.

Canadians must speak out.

And when we have beaten this last annexation movement we will never need to do it again. We are going to finish the making and the moulding of Canada by reasserting our national manhood!

THE PORCUPINE.

Long before the public expected it gold bricks have begun to come out of the Porcupine. We have seen, ourselves, a gold brick of value from the Hollinger; a second is now out, of at least half that amount; a small one is coming out from the V. pond; and dumps of gold-bearing ore are being formed on several of the properties. When fifty thousand dollars is collected from the shafts that are sunk for test work the thing begins to look good.

But more significant than the first output of gold is the setting-up of large and expensive plants on the Dome, on the Hollinger, on the East Dome and Preston, the ordering of other plants for other properties; the development of water power on the Metagami River nearby to work the drills and stamps; the building at high pressure of forty miles of railway into and beyond the camp; and still most

important of all, the attraction to the camp of big capital and of miners from all over the world. Already eminent engineers have visited the camp from Europe and the United States; they have gone home and made their reports, agents have returned to buy or are on the way. That's the point. These people know more about the camp than we do.

It looks now as if gold bars will be common shipments from Porcupine before the summer is over.

RECIPROCITY AND U. S. POLITICS.

Time is not sustaining the first enthusiasm shown by the supporters of the reciprocity arrangement. As its terms are becoming better understood they are being recognized to involve serious menace to the best and continuing interests of the Canadian people.

Hitherto the policy governing the development of the Dominion has been conditioned chiefly by the principle of national, commercial and industrial independence. Its success needs no demonstration. Under it Canada has advanced by leaps and bounds, and never had the prospect of expanding and yet stable prosperity been fairer than that offering at the moment when the federal government sent Mr. Fielding and Mr. Patterson on their pilgrimage to Washington. If current report is to be credited these gentlemen were not prepared to find the proposals of President Taft of so sweeping a character as that they proved to be on discovery. This should have counselled reserve rather than haste in confronting government supporters in parliament with the alternative of either ratifying the agreement or dissolving their party allegiance.

Opposition to reciprocity of the kind contemplated is growing in weight and volume. It comes not only from consideration of its terms as directly affecting the solidarity of the Dominion, but also since it is evident that President Taft has been prompted very largely by the necessity of restoring the Republican party of the United States to the public confidence its tariff action had gone far to destroy. All this side of the question has been ignored by the Dominion Cabinet. Canada had everything to gain by awaiting the advent of the new congress and allowing the Democrats an opportunity to fulfill their pledge for a general tariff reduction. As matters now stand the Dominion Government has made itself a catspaw to draw the Republican chestnuts out of the fire, has hampered the Democrats in the prosecution of their tariff reform movement, and has committed Canada to a policy entirely at variance with that which has laid broad and deep the foundations of an independent and self-contained nation.

ELK LAKE AND GOWGANDA.

Since the great deputation of those interested in hydro-electric power six years ago no organized movement has reached such important proportions in the province as that which is to take the form of a deputation to the premier of Ontario to place before the government the claims of the Elk Lake and Gowganda district into an extension of the T. & N. O. Railway into that territory.

The government has hitherto postponed the question on the ground that such action was not warranted. It is felt, however, that in meeting the wishes of those interested in Porcupine the government affords good reason for those equally interested in the Gowganda district to expect a full consideration of the situation there. They believe that such consideration will lead the government to proceed with the spur now running to Charlton and they propose to place before the government such evidence of the value of the Gowganda mining interests as will warrant the extension of that branch.

Heretofore no action has been taken to crystallize the sentiment of those interested. A strong presentation of the case was made at Elk Lake two years ago when the minister of Lands, forests and mines, the provincial secretary and other representatives of the government were present. Nothing came of this and considerable discouragement was felt in the district, and in consequence of the fires in Elk Lake.

Now, however, it is believed that the government can be convinced that a profitable field for development exists, and a strong effort will be made to persuade Sir James to consider the situation as one calling for action.

Two mines are regularly making carload shipments by horse and wagon, but without proper transportation no adequate development can be carried on.

All who are interested are requested to associate themselves with the deputation on Wednesday, and to add to the information as well as the influence at the disposal of the committee in charge of the arrangements.

NOTHING TO IT.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—Before Henri Bourassa left for Montreal to-day he said in regard to the statement that he was resigning from the Quebec Legislature in order to enter the Dominion arena:

"The story is on a par with the one when I was abroad that I was really in a lunatic asylum. There is nothing to it."

\$10.00 Round Trip New York.
Via Lehigh Valley R. R., Thursday, Feb. 16, from Suspension Bridge. Particulars 6 King St. East. TORONTO. 459245124

AT OSGOODS HALL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Motions set down for single court for Monday, 13 inst., at 11 a.m.:
1.—Sexton v. Brokenshire.
2.—Allen v. Don Stanger.
3.—McBrady v. Bell.

Peremptory list for divisional court for Monday, 13 inst., at 11 a.m.:
1.—Merritt City of Toronto.
2.—Hamilton v. Hamilton Steel.
3.—Bennett v. Windsor Gas Co.
4.—Burroughs v. Rombour.
5.—Thompson (Wm.) v. T. H. & B. Ry.
6.—Thompson (Z) v. T. H. & B. Ry.
6.—Pinard v. Sugarmen.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Sands v. O'Connor—H. E. Rose, K.C., for defendant. G. C. Campbell, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order dismissing action for want of prosecution.

Judgment: The only question is really as to costs. It was asked by plaintiff's counsel that the delay was due to negotiations for settlement. Unfortunately there is no documentary evidence as to this, and the fact is denied by the defendant's solicitors, and they have not been cross-examined on their affidavits. Under the circumstances the usual order must be made that plaintiff undertake to go to trial at next sittings at North Bay, and do so, and either pay costs or have the action dismissed.

Costs fixed at \$30 or else pay to court as security, as he may prefer. In the latter case, costs of this motion will be to defendant in any event. The plaintiff to elect in ten days. In default of above provision, action to be dismissed with costs without further notice.

Schmishaw v. McLaughlin—M. Macdonald, for plaintiff. H. D. Gamble, for defendant. Motion by plaintiff for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

Ullrey-Cooper (Rowell & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

Re Way and Trustee Relief Act—S. G. Crowell, for executor. Motion by executor of estate of Mrs. Way for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

Ullrey-Cooper (Rowell & Co.) for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

Judge's Chambers.

Before Middleton, J.
Re Bonnin and Catholic Mutual Benefit Association—T. H. Penle, for Bonnin. R. Meredith, for Association. Motion by Bonnin for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

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Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.
Re Mulgrew—H. E. Stone (Parry Sound) for executor. Motion by executor for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

Judgment: The testatrix gives the lands in question to her surviving husband, but in the event of her surviving husband the lands are to go to her son. The only gift of the real estate is to her son. The testatrix's husband survived the testatrix several years and took by the combined effect of the will and the intestacy the lands. The son has been notified of the motion, but does not answer and as the husband alone is concerned, and he is an executor, no order need be made as to costs.

Re Cotterill Estate—J. W. McCullough, for executor. This was not a will. It was a deed. The testatrix, Elizabeth Cotterill, J. R. Meredith, for infant. Motion by executor of estate of John Cotterill for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

Judgment: The testatrix left some personalty and of considerable value. He devised all his property to his wife, and then provided "that upon the death of my wife, my son Samuel Cotterill, shall receive 50 per cent, and the balance to be equally divided among my daughters." The devise to the wife is without words of limitation and since the wills Act would give the fee unless a contrary intention appears. I think a contrary intention here clearly appears. Upon the wife's death, the estate is to go to the children in the shares indicated. The balance to be divided among the children in the shares indicated. The balance to be divided among the children in the shares indicated.

Divisional Court.
Before Mulock, C.J.; Teetzel, J.; Middleton, J.
Pratt v. Waddington—R. McKay, K.C., for defendant. G. C. Campbell, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order for costs of the action after taking money out of court. Reserved.

Judgment: Appeal dismissed with costs.

MISS PANKHURST HEARD BY TWO THOUSAND

Continued From Page 1.

The language of the bishop had been described as Billingsgate. "And it was," he affirmed, and the "Hear, hear," from the platform evinced the general approval.

Rehab Tandy sang "Rule Britannia," and "Land of Hope and Glory," at the close, the audience joining in the choruses.

Not of the "Shrieking Sisterhood." Miss Pankhurst, who left the city on Saturday night and spoke in Syracuse, Vermont, on Sunday, was a striking-looking woman of 28 or 27 years. She is not tall, and her voice is not strong, but she is generally audible. There is absolutely nothing of the "shrieking sisterhood" in her delivery, and her gestures are graceful and penetrating.

Her speech put the whole question of woman's suffrage in a level entirely different from that from which Bishop Moulin and others who do not understand the question, regard it. It was a question of the rights of the individual, not of the rights of the majority. It was a question of the rights of the individual, not of the rights of the majority.

Lord Lyndhurst described the women of his day as slaves. Women had no right to go to the university. A married woman had no right to her own property. It was so in Quebec to-day. In England it was so until to-day. In England it was so until to-day. In England it was so until to-day.

It is said that there must be a readjustment of the law. I thought that I would be inclined to give the children to the mother who brought them into the world. I don't believe from the father any more than from the mother. I don't believe from the father any more than from the mother.

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Had Archbishop Ryan lived until the 20th of this month he would have been 80 years old.

The funeral will be held on Thursday and it is expected to be attended by practically all the prominent clergy in the metropolitan hierarchy who can reach Philadelphia in time. The body will lie in state at the cathedral and will be entombed back of the altar of the great church, beside those of Bishop Egan, Bishop Conwell and Archbishop Wood, who were his predecessors in the diocese. This was his wish.

Until Archbishop Ryan's successor is appointed Rev. Prendergast, D.D., V.G., titular bishop of Silla and auxiliary bishop of Philadelphia becomes administrator of the archdiocese.

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