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VOL. XXXI—No. 11,334

Belittling Sifton

Now The Globe is cursing Hon. Clifford Sifton. It robs him of the courtesy prefix, which it still applies to Hon. Geo. E. Foster, in order to show how very highly it disapproves of any independence of mind or character which involves disagreement with Globe opinions. In an editorial it labors hard to try to prove that Mr. Sifton has changed his views, and it quotes an interview with him in 1902 with the same object. The interview, however, only supports Mr. Sifton's present position, and proves more clearly than ever, if that were needed, that it is Sir Wilfrid Laurier and The Globe who have changed. It is no disgrace to a man conscientiously to change his views. The Globe, however, has changed its dearest principles repeatedly. Who can forget the right-about-face on the Northwest school question, when on the receipt of a telegram from Ottawa, The Globe swallowed itself?

Laurier's Machine

Now The Globe would read Mr. Sifton out of Liberalism, and out of Canada apparently, because he declines to follow Sir Wilfrid Laurier in that gentleman's change of views on reciprocity. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the imperial conference in 1905, said: "There was a time when we wanted reciprocity with the United States, but our efforts and our offers were put aside. We have said good-bye to that trade and we now put all our hopes upon the British trade." That was five years ago, and everybody applauded him, including The Globe, and we were all agreed about it. Now The Globe tells us that it is we who have changed our minds, and that Mr. Sifton is no longer a Liberal because he disagrees with Sir Wilfrid over his recent lightning change. There is absolutely nothing in the interview The Globe quotes from Mr. Sifton incompatible with his present attitude, and the readers of The Globe will see this more readily than its party-driven editors. For the real Liberals of Canada are to be distinguished from the Liberals of the machine, and The Globe is only a Liberal of the machine.

Jack as a Jilter

At the meeting at Ayrton in South Grey, on Wednesday night, Mr. Mickle, a lawyer, from Chesley, spoke in favor of Mr. Miller, and said that Canada could at any time, without notice and on the second, withdraw from the reciprocity treaty now under discussion; and he went on to say that should Great Britain see fit to give Canada a preference in her market, it then might be the duty of Canada to call parliament together and withdraw from the treaty immediately. Canada was free to do this.

Mr. W. F. Maclean, in answer to Mr. Mickle, said: "Supposing Jack Canuck had engaged himself to Miss Columbia, the daughter of Uncle Sam, and a short time later along came John Bull with his daughter, Miss Britannia, who was a more desirable match, and Jack Canuck flitted Miss Columbia in favor of the other girl, what would Uncle Sam say as to the breach of faith? Would he not have it in for us good and strong? The big stick would be after anyone breaking engagement with Uncle Sam or his daughter and justly so. Only Jack Canuck was not that kind of a youth."

Rights Usurped

When the Hon. William Stevens Fielding and the Hon. William Patterson, as envoys of the Dominion Government, sat down at a desk in Washington, D.C., and subscribed a treaty which there and then became like unto a law of the Medes and Persians, a bold and highly objectionable depart-

ture was made from the parliamentary system of Canada. If there is one department of representative government which more than any other requires the closest attention and the greatest independence on the part of members of the legislature, it is that of financial and fiscal affairs. Tariffs and changes in tariffs affect all industries both directly and indirectly and the whole commercial situation. Sir Wilfrid Laurier has himself stated that he refused to consider reciprocity on manufactured articles without full investigation. Yet this reciprocity treaty was to be forced thru parliament not only without amendment, but without allowing an amendment to be discussed. For the cabinet to take up his attitude towards the representatives of the people was nothing more than a usurpation of the right of parliament and it should be decisively condemned by every elector who can place constitutional liberty above party serfdom.

Lost on Lambs

J. E. Disney of Whitty called on The Globe yesterday. He is a dealer in agricultural implements and as such is in close touch with the farmers of South Ontario. Mr. Disney remarked that from his own personal knowledge, there were a large number of Liberal farmers in South Ontario, who, on account of the reciprocity pact, will, at this election, vote Conservative.

Mr. Disney is strongly of the opinion that Mr. Smith, the Conservative candidate, will carry South Ontario by a good majority.

This is only another indication of the strong wave of feeling against reciprocity, which is rapidly rolling up among Liberals thruout Canada.

In connection with this matter, Mr. Disney gave the following instances: A well-known farmer in South Ontario, who belongs to an old Liberal family, has abandoned the Liberal party on the following experience. He recently brought 200 Canadian-bred lambs to the Toronto market, and there encountered a flock of 2000 American lambs, which were selling at a lower price than he could sell at and make a profit. He lost \$200 on the deal.

Bankrupt Partner

Reciprocity in natural products while Canada and the United States maintain tariff barriers against other countries means that to this extent they go into partnership. Just now the states of the Republic and the provinces of the Dominion enjoy free trade among themselves; if reciprocity passes they will trade freely in natural products, without regard to the international boundary. There cannot, therefore, continue to be the distinctive natural markets independently operating and each protected by a tariff from complete identification. Prices will tend more and more to a parity and the operations of the United States food trusts will no longer be circumscribed by tariff barriers.

The United States at the present moment is moving towards financial and industrial bankruptcy. Seldom has the political outlook been darker or more ominous of grave social disturbance. Hard times are at hand for the United States, shipping is largely unemployed, industrial plants are idle or working far short of their capacity, unemployment is rife and increasing, already the charity organizations are moving. Nor is there any bit of blue in the clouded sky to be read as the harbinger of brighter times. Is it not a piece of crazy folly to go into partnership with a nation bankrupt in work, business and prospects? Why barter Canadian prosperity and buoyant hope for the uncertain issues of reciprocity?

Noted Playwright Coming

A. E. Thomas, the author of "What the Doctor Ordered," the new comedy which has its first production next week at the Princess, made a hit with his last play, "Her Husband's Wife," which Henry Miller produced last year at the Garrick Theatre, New York. Mr. Thomas will spend next week in Toronto, watching his new play.

WORLD GIVE UP BEST MARKET IN WORLD

W. T. White Tells Brockville Audience How Canadian Farmer to Grasp at a Shadow Would Let Go Substance Anti-Reciprocity Appeals Evoke Applause.

BROCKVILLE, Sept. 7.—(Special).—The leading speaker at a big Conservative mass meeting in Brockville tonight in the interests of John Webster, who is opposing Hon. G. P. Graham, was W. T. White of Toronto, one of the eighteen distinguished Liberals of that city, who some months ago created the political sensation of the day by issuing a manifesto against reciprocity.

Here, as in other places, Mr. White scored a marked success with his audience, which filled Victoria Hall to overflowing. He made his points very clearly and drove his appeals home to Canadians as a patriotic Canadian who places his country's welfare above the welfare of Canada's industry.

He discussed the pact from a business, economic and national standpoint, showing it was an extremely bad bargain for Canada. He touched upon the importance of the boundary line, now divided by a high tariff wall, and the danger of the proposed and the tendency will be for the movement of trade north and south, instead of east and west. "Who has had ten years of tremendous prosperity the production of reciprocity with the United States," and a volley of voices shouted back, "Nobody."

Providence, said Mr. White, rescued this country from the two historic parties on the British dominions and the passage of the McKinley tariff in 1891.

A marvelous discovery, he said, is that the only argument put forth in its favor worthy of consideration was that the treaty would benefit the farmer.

"Who another has been added, that it will at the same time reduce the cost to the consumer."

The man who made that discovery was worthy to take his place with the discoverer of the western hemisphere. The farmers are getting wise to the situation and within the past three weeks have become more and more alienated from the British dominions and external states. He said he had approached the British and American cable companies, and after obtaining the rates in plain language he sent them to the foreign governments. "There was no foreign prospect that within the next few months it will be possible for messages in plain language to be sent at half the existing rates, the charges being subject only to the conditions that the transmission must wait for a period not exceeding 24 hours."

CAPT. WALLACE AT MALVERN.

A rally in support of Capt. Tom Wallace, in Centre York, will be held at Malvern to-night. Speeches will be made by the Hon. J. H. Maclean, M.L.A., W. F. Maclean, Dr. Forbes Godfrey and others. A rousing meeting is assured.

AN EXPONENT OF RECIPROCIDY.

Quite a stir was caused yesterday in the Niagara Navigation Company's waiting room, when an inebriated American visitor proceeded to give his version of the reciprocity pact. "We are bound to get you one way or another," he said, "and we will soon have you body and bones."

Joe Lafoe was handed on the individual, except by a policeman, who argued as follows: "Move along now or I'll annex you."

A NOTABLE ADVANCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—Lieut. Elyson, the navy's first aviator, slid down 150 feet on a wire cable at Hammondsport, N.Y., to-day, in his hydroplane from the twenty-foot high and leaving the wire safely, flew over the lake. The apparatus was being devised to demonstrate the possibility of flying these machines from a ship unassisted by any other means than those which may readily be improvised aboard.

FRANCO-GERMAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, Sept. 8.—The Franco-German agreement according to The Daily Mail will take the form of a convention signed by the European powers and the United States. It will acknowledge that France has no political and military interests in Morocco and that any dispute regarding the interpretation of the treaty would have to be referred to Europe and the United States.

Handwriting on the Wall.

Judged upon reasonable evidence he believed it was the avowed intention of the United States to bring about commercial union. This was the handwriting on the wall for Canadian manufacturers, whose interests are identical with the interests of the farmer. "A proper political turmoil of presidential and state elections."

"Let things alone," he said, "and I venture to say we will not have even a suspicion of hard times for a generation. The paper is written for you to read as you try for a while and then quit."

"Our true policy is to carry on our own affairs without any meddling alliance with the United States. If the Canadian tariff needs revision, let us revise it. Let us thrust it out in committees of the house of commons, where all interests can be heard."

Other speakers besides the candidate and Mr. White, were H. A. Stewart, C. C. and A. E. Donovan, M.L.A.

Chaplain Brace to Speak.

Trooper Chaplain A. J. Brace, until lately general secretary of the Y. M. C. A., Victoria, B. C., and who sells for his family for West China on Oct. 4, will preach in the pulpit of his brother, Rev. A. P. Brace, Bellefair-avenue Methodist Church, on Sunday evening next, Sept. 10, at 7 o'clock.

Fielding in a Panic.

HALIFAX, Sept. 6.—(Special).—Finance Minister Fielding certainly seems to be fighting a losing battle in Shelburne-Queen's. H. W. Purney, local Liberal candidate in Queen's in June, and secretary of the Liberal party for his county, is out strongly against Fielding and reciprocity. The latest defection is reported to-day from Shelburne. E. M. Bill, a prominent barrister, and secretary for the Liberal party for Shelburne, is stamping against reciprocity and appearing at McCurdy's meetings as one of his most active supporters. Fielding is in such a panic over the situation that he decided to hold meetings in every hamlet in the riding. Other prominent Liberals in both counties are known to be against reciprocity, and are either openly working for its defeat or taking no active part in the campaign.

ENGINEER STRUCK DOWN BY FIREMAN STOPPED TRAIN

Mysterious Missile Hurlled Through Cabin Window as Train Nears Parkdale.

As the Hamilton Grand Trunk train approached the Parkdale station at eleven o'clock last evening, a missile hurled by an unknown hand struck Engineer Thomas Tracey on the side of the head, breaking his jaw and injuring his scalp. The rock, or whatever it was that did the damage, was thrown with such force that it went right out of the other side of the cabin. The fireman heard Tracey fall and turning round found his mate half lying on the floor. Not knowing what had happened, he spoke to Tracey, who was unable to answer. The fireman then saw that something strange had happened and stepped up to the throat of the train, and in bringing the train to a stop at Parkdale.

Who threw the missile is a mystery. The train was going along at a fair rate of speed and it is apparent as if the object had been thrown maliciously.

Tracey was removed to Grace Hospital and the police are searching for the assailant.

REDUCED CABLE RATES

British Postmaster-General Makes an Important Announcement.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—(C.A.P. Cable).—The representative of the Pacific cable board has just announced the establishment of a reduced rate for urgent messages gives promise of a satisfactory outcome. The postmaster-general has announced that the reduction will be such as to make it highly desirable to adopt it throughout the cable service of the empire and between the British dominions and external states. He said he had approached the British and American cable companies, and after obtaining the rates in plain language he sent them to the foreign governments. "There was no foreign prospect that within the next few months it will be possible for messages in plain language to be sent at half the existing rates, the charges being subject only to the conditions that the transmission must wait for a period not exceeding 24 hours."

SHOT BY COMPANION

Who Told, The Both Had Agreed to Say Nothing About It.

MONTREAL, Sept. 7.—In a critical condition, with a bullet in his abdomen, Napoleon Lalonde was brought to the Western Hospital from Carleton-square, St. Henri, to-night. Lalonde said he did not know who fired the bullet.

A companion, who was with him (Belanger) stated that it was he (Belanger) that had shot Lalonde and that the shooting was accidental. He decided to throw the revolver away and say nothing about the shooting. Lalonde kept this agreement, but when the police to the scene of the shooting, not far from which he picked up a revolver with one chamber empty with which he said the shooting was done.

A RUMOR REVIVED.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 7.—The report that the steel bounties would be renewed in the event of a Liberal victory on the 21st, was revived to-day in financial circles. The government is said, will make some announcement to this effect shortly before election day.

BLOW TO HORSE BREEDING.

The following note, sent to Mr. Burns of Burns & Sheppard, from Mr. William Hendrie, one of the best-known horsemen in Canada, is very significant:

"Dear Mr. Burns—I have read with much interest your remarks on how the proposed trade deal with the United States would affect Ontario horse breeding in the Northwest market. That market would be lost to Ontario and horse breeding would be put back in four or five years."

Took Premier's Challenge

OTTAWA, Sept. 7.—Captain Joseph H. Patterson, president of the Federal Veterans' Association, is ready to accept the challenge of "Le Vieux Coq." Sir Wilfrid Laurier has told the people of Quebec to bet on the old cock. "I am ready," said Captain Patterson to-day, "to bet Sir Wilfrid Laurier \$100 that the Conservative party will be returned on the 21st with a working majority of five without the Nationalists."

Captain Patterson is in earnest about it. He says Sir Wilfrid Laurier has nothing on him as a citizen, and that he is as much a non-betting man as the premier. "I am willing," he says, "to put up \$100. If I lose he can give the stakes to whatever charity he likes, and if I win I will do the same."

To-day at the Exhibition

STOCKBREEDERS' AND NEW ONTARIO DAY.

8.00 a.m.—Gates open.
8.30 a.m.—Bulls open.
11 a.m.—to 12.30—Coldstream Guards Band.
2.00 p.m.—Motor boat races.
2.30 p.m.—Whippet races.
2.30 p.m.—Horse and prize-winning horses and cattle.
2.30 p.m.—Demonstration of butter-making.
3.00 p.m.—Japanese fireworks.
3.30 to 5.30 p.m.—Coldstream Guards Band.
7.00 p.m.—Grand stand performance.
8.00 p.m.—Festival of Empire.
8.30 p.m.—Tattoo. Living Flag.
Lantern drill.
9.00 p.m.—Coronation procession.
9.45 p.m.—Fireworks.

MY STAND ON TARIFF IS THE SAME AS EVER

Hon. Clifford Sifton Refers to Article in The Globe—Enthusiastic Colbourn Audience.

RECEPTION AT NORTH BAY

Remarkable Enthusiasm Greeted Ontario Premier's Campaign Against the Pact—'What Earthly Use Would the Georgian Bay Canal Be?' He Asks—Americans Always Get Big End of It.

NORTH BAY, Sept. 7.—(Special).—Premier Whitney's visit to North Bay this evening was a notable occasion, and people turned out en masse to give an enthusiastic reception to Sir James Stewart. The streets were lined with people, and the Premier's carriage and substituting themselves instead, drawing the distinguished visitor thru the streets from the railway station to the Royal Theatre, followed by a large crowd of cheering people. Twelve hundred people crowded the theatre and many were unable to gain admittance.

The large attendance and enthusiasm manifested augurs well for the success of the Conservative candidate, George Gordon, especially as this is the home town of the Liberal candidate. Mr. Gordon shared honors with Sir James in the great and cordial reception accorded by the audience.

Sir James spoke one hour and ten minutes, devoting the time almost entirely to the reciprocity agreement, many telling points of denunciation being appraised generally. Premier Whitney prefaced his address with an outline of the growth and prosperity of New Ontario and the proven wisdom of the government in appointing a Northern Ontario man to the cabinet in the person of Hon. Frank Cockfield. Taking up the question of reciprocity, the speaker touched on a very warm local topic, when he asked what earthly use would the Georgian Bay Canal be if reciprocity was adopted.

Making Water Run Up Hill.

The Dominion Government seemed to have a fancy for capsizing Newmarket being an instance of their attempt to make water run up hill. The people of Canada were the losers, and contented and prosperous people on the face of the globe, a condition achieved after times of suffering. The law of compensation decrees that nothing is obtained without giving something in return. The hard times following the abrogation of the former treaty of reciprocity with the United States and the bitter feeling which remained should not be forgotten, reminding us that our neighbors always had the lion's end of the whilistrel's bargain.

Our loyalty cannot be affected by this question, but it is the intention of the United States to use it as a lever to weaken the ties which bind us with the motherland. Tat's utterances were quoted effectively by Sir James, showing that the American intention was to weaken the ties which bind us with the motherland. Tat's utterances were quoted effectively by Sir James, showing that the American intention was to weaken the ties which bind us with the motherland.

THOSE FAVORED NATIONS.

Britain's favored nation treaties under which Canada must grant the same terms as the United States would receive under the reciprocity pact—without corresponding equivalent.

Abyssinia, 1897.
Argentina, 1825.
Austria-Hungary, 1876.
Brazil, 1840.
China, 1902.
Colombia, 1906.
Cuba, 1823.
Costa Rica, 1940.
Denmark, 1860-1 and 1870.
France, 1892.
France (Tunis), 1897.
Japan, 1908.
Liberia, 1848.
Muscat, 1862.
Peru, 1857 and 1863.
Russia, 1869.
Spain, 1894.
Sweden and Norway, 1826.
Switzerland, 1863.
Venezuela, 1825.

NO SITE YET CHOSEN

City Hasn't Determined Location of Isolation Hospital.

Where the proposed new isolation hospital will be situated is quite problematical. A number of sites are under consideration, but nothing definite has been done towards purchasing any one of those seen by the committee.

Ald. Rowland, chairman of the local board of health, said to The World last evening: "We are trying to secure options on several pieces of property near the city, but I am certainly unaware that any one farm has been decided upon. In fact, it would be a foolish move to decide upon one piece of land without waiting to see if more favorable arrangements could be made elsewhere."

"A morning paper said that the location had been decided upon and that \$20,000 had been offered for a site in the vicinity of St. Clair-ave. and Bathurst-st. I do not know from what source that paper received its information. I do not so much as know that a farm in that locality is under consideration."

FIRST GRAIN SHIPMENT.

PORT WILLIAM, Sept. 7.—The first shipment of the season's new crop, 13,000 bushels, was shipped out to-day on the C. P. R. steamer Athabasca. This grain, graded No. 1 and No. 2 Northern and showed a very good sample for the first arrival. It was shipped, as has been usual for several years, for James Macdonald, Sons, Limited, Kingston, to Owen Sound. There will doubtless be a steady run of shipments now that the new grain becomes general.

There is a general impression from inspections up-to-date that the average grain of this season's crop will be on a parity with No. 2 Northern.

WHITNEY'S GREAT AMERICANS MAY RECEPTION AT NORTH BAY

Remarkable Enthusiasm Greeted Ontario Premier's Campaign Against the Pact—'What Earthly Use Would the Georgian Bay Canal Be?' He Asks—Americans Always Get Big End of It.

Motion That Its Metropolitan May Not Assume Title of Archbishop: Till There Are Five Bishops in This Jurisdiction—General Synod in Session at London.

LONDON, Sept. 7.—Legislation for a third ecclesiastical province of the Anglican Church in Canada was inaugurated at the general synod meeting to-day, when the recommendation of the house of bishops for the establishment of the Province of British Columbia was placed before the house of delegates.

The recommendation of the upper house, which outlined the proposed organization of the province was by vote of the lower house sent on to committee of canons, who will present their report prior to the general discussion over the new province.

This, according to the outline of the house of bishops' recommendation, will comprise the dioceses of British Columbia, Kootenay, Caledonia and New Westminster.

It is likely that this third province, if it be established at this synod, will be different from the two present provinces—Canada and Rupertland—for there is now before the synod a notice of motion by the Bishop of Caledonia that in the event of the establishment of the Province of British Columbia, the two houses, bishops and delegates, will sit together. It was for the establishment of just such a system that the long fight of Wednesday was waged.

Further than this, the same bishop has a second notice of motion that there be no archbishop of the new province and that its metropolitan should not assume the title of archbishop until there are at least five diocesan bishops within the province.

First on his order was the debate on the proposed canon on missionary dioceses and bishops. The question was whether the bishops of the new dioceses in foreign missionary fields of Canada, should first be nominated by the house of bishops of the board of management of missions.

Dean Crawford's amendment to the original motion, that the board of management first nominate the missionary bishop, changed the selection from the board to the house of bishops. Put to a vote the amendment of Dean Crawford was defeated, 87 to 45.

After other amendments had been put and lost, the original canon was returned and the battle, whether the bishops of the board would select the missionary bishops, was decided in favor of the latter.

On the question of what would constitute a quorum of the board of management of missions, it was finally accepted as the prescribed number.

Then arose the question of the return of the bishops from their foreign dioceses and a limitation of five years following their consecration before return was inaugurated. A probation of five years was also passed.

Just who could be consecrated a missionary bishop was something that necessitated lengthy debate and much reference to the church canons, but it was finally accepted and passed that a "bishop or other clergyman" could be appointed, thus leaving the way clearer for the appointment of a bishop from another diocese.

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Muscat, 1862.
Peru, 1857 and 1863.
Russia, 1869.
Spain, 1894.
Sweden and Norway, 1826.
Switzerland, 1863.
Venezuela, 1825.

Canadian Furs Hold Market.

A prominent English writer, in reviewing the fur situation, says that the Canadian furrier is the "king" in the fur business, because he has at his back the greatest fur-producing country in the world—the northern district of the continent. It is a fact that this area places at his disposal some of the highest priced and best pelts procurable, and includes several of the world's best furs as Hudson Bay sable, silver, brown, arctic, black and pointed fox; royal Canadian mink, beaver, martin, fisher and ermine. In Toronto, notably at the Dineen Company's showrooms, corner of Yonge and Temperance streets, the visitor will find a very rare collection of garments made from these exclusive furs. The display embraces Ja-kov's caprines, etc., designed according to the latest imported model's fashion, and including the northern mode's furs, from a butterfly tie to full length coats of Astoria seal or royal Canadian mink. The visitor should remember that to buy two means a saving of money in the matter of furs, for it is positively stated that the next month or two will see smart advances in the prices paid for pelts.