

QUEEN STREET STORE FOR SALE
\$7000 will purchase this desirable
store and dwelling with side drive, on
north side of Queen, near Brook, good
value, immediate possession.
H. S. WILLIAMS & CO.
55 King Street East.

PROBS: Southerly winds, warmer and moister
and less rain than in last night.

CANADA AND THE WORLD MARKET.

On its editorial page yesterday morning The Globe based an argument in favor of reciprocity on the contention that the United States would only have about 60,000,000 bushels of wheat to export this year.

On its commercial page The Globe published an interesting story, entitled "Finding Markets for Wheat Crops," in which it was shown that the United States, out of this year's crop, would have 120,000,000 bushels of wheat to export.

This disparity of estimates between the rabidly argumentative editorial and the unprejudiced statistical report from the commercial editor, represents very plainly the weakness and inaccuracy of The Globe's political mind, as well as the fallacious nature of the reciprocity agreement.

The Globe's editorial writer also stated that "the total wheat production of Canada, east and west, this year will be about 245,000,000 bushels."

The Globe's commercial page says: "Comprehensive reports received by the Toronto Board of Trade say that prospects in Canada indicate a crop of 200,000,000 bushels."

Furthermore, the table of statistics given by The Globe's commercial writer affords some instructive conclusions. It shows that the probable export surpluses of the principal wheat-producing countries, amounting to 688,000,000 bushels, are made up as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Country, Bushels. Rows include Canada, United States, Russia, Balkan States, India, Argentina, Australia, Miscellaneous, and Total.

Remember the most favored nation treaties and then read the above table. The United States with an exportable surplus of 120,000,000 bushels under Reciprocity will be on a free trade relationship with only Canada. Our farmers on the other hand, owing to the British interpretation of the most favored nation clause, will be open not only to United States competition but to that of Russia with its 120-million bushels, to Argentine's 128 million bushels, to India's 64 million bushels, to Australia's 64 million bushels, and to whatever surplus Austria-Hungary might have.

It is estimated, too, in The Globe's commercial column that the importing countries this year will only want 500 million bushels of wheat, leaving to be carried over into 1912 nearly 200 million bushels.

The United Kingdom alone will want 212,000,000 bushels, according to The Globe's commercial authority, or 12 millions more than Canada is producing this year.

On the evidence of the above statistics taken from "The Globe," and on the strength of The Globe's great cry, "Larger markets for Canada," we ask which is the better.

Whether Reciprocity, meaning free access to the United States with its exportable surplus of 120 million bushels of wheat and a further one-sided commercial fight against such other large producers as Russia, Argentina, India and Australia.

A Protected Canada, meaning an honored reputation for standard quality on the British markets, which have no exportable surplus and are asking this year for 212 million bushels of wheat, and also the encouragement of the great undeveloped home market, which means more to the farmers of the Dominion than any other foreign market.

It is impossible to have both of these things. Reciprocity and Trade within the Empire cannot exist at the same time.

THE GLOBE AND THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.

In an editorial yesterday under the caption, "American Gold," The Globe remarks that "Some light is thrown by The New York American on the series of letters which Mr. Whidden Graham is writing for The Montreal Star against tariff relief." It proceeds to quote from the evidence given before the Senate Finance Committee in Washington by Mr. Graham's partner and makes out to its own satisfaction that what it calls the exposure of the firm of Allen and Graham before that committee and the contributions of Mr. Graham in The Montreal Star are all the proof necessary of its charge that the United States trusts handed over a large sum of money to representatives of the Canadian Conservative party in order to defeat reciprocity.

The more the western farmer thinks about reciprocity the less he likes it, says a friend of mine the other day who is raising horses. He said: "I have been studying the reciprocity question for some time and the more I study it the less favorably do I view reciprocity. I have now got twenty horses, and I should have to write off \$50 per head, and the minute the pact becomes a fact I shall lose \$1000 thereby."

And then, on top of this, there is the disfranchisement that obtains throughout the whole of Canada by reason of the government's refusal to readjust the representation before the election on reciprocity was held. Is there any man who who sees this is a fair deal? And yet, on the face of this inequality of representation, all the indications go to show that a landslide is to befall the Liberal party, who have undertaken, at the order of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to rush their tariff law made by two of his colleagues, and so a way in which all voice was denied to the people of Canada or to their representatives in parliament hereafter by the present case in regard to tariff proposals. All the voice accorded to the people of Canada was the corky remark of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to some members of the Liberal party, who have undertaken, at the order of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to rush their tariff law made by two of his colleagues, and so a way in which all voice was denied to the people of Canada or to their representatives in parliament hereafter by the present case in regard to tariff proposals.

The Montreal Star, also yesterday, republished this extract from The New York American and with reference to the letter from Mr. Graham published in its columns, added that "The Toronto Globe, in common with other government controlled newspapers, took advantage of the publication of this letter to make a bitter personal attack on Mr. Graham. After The Globe had refused to publish a letter from him in reply it was given space in the columns of The Star on June 24th. That letter began as follows:

"Thou shalt not bear false witness," is a commandment that you evidently have forgotten, or find it convenient to ignore. In an editorial article published in the issue of your paper for June 16th, a copy of which has just reached me, you make certain statements regarding myself, that are in part false and wholly misleading.

Your statement that I admitted under oath, before the Senate Committee on Finance, that in opposing reciprocity, I was an instrument of the United States trusts is a deliberate falsehood. I was not under oath and admitted nothing of the kind; but, as you will see from the enclosed

RANCHERS VIEW RECIPROCIITY WITH ALARM

Prominent Cattleman of West Says Valuable British Market Will Be Lost to Canadian Raisers—U. S. Cattle Will Be Sent Across Border to Graze.

H. A. Mullins, ex-member for Russell in the Manitoba Legislature and former general manager of one of the largest ranches in the west, namely the Cochrane Ranch, carrying upwards of twelve thousand head of cattle, who has come down to Toronto for the exhibition, was interviewed by The World yesterday at the King Edward. Mr. Mullins is keenly interested in the fight over reciprocity, and has many sound and responsible arguments against the proposition, particularly as it affects the cattle business of this country.

"I have been in the cattle business all my life, both in Ontario and western Canada," said Mr. Mullins, "and I think I am fairly well qualified to judge the effect reciprocity would have on the Canadian cattle business. One of the main points in regard to this business, and which has been largely overlooked, is that cattlemen in this country expect to get free entry into the British market providing there is an intercourse between Canada and the United States, such as is now suggested. This is of great importance to Canadian farmers and western Canadian cattle to be taken into the old country, fed there, and then sold along with the home raised cattle at a much higher price than is now paid for Canadian cattle. I think Mr. Robert Bickerdike, who is a Reform candidate in Montreal, should be authorized on this point, and I am surprised that he has not been confronted with this side of the reciprocity case before this."

"If reciprocity comes into effect I am satisfied that American cattle, which are now kept on the west side of the line and shipped across into Alberta, Manitoba and other provinces, fed on Western Canada grasses and taken back across the line to the eastern part of the Canadian farmer and rancher. It is a well-known fact that we have a clean bill of health in our best cattle, and that the United States there is no reason why we should not be let into the British market, and if proper representation were allowed to mix it would be impossible to bring this about and the possible chance would be lost forever."

"With regard to prices: Stock cattle for feeding purposes were selling in Winnipeg last year for more than twice the price of live cattle brought over on the other side. Another example of the prices the Canadian farmer in the west is getting, just before leaving Winnipeg, he sold a mixed car of hogs for \$9 per hundredweight, when the price in Chicago at the same time for this class was only \$6.50 per hundredweight.

"The more the western farmer thinks about reciprocity the less he likes it, says a friend of mine the other day who is raising horses. He said: 'I have been studying the reciprocity question for some time and the more I study it the less favorably do I view reciprocity. I have now got twenty horses, and I should have to write off \$50 per head, and the minute the pact becomes a fact I shall lose \$1000 thereby.'"

And then, on top of this, there is the disfranchisement that obtains throughout the whole of Canada by reason of the government's refusal to readjust the representation before the election on reciprocity was held. Is there any man who who sees this is a fair deal? And yet, on the face of this inequality of representation, all the indications go to show that a landslide is to befall the Liberal party, who have undertaken, at the order of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to rush their tariff law made by two of his colleagues, and so a way in which all voice was denied to the people of Canada or to their representatives in parliament hereafter by the present case in regard to tariff proposals.

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COOPERED WORK OF THE SOVIET

Packing the Registration in Bush Camps to Defeat the Conservative Candidate.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—The tactics being employed to defeat A. G. Boyce, Conservative candidate here at Larchmont, when the judges sat to decide on appeals against registration at Larchmont and Trout Lake, Judges O'Leary, Stone and Hewson composed the board and the Liberals were represented by J. A. McPhail, A. Creswick of Barrie, and E. J. S. Martin of the Soo appeared on behalf of the Conservatives. Of 204 names appealed, 109 were struck off, in some instances entire camps being wiped out so far as election purposes are concerned.

It was conclusively proven upon evidence submitted by James Ferguson, that men were allowed to come up from the Soo to register and depart. Their whereabouts could not be obtained, but they were permitted to remain on the list. The clerk of one camp swore that eight men certified to have never been in his camp. The enumerator placed these men on the list and judges refused to strike them out because the lawyers for Boyce couldn't prove that the men were not somewhere in the unorganized territory of West Algoma. Altho owners of camps swore they had never been in their employ, and neither enumerator nor any one else could swear who these men were or where they were.

Evidence submitted showed that Gillies had placed eight names of the Dan Creek men on the list. The clerk of the camp where these men were supposed to have been employed, swore that they were not on the list. Another man went to a camp on Aug. 8, left it and worked for another camp half a day. His whereabouts is now unknown, but he was permitted to remain on the list. Another man now on the list jumped from four camps in about as many days in the west in getting away from subpoena. The proprietor of Downer's camp stated to your correspondent that the men were not entitled to vote, as they had all gone away. A man came in and took names and did not attempt to secure any other information. One list of names, submitted, looked like an order from a general store for hardware.

Appeals were proceeded with, the camps being present with their books. At Morris camp 48 men had been placed on the present government voters list, but this number the Conservatives had 41 struck off.

McLennan, the enumerator, who prepared the lists, to-day received the appointment of Indian agent here.

Damnable Injustice.

The voters' lists for four of the city wards, in so far as they are in South York, have not yet been received by the Registrar of Elections. The only guide that the Registrar has is the list of 1910. The chances are that thousands will also be omitted who have since that time been in the four wards in so far as they are in ridings of the city.

But there is something still worse than this, and that is that Toronto and South York to-day have a population of about 475,000. Toronto has almost 400,000. South York has about 75,000. The present government voters' list of representation in the election now about to be held is 29,000 people for each constituency. If there was representation by population for Toronto and SOUTH YORK, given their proper representation, should have 18 constituencies.

In other words, Toronto has only one member in this province of Canada where other and not so progressive portions of the country have three. In other words, Toronto has only one member in this province of Canada where other and not so progressive portions of the country have three. In other words, Toronto has only one member in this province of Canada where other and not so progressive portions of the country have three.

In North Rosedale. Nearly everybody in North Rosedale will have to register in order to vote. Inasmuch as the present residents have nearly all moved in during the present year, and as the vote will be on last year's assessment, they can register by going now and registering. Some of the leading business men of this city are in this district, and some of the eighteen insurgent Liberals are in the number. If, therefore, you live in North Rosedale, you must go and register in order to be enabled to vote, and the place of registration is at the Rosedale Lacrosse Grounds.

official account of my voluntary testimony before that committee. I explicitly denied having been employed by any trust or other interest."

ONTARIO MUST BE DIVERTED FROM WEST TO PROVINCE'S OWN HINTERLAND

R. S. Gourlay, at Manufacturers' Day Exhibition Banquet, Urges That Attention Be Diverted from West to Province's Own Hinterland—78,000 People on the Grounds.

There was very little let-up in the crowd of exhibition visitors yesterday. The thousands who passed the gates came chiefly late in the afternoon and evening and piled up a grand total attendance for the day of 78,000, a record which more than compares favorably with that of last year, which was one thousand less.

The crowd was chiefly an indoor one, a thorough-going packed the new music hall at Dundas to-night, Sir James P. Whitney, premier of Ontario, subjected the proposed reciprocity agreement to the keenest analysis and an attack of argument and ridicule which left that one-sided measure with little prestige among the voters of Wentworth County who heard the premier's address. A big crowd of Hamilton people went out for the big meeting, and the gallery of the music hall was filled with ladies. E. H. Osler, of Toronto, who preceded Sir James in his address, and Mr. Patterson as the two Rip Van Winkles of this country, for the reason that they had been politically asleep for 20 years and had arranged a treaty which might have been a good thing for the Dominion 20 years ago, but which would be a detriment to the country now.

Sir James Whitney was tendered a tremendous ovation when he entered the hall and this was repeated with more vigor by the audience when he rose to speak. After promising his hearers that the good government which the Province of Ontario now enjoys would be continued for another 30 years, he launched into the discussion of the reciprocity treaty.

He placed the crowd in good humor and scored a point at the start by repeating the story of the small child who was sick and, after being attended unsuccessfully by two doctors, was taken in hand by the mother, under whose treatment the child rapidly improved. One of the doctors called again, and, noting the child's recovery, suggested that it was now about strong enough to take some more of his medicine. This, said Sir James, illustrated the American attitude towards reciprocity. The former commercial treaty of years ago between Canada and the United States had been abrogated, and now that Canada was developing into a healthy, vigorous nation, the American doctor called along and suggests that we are about

RUSSELL AGAINST PACT BUT NOT A 'LAST DITCHER'

Joseph Russell had a heart to heart talk with 400 East Toronto voters in the Broadway Oddfellows' Hall last night. He told them just what he had had to do and what he hoped to do. He confessed his weakness. Some people, he said, claimed he was not a strong talker, but he thought he had improved—and he certainly has since his last campaign. He believed he had worked well and always in the interests of the men he had represented.

He told how he stood on reciprocity, "I do not believe reciprocity will be the best thing for Canada. It was the United States that in the first place asked for the pact. When that asked for the first conference, he meant to benefit himself and the States undoubtedly. And if we are going to get larger markets, we are going to pay for them. It has been the trade with another country that has made Canada prosperous, but it was the United States that made us a nation by turning their back upon us and what we need of help and forcing us to fight for ourselves."

"I think that if the treaty comes in force and there is a new movement north and south and our millions of bushels of wheat go in there, the price will be reduced."

Then referring to statements made by A. G. Eckardt, he said that he had been told by Mr. Eckardt that if he would support reciprocity he would get the Liberal vote. "But I do not want the Liberal vote that way," exclaimed Mr. Russell. "I am against reciprocity, but am also an independent man, and the people of Canada say that they want it, then I'll vote for it in the house. But the people are going to say they don't want it," said Mr. Russell, in conclusion.

IN GLASS HOUSES.
HEARSLY DEWART, K.C.
SIR WILFRID LAURIER.
HUGH GUTHRIE, K.C.
SENATOR COX.
JAMES ERABSON, K.C.
ROBERT TAPPAN.
T. C. ROBINETTE, K.C.
SIR FREDERICK BORDEN, M.D.

GREAT VICTORY FOR PEOPLE RECALLED BY PHONE MESSAGE

Registration of voters in South York will be continued on Thursday, Friday and Saturday. The hours of registration are between 10 in the morning and 9 at night, but the booths will be closed between 1 and 2 p.m. and 7.30 p.m. during the day. Those who have not already found out whether they are on the lists, or want to know the place for registration, can get the information from W. F. Maclean's committee rooms, 144 Dundas-street (Toronto Junction); Wakefield's real estate office, cor. St. Clair and Midway (Midway); phone Beach 616; Norway House, Kingston-road (Norway); 1411 Danforth-avenue (East Toronto); Toronto World Office, Richmond and James-streets, H. H. Bell, phone Main 5308.

Alpheus Hoover of Green River Uses Independent Line Linked Up With Bell Co. for First Time. Last night Alpheus Hoover of Green River, from his home, telephoned The World over the Markham Independent telephone line—the first phone message since the linking up of the Markham Independent telephone with the Bell Company, under the recent order of the railway commission.

His connection with the independent telephone companies with the Bell Company has been long desired, but it is only after a fight of ten years, begun and carried thru to a finish by The World, backed by the farmers of Ontario, that the happy consummation has been obtained.

Ten years ago the farmers of Markham built a little house to house a phone line of their own. They wanted to have a phone put in the C. P. R. station at Locust Hill, but the C. P. R. refused the privilege. The World unearthed a contract existing between the C. P. R. and the Bell Company, giving the latter the exclusive right to have phones in the railway stations. This contract, when viewed by a court of justice, was held to be in restraint of trade. The farmers of Markham got their phone into the Locust Hill C. P. R. station.

The next step was to force the Bell Company to connect with the independent companies. This was a long fight, but the railway commission ruled in favor of the people.

Alpheus Hoover came thru it all and his phone message to The World is historic.

MILLERS FIRM IN STAND AGAINST RECIPROCIITY

Annual Meeting, With 100 Delegates Present, Votes Unanimously in Opposition. An impression which The Globe has tried to foster that the millers of Canada were not so solidly in support of reciprocity, was completely shattered at the annual meeting of the Dominion Millers' Association held yesterday afternoon in the board room of Wood's of the Wood Milling Co., Hamilton, who was quoted in The Globe as in favor of the pact, the meeting did not vote against the resolution.

There were 100 millers present, making a thoroughly representative gathering. Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: President, H. S. Stewart of Mitchell; first vice-president, H. Noble of Norway; second vice-president, Mr. Eckr of Dundas. Chas. B. Walts was re-elected secretary and treasurer.

Mr. Maclean will hold meetings in South York on and after September 15th and up to the 21st. At the convention which selected him as a candidate he intimated that he had been asked to speak in many outside writings against reciprocity, and that he would like to do so. A resolution was accordingly passed relieving him of all unnecessary work and a committee appointed to look after the riding. Since then, however, Mr. Heyd has come out as a reciprocity candidate, and as soon as Mr. Maclean has freed himself of his last engagement (September 29th) he will hold at least three joint meetings with Mr. Heyd in South York. The dates will be announced later.

REGISTER! REGISTER!

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MOST FAVORED NATIONS.

Table listing various nations and their respective dates, including Argentina, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, China, Colombia, Corea, Costa Rica, Denmark, France, France-Tunis, Japan, Liberia, Muscat, Persia, Russia, Spain, Norway and Sweden, Switzerland, and Venezuela.

The Big Fur Display. One big attraction for visitors in Toronto is the annual display in the Dineen fur. Remember that the Dineen Company is Toronto's pioneer fur dealer and is the acknowledged authority on good Persian lamb and Alaska seal. Just now the showrooms, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets, hold a most complete display of the very latest fur garments, in all the popular foreign and native furs. In Alaska seal the Dineen Company has been particularly fortunate in securing a very large batch of pelts in London, England, before the international award was announced, naturally before the recent large advance in the price of furs. It is safe to say that the Dineen exhibition this season cannot be duplicated on the continent.

The World Society Column. The World Society to announce the hereafter a society column will be a daily feature of the paper. This column will be a comprehensive chronicle of Toronto's life and will be conducted by one of the city's best known society writers.