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TWELVE PAGES.—THURSDAY MORNING JANUARY 19 1911.—TWELVE PAGES

31ST YEAR.

A Day in the House—Or Making the Next Prime Minister.

"And what do they make the Queen-bee out of?" asked Mary. "Out of honey?"
"No," said the Beaver. "That's too sweet. They makes them out of stings and stangs and stungs."
"How dreadful," said Mary.
"How providential," said the Beaver. "Everything's put to use in this country."

Tuesday was an ordinary day in the house of commons at Ottawa. It is true an effort was made to raise a question claimed to be of far-reaching importance, namely that inasmuch as the Canadian Pacific is now paying big dividends and has enormous resources of cash, stocks, bonds, lands, in its treasury there should be some reduction in freight charges; that perhaps the time presaged by Sir William Van Horne to the people of Winnipeg some years ago had arrived, when with the development of the country and increase of business there would be a lowering of traffic charges. The question, however, attracted only ordinary attention. Of all the things of least concern to the house evidently the least was the question of freights and the west, and no section of the members seemed so indifferent as those from the west.

* * *

The member who had the question in charge, a very ordinary mortal hailing from South York, apparently did not understand the situation. He is not much of a speaker at best, rather slow in thought, mainly occupied as his fellow-members think, in looking for cheap advertizing for himself. Apparently he does not know how to draft an ordinary motion, because ever since the time he began presenting them in the house the invariable and most likely criticism is and has been that in some cases his motions are too vague, in other cases they are too specific, in others they are too loosely worded and in others they are altogether lacking in logic: and so on Tuesday, as on many occasions theretofore, the same criticism held good against that shuffling individual and his ill-devised propositions.

* * *

At all events he made a speech to which half the house listened. As for the members for the west very few of them were actually present. The Hon. Clifford Sifton was in Quebec on Conservation business. His newspaper, The Winnipeg Free Press, the leading paper in the west, seems to agree to a large extent with the arguments of the member for South York. Perhaps Mr. Sifton may have something to say later on when he gets back to Ottawa; but neither The Free Press nor Mr. Sifton was in the house and on Tuesday the west, as judged by the members, took very little interest in the question of the traffic charges of the Canadian Pacific.

* * *

Sir Wilfrid Laurier did not have to say anything, but he applauded in the most significant way the remarks of Hon. John Haggart. Mr. Haggart made the speech that he has made for sixteen years now on every occasion that this fellow Maclean has raised the matter of railways and the treatment of the public. Mr. Haggart makes the speech that parliament can do anything, but that parliament should not do anything, and then sits down. Haggart has a fine head, thinks deeply, has all the sage qualities of Nestor. Ulysses and all the other chiefs draw in the wisdom that John of Lanark lets flow from his god-tipped tongue.

* * *

About the time Mr. Haggart was making his speech Sir Wilfrid could be seen laboring with two or three backsliders in his own party and they happened to come from the west. They must have intimated that notwithstanding the lack of quality in the member for South York and the lack of quality in his argument they were inclined to vote his way. At all events, Sir Wilfrid was seen to leave his seat, to go up to these members and to go at them as the personal workers go after the erring in the revival meetings now on in Toronto. Free exercise of the arms is allowed, and the laying on of hand on shoulder. The weak-kneed brother is worked good and hard; and Sir Wilfrid was careful to do it in full sight of the house and especially in full sight of any other weak-kneed Liberals. As far as one could see he got them; they disappeared from the house. It may have been the easiest thing in the world to persuade them by saying, "Wait till you hear what Haggart says; what Borden says, and then see what there is in this man Maclean's argument—they'll show that it doesn't amount to shucks." And so it went on and when the time for voting came nobody was surprised to see only the member for South York stand up for his own motion. It was so absurd, it was so contrary to the interests of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it was so contrary to good form, that the house united in putting down the intruder and throwing him out into the snow and the zero air. He got one vote by voting for it himself. It was a magnificent booting—enough to last to the next time.

* * *

As for the logic of those who opposed him it was of the highest class. It was cogent, it was pointed, it was well-worded and it met with the unanimous approval of the C. P. officials who sat in the gallery. Of course, some of those who spoke said they were going to do some other things that would help the public cause and other issues—they always say this—but now was not the time to intervene. One of the most brilliant speeches of all was made by Mr. Currie, Major Currie of Kittykury we believe, who represents one of the Simcoes in this Province of Ontario. This gallant gentleman is very much opposed to any kind of disturbance of the credit of Canadian financial institutions at the present moment. The Canadian Pacific has boosted up the credit of Canada in the most splendid way, and for anybody to attempt to cast a shadow of suspicion on the credit of the country or on the credit of that company is very near to being a socialist or an anarchist and worthy of close watching. The major didn't even mention railway rates as a matter of any concern to the farmer.

* * *

The officials of the Canadian Pacific sitting in the gallery also thought that Major Currie's speech was an especially good one. It helped to clear the air, and to give the company a free hand now to show what it could do for the good of Canada. Currie was great on the advantages of building railways with 10 per cent. common stock as against low interest bearing debentures.

* * *

Parenthetically it might be said that Sir John Macdonald did try to put a clause in the original charter, the net effect of which was to make the Canadian Pacific Railway separate and apart from all other railways in the matter of its traffic charges and the regulation of such charges by parliament. It is also true that the ascertained profits of the company on the money invested in the road was to be a part of this program: but Sir John has been dead twenty years; and by judicious manipulation thoroly approved of by its defenders the company passes from that stage or it is willing to pass from that stage where Sir John left it into another stage where it is on a par with other roads; and having passed Mr. Borden is most anxious to close the door by some special act whereby the Canadian Pacific will have passeed forever from the special definitions in the original act to the ordinary stage of an ordinary Canadian railway; and furthermore, he is most anxious to have it understood that any parliamentary or other move which would go specifically after the Canadian Pacific Railway, no matter what its earnings, without also going after all the other railways, would be most unfair and most unjust. Apparently this too is the view of the house, and apparently a very sensible, fair argument. According to it, never again is it worth while attempting to regulate the railway rates of this country by showing that one road can, because of a full treasury, stand a reduction. Hereafter then the rule will be to keep one weak road in the game and if a reduction would affect this one weak brother then in heaven's name don't do it, no matter how much the big brother might be able to stand it. It would be simply infamous to hurt the little fellow.

* * *

Therefore, if these arguments are true, and the house believes them as true, further regulation in this country of railway charges is some distance off and when Sifton comes back he ought to be warned against associating himself in any way with the awful failure and the lack of parliamentary knowledge and practice displayed by the member for South York. The latter individual is simply addicted to running amuck and ought to be shunned by all right thinking men.

* * *

Undoubtedly also it is all true what Hon. G. P. Graham, Minister of Railways says, that we have the best railway commission in the world, that the freight charges in Canada are less than the freight charges in any other country in the world including the United States, that when he was in Germany he found that freights there were over and above what they were in Canada. And you would also infer from what he said that passenger rates in Germany were away above what they were in Canada, and that the same could be said of express rates and of telegraph rates. Also that the provisions for the safety of passengers and things of that kind were much inferior in Germany. In Canada we had attained perfection. And so has Graham.

* * *

In fact Canada according to this one-day-in-the-house was in a most splendid condition from a railway point of view; and that of all the beneficent institutions that ever came to this country certainly the Canadian Pacific was the highest and most public-spirited, the best, the truest and the most anxious to do most for this much blessed community of Canadians.

* * *

"God save the Seepeearr, and down with all Anarchists like Maclean." That's what the house of commons said on Tuesday. At least that's what it seemed to do. But it did more. For Tuesday the national beehive was really at work and at the most interesting work in bee society — instead, however, of making a queen bee the house was really buzzing over the job of trying to make the next prime minister. Not a bad task to be engaged in after all. Every now and then it takes a day at the job. And when the want is felt they'll find they've got the gent in the hive. They had spent a good deal of time in licking him and kicking him into shape. But their foresight had not been fruitless—he was ready for the job. And this peculiar "critter" is apparently made in no other way. Ask one of them.

CANADA'S FOREST WEALTH THEIR THEME

Second Dominion Forestry Convention Opened in City of Quebec Yesterday—Hon. Clifford Sifton Urges Ontario Park in Territory Between Sudbury and Port Arthur.

QUEBEC, Jan. 18.—The Dominion Forestry Convention, in session here, called by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and opened by his excellency the governor-general to-day, is national in scope. It is attended by delegates from all parts of Canada and from all professions, working with the sole object of conserving the forest wealth of Canada. This is the second forestry convention in Canada of such scope and magnitude. The first of these national gatherings was convened by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, in Ottawa in 1906. The convention this year is also held under the auspices of the Canadian Forestry Association, of which Senator W. C. Edwards, the well known Ottawa lumberman, is president.

Since 1906 there has been formed the commission of conservation, composed of about 30 leading citiezns, with Hon. Clifford Sifton as chairman. These two bodies are co-operating thruout this convention. The commission of conservation is the technical body created to get exact data to be used in advising and informing governments and other official bodies, while the Forestry Association is a popular body consisting now of over 2500 members, which any well-wisher of Canada may join, and which exists to arouse the public to the need for action on rational and scientific lines.

Wasteful Methods.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the chairman, in calling upon his excellency to open the meeting, dwelt on the beneficial results which had flowed from previous conventions and from the establishment of the commission of conservation and from the work of the Canadian Forestry Association. The premier held that as pioneer conditions were now past, wasteful methods of handling forests which were allowable in early times should now be changed; that effort should now be directed to protection of existing forests and to the reproduction of desirable species of trees on lands cut or burned over.

He urged Canadians to be up and doing in order to save this great national heritage. He drew from his own observations in various parts of the world a picture of the dangers which confronted Canada if deforestation was allowed to go on unchecked, while on the other hand he pointed to some of the older countries which are now deriving a permanent and increasing revenue from their forests.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Sir Lomer Gouin, premier of Quebec, and Mayor Drouin. Other addresses were delivered by representatives of the various provinces, the United States, the churches, universities, chamber of commerce, manufacturers, etc.

Hon. Clifford Sifton.

Hon. Clifford Sifton, in his address in his usual vigorous style, said the time for talking was past and that now there should be action. He referred particularly to the loss from fires and the danger of waterpowers being allenated from the people. He pressed for the extending of the fire protection system thruout Canada, and told what had been done in various provinces in this respect.

The territory between Sudbury and Port Arthur was a disgrace to Canada, as it had been destroyed by fire. The Ontario Government could establish a good park there and within twenty years it would be a source of substantial revenue.

Mr. Sifton also said that it had been proposed by a conservation committee that if the railroads started a fire they would have to pay a fine of $1000 unless they could establish that their lines were patrolled, and that they were provided with necessary fire appliances. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had already approved of the principle, and Mr. Sifton suggested that if this amendment was endorsed by the present convention it would be greatly fortified.

Hon. Jules Allard, minister of lands and forests for Quebec, dealt with the improvements made in the regulations in the last few years, which had resulted both in increased care of the forest and increased revenue. He took occasion to refute a statement going about that the developed waterpowers of Quebec did not exceed 50,000 horsepower, and showed how large an asset the waterpowers of Quebec were.

In the evening the delegates were entertained by Premier Gouin and the provincial ministers at a banquet at the Chateau Frontenac. The banquet hall presented the appearance of a miniature forest, with a trapper's cabin at the extremity.

FUR WEATHER.

An old-fashioned winter it has been so far, and as the days go by probabilities still tell of more cold to come. It's healthy air we're breathing anyway, and if you are warmly clothed there is pleasure in the breathing. Nothing so good as a fur garment to make an old-fashioned winter pleasant. In the big sale at Dineen's you'll find some tempting bargains from day to day. To invest a little money now in furs will prove profitable because prices are soaring. Dineen prices are hitched at the wholesale point.

GETTING AFTER HIM.

FOREST RANGER SIFTON: "Halt! there."

STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS

Two Charges to Be Laid To-day

SECURED BY FRAUDS

Travers Explains How W. J. Lindsay Got Subscribers for Stock by Presenting Deceptive Document for Signature—Old Writ Against Directors Shows That Prospectus Was Misleading.

For the first time in days there were no public developments in the Farmers' Bank case yesterday. This does not mean that there was nothing doing for all day long the bank office was busy with the preparation of facts which will to-day be formulated into further charges in connection with the dissipation of the funds of the bank. Whether these informations which are to be laid will be followed by warrants or summonses is not known, but it is understood that at least one man prominent in the city's business affairs will be charged with implication in the crash.

For days it has been known that the former general manager, W. R. Travers, has stood ready to make a full and exhaustive disclosure of the doings of himself and co-conspirators since the bank's beginning and last night it became known that he had already made many statements involving W. J. Lindsay and others.

Folded Paper Dodge.

Travers declares that many of the subscriptions to stock which were obtained by Lindsay, were secured by a direct fraud. He says that one of the methods of doing this was to secure signatures to a paper which purported to be merely a petition for the formation of a bank,but which was folded in such a way that the unwitting signer bound himself to take quantities of the stock of the bank. Travers declares that in his desk at the bank's office are many complaints from those who were thus fooled and that some were bluffed into carrying out the contract to purchase shares so fraudulently secured while others who were prepared to make a finish fight of it were allowed to withdraw.

Writ Sheds Light.

In this connection, the writ issued by William Laidlaw, K.C., on behalf of certain stock subscribers, is enlightening. It was issued Oct. 22, 1906, at Osgoode Hall, and sought the annulment of such stock subscriptions. It alleged that the names of many had been set down as subscribing to $10,000 of the stock, whereas the signers had merely undertaken to take $1000. "Fraud and misrepresentation" in securing the contracts is alleged. It was filed on behalf of shareholders in Halton County. The names follow:

John Sproat, George Gastle, W. A. Dixon, Wm. McLean, Finlay McCallum, Robt. Hume, James Murray, George Wenoon, John McLeod, Jane Shuert and William Harris. The defendants were: The Farmers' Bank of Canada; W. R. Travers, Toronto; John Ferguson, Toronto; W. J. Lindsay, Toronto; Alexander Fraser, Toronto; James Gallagher, Teeswater; John Watson, Listowel; Alexander S. Lown, Drayton, and A. G. H. Lown, Milton.

It further alleges that the prospectus "falsely represented a number of per-

Continued on Page 7 Column 3.

WHY NOT FRAUD?

Here is a question that is puzzling many:

W. J. Lindsay "and others" (Travers and Nesbitt) are charged by information and warrant with "conspiring, confederating and agreeing" to secure from the treasury board of Canada the certificate of the board allowing the Farmers' Bank to commence the business of banking in Canada, by fraud.

The certificate was granted upon representations stated by Curator Clarkson to have been fraudulent.

Why is this not fraud, and why are these men not charged with "securing the certificate by fraud," which is an extraditable offence, and why was the saving grace of the word "conspiring" allowed to appear in the charge?

ANOTHER JOBLESS ARMY

Ad. Asked for 100 Men, But Unemployed Host Were Disappointed.

It may have been the work of a practical joker, but several hundred men, many of the Englishmen, viewed the situation seriously.

In an evening paper last night appeared an advertisement stating that 100 men, Englishmen preferred, were wanted for camp work at $2 a day and board. They were asked to apply to G. Ryan at the Clyde Hotel.

Soon after 3 p.m. the hotel lobby was packed and altogether over 300 men appeared, but no Mr. Ryan was on hand, and keen was the disappointment.

DYNAMITE MADE GEYSER

Charge of Twenty-One Sticks Resulted in Water Spouting 25 Feet High.

In the dead stillness of the night a group of roughly dressed men gathered in the heart of the great city, patting lovingly innocent-looking sticks of dynamite, and muttering strange words. At first sight it seemed that London anarchists had arrived in Toronto, but enquiry revealed that it was the staff of Matheson Brothers of Streetsville, preparing to blast solid rock at the bottom of the 350-foot shaft sunk during the past month on James-street, for the Robert Simpson Co.

As reported yesterday, water had been struck at that depth, but the well-diggers were of opinon that a stronger flow would result if the rock could be opened. So last night a box of dynamite was brought and several charges blown off in the roock depths. The last was made up of 21 sticks of dynamite, but the depth was so great that not the slightest surface jar was felt.

A stream of water shot some 25 feet in the air, however, and the gases escaped with a violent hissing noise. As far as can be ascertained the water is nearly to the top of the shaft, but it is not yet known what effect the blasting has had on the force of thte stream.

PRESBYTERIANS HAD GREAT YEAR

Reports Indicate Prosperity Shared in Also by Baptists and Congregationalists.

Abounding prosperity was the keynote at all the meetings of Presbyterian churches in Toronto last night. It was the period of annual stock-taking, and everywhere came reports of increased church membership, enlarged revenues, and larger amounts expended on missions and general charitable work.

Many of the Baptist and Congregational Churches also held their meetings last night, and their flourishing financial statements fairly rivaled those of their brother Presbyterians.

Rosedale Church announced a policy of helping the work among the downtown foreign element by co-operating with Erskine.

Avenue-road reduced its building debt by $1650.

At Old St. Andrews the revenue reached the highest mark yet attained, and congratulation is expressed that Prof. Law's services were obtained.

At Chalmers, satisfaction over a year of growth was expressed in an increase of the salary of the pastor, Rev. H. A. Macpherson, by $200 and a bonus of $100.

Knox Church has not only been able to carry its own financial burden, but to expend over $4000 in charitable work.

South Side reduced its mortgage by $1150.

Queen-street Church will begin erecting a branch Sunday school on James-avenue in the spring.

Bloor-street church raised $3000 to reduce the church indebtedness of $52,000.

The salary of Rev. G. R. Fasken, pastor of St. Paul's, was increased $200.

The West Church Mission on Claremont-street raised $1080, a particularly gratifying feature.

Bond-street Congregational showed an increase of about $2500 in receipts.

Chester-street Baptist increased the pastor's salary from $800 to $1000 a year.

College-street Presbyterian was enabled to pay $7500 of the church mortgage. Rev. R. H. Pickup's salary was increased by $200.

Bloor-street Baptist Church is in the flood-tide of prosperity, showing a missionary offering $4268 higher than in 1909.

Knox.

A most successful year was reported at the annual meeting of Knox Church last night. The church's finances were never in a more flourishing condition, over $4000 being expended for charitable work during the year. Receipts for the year were: Plate collections, $5539.67; Jewish mission building fund, $395.45; sundries, $32.50. This was all expended for congregational purposes, excepting $34.95. Schemes and benevolent purposes received $4743, which fund is not closed. Revenue obtained from ground rental of the church's property on Queen and Richmond-streets was $10,497.98, out of which Pastor Emeritus, Rev. H. M. Parsons, D.D., received his retiring allowance of $2000, and Rev. A. B. Win-

Continued on Page 7, Column 4.

URGED REDUCED IMPLEMENT DUTIES

Arthur Meighen's Motion Discussed, But No Division Taken — Changed Conditions, He Claims, Make Reduction Essential — Mr. Knowles on Infant Industries

OTTAWA, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—Arthur Meighen (Portage la Prairie) introduced his resolution calling for a reduction in the duties on agricultural implements in the house of commons to-day, thereby discounting the attitude of W. E. Knowles (Moose Jaw), a Liberal, whose notice on the order paper last year prevented other members from bringing up this question. Mr. Meighen made a careful and well-thought-out speech. His arguments were conclusive, and the statistics he offered were from government returns.

Mr. Knowles, on the other hand, made a weak almost apologetic reply. It is interesting to note that after Mr. Meighen had concluded his remarks, Hon. John Haggart, one of the Conservative old guard, left his place in the front and went to Mr. Meighen's desk, congratulating him with the words, "Well done, my boy, well done." There was no division, and the subject will probably go to the foot of the order paper. It is doubtful when it will come up for final disposition.

An Exotic Plant.

In his opening sentences Mr. Meighen made it clear that he proposed to argue the question from the standpoint of a man who believed in a sane and reasonable tariff. There was no member on either side of the house who would not be compelled to admit the necessity for a sane protective scheme in Canada. The one exception, he remarked facetiously, was the member for Red Deer, Dr. Michael Clarke, an exotic plant, who by assiduous care was able to keep alive his free trade beliefs.

After referring to the policy of the government on trade matters, Mr. Meighen said: "The gravest charge which I will always hold against this government is that they preach a doctrine in which they have no real belief."

A second charge was that in attempting to continue the national policy, they had overlooked the guiding principle that, as the manufacturing industries developed and acquired a hold on the home market, it was essential that duties should be reduced in order to meet changed conditions. The government, he thought, had become a slave to those who placed them in power and maintained them there.

History of Implement Tariff.

Taking history for witness Mr. Meighen quoted from speeches of Sir John Macdonald and Hon. Geo. E. Foster to show that it was the intention of the founders of the national policy to give Canadian manufacturers a reasonable hold upon the home market before reducing the tariff. When in 1894 the tariff on agricultural implements was reduced from 35 to 20 per cent., Mr. Foster contended that the intention of the then government was to create a condition that would tax the ingenuity of the manufacturers to retain the home market.

After quoting returns from the government blue books to show that the

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

M'CURDY'S FLIGHT

Will Be Patroled by a Flotilla of United States Destroyers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18.—The course of the aeroplane flight next week from Key West, Fla., to Havana, Cuba, which will be attempted in connection with the Havana aviator meet, will be patroled b ya flotilla of torpedo boat destroyers of the United States Navy, for the guidance and protection of J. A. D. McCurdy, the Canadian airman.

The flight will be attempted on Jan. 26. The distance from Key West to Havana is between 80 and 90 miles as the crow flies.

"THE FASCINATING WIDOW."

Julian Eltinge, the star of the "Fascinating Widow," first made his appearance as an impersonator of the fair sex with the Boston Cadets, and up to the present time he has been a reigning sensation. He will be seen in the big musical production next week at the Princess Theatre.

QUERIES FROM THE WILD WEST

WINNIPEG, Jan. 18.—(Special.)—The Tribune to-day says editorially:

"Why should Leader Borden join with the minister of railways and the government in criticizing and swamping Mr. Maclean's resolution re C. P. R. rates? That kind of thing has a disturbing effect upon the voters.

"Where was the valiant Sifton when Billy Maclean's resolution to control C. P. R. rates came up in parliament yesterday? Very likely he was out trying the mettle of a blood horse! Now, if The Free Press wants to be consistent and desires the public to take any stock in the anti-C. P. R. crusade, let it scarify Clifford Sifton for shirking his responsibility in parliament yesterday on Billy Maclean's resolution.

"When corporate interests are threatened, how those party leaders crowd together!"