

The Toronto World

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MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1912

THE AMERICAN MARKET AT A PRICE

We think we do The Globe no injustice when we say it claims that the greatest need Canada has, and the need on which her prosperity mostly turns, is access to the American markets for our natural products, and especially for the wheat of the Canadian farmer of the western provinces.

Let us grant this for a moment. Who can give this American market to the Canadian farmer? Nobody but the Americans; and it is true that the American congress did offer to give such market to Canada, to give free trade in natural products. But they offered it at a price. NOW, WHAT WAS THAT PRICE?

President Taft has told us what the price is in the now celebrated Taft-Roosevelt correspondence. In regard to reciprocity, just now disclosed and written within ten days preceding the 4th when Mr. Taft and the Canadian ministers signed the agreement.

In that correspondence, Mr. Taft said that the price Canada had to pay was in the establishment of trade lines, the result of which would be, to use Mr. Taft's own words, "THAT WOULD MAKE CANADA ONLY AN ADJUNCT OF THE UNITED STATES."

The second reason is set out in the sentence which follows the above: "Reciprocity would transfer all their (Canada's) important business to Chicago and New York, with their bank credits and everything else."

Thirdly, "it would increase greatly the demand of Canada for our (American) manufactures."

And in reply to this letter Mr. Roosevelt answered: "I firmly believe in free trade with Canada, for both economic and POLITICAL REASONS."

In a word, then, the political reason that Canada would become an adjunct of the United States, and the economic reason that "all their bank credits and everything else" to use Mr. Taft's words, would be transferred from Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg to Chicago and New York, and the further economic reason, again, that we would buy a lot more of our manufactures from them at the expense of our own manufacturing concerns. THESE are the reasons which constitute the price of our getting the American market for our western products. Is not that price too high? Does not it mean that Canadian nationality is to disappear, that we are to become an adjunct and finally a part of the United States? In other words, we can get the American market at the price of our national honor.

And there is a way that a woman can get furs and jewels, and everybody knows at what price; the price of her honor.

The Globe would give anything for the American market; it would pay for it with Canada's honor.

It would be willing that the great cities of Toronto, Montreal, Winnipeg and Edmonton become secondary to Chicago and New York, and lose their influence and lose their metropolitan character. The name of Canada in a short time would be wiped off the map of the continent!

If the Americans want our food products of the west they can get them by simply letting them in. Why don't they let them in, and again we ask The Globe what is the price they must have before the bars come down? The Americans are not philanthropists. They want Canada and Mexico.

BRITISH PARTY REALIGNMENT

In the agreement that has been reached to bring to an end the separate organizations hitherto maintained by the Conservative and Liberal-Unionist sections of the present British opposition, there is possibly foreshadowed a serious effort at a realignment of political parties. The reform bill of 1882 caused the replacement of the old historic Whig and Tory appellation by the new names Liberal and Conservative, and these held their ground until the introduction of Mr. Gladstone's first home rule measure. His seceding followers comprised representatives of both the Liberal and Radical wings, and the distinctive name "Liberal-Unionist" then made its appearance. Although continuing an independent organization, the fusion of the Liberal-Unionists with the Conservatives has long been complete, and by tacit consent both have preferred of late years to be called Unionists rather than Conservatives. Formal acceptance of the fusion has been proposed on several occasions, but the influence of the late Duke of Devonshire was thrown against its endorsement. Now,

however, save for purposes of partisan controversy Conservative will follow Tory and pass from official cognizance. For quite a time rumors have been current that a date near rather than remote will see the Moderate Liberals in active alliance with the Unionist party and much closer co-operation than now exists between the Radicals and the Labor-Socialists. To present appearance the ground of this anticipation is not at all clear, and is based rather on conjecture than evidence.

There have been indications, however, that some, at least, of the Moderate Liberals view with uneasiness the more recent political movements, and Mr. Asquith undoubtedly had them in mind when he so resolutely opposed the fixing of the minimum wage in the act establishing arbitration boards in the mining industry. The radical questioning of Sir Edward Grey's foreign policy and of Mr. Winston Churchill's firm intimation on naval supremacy are also symptomatic of unrest and the rise of syndicalism may also tend to swell the Unionist ranks. On the other hand, there are elements in the Unionist party whose emergence in strength may exercise a repelling force. The position, however, is one that will tax in no common way the responsible leaders of the main British parties.

A BIG ISSUE FOR UPPER YONGE STREET.

A crisis in the history of North Toronto has been reached in its relationship to the city. A deal is now almost completed between the town and the Metropolitan Railway for the double-tracking of Yonge-street and which will involve a perpetual double fare to Ed-ward Park. Mayor Geary has been called upon to prevent this incursion being placed to-morrow or next week upon what will be Toronto's citizens, but up to the present has signally failed to appreciate the situation.

Mayor Brown of North Toronto is equally culpable in his neglect to bring the city and the town into joint action in such an important matter. There is a way open by which a single fare can be secured for the limits of the town, and no deal with the Metropolitan Railway should be made when this prospect is in sight.

It is perhaps natural that North Toronto citizens feel a resentment against the city because of the way they were treated in their application for annexation, but this should not be allowed to be used as an excuse by some of the members of the North Toronto council for trying up the town for all time to a merciless corporation.

Controller Church has to some extent grasped the immediate need of action if a deal is to be prevented, and he cannot do better than bring the issue to the attention of the city council again to-day. The interests which blocked the annexation of North Toronto are the same as are now engaged in sewing the town up in perpetuity. Mayor Geary has a chance to retrieve lost ground if he acts quickly, and his hands are not already tied. In the meantime, Town Solicitor Gibson may better regard for his position than by backing up the agreement as an entirely satisfactory one.

THE TORONTO COUNCIL ONCE A FORTNIGHT!

Why is it that the Toronto council only meets twice a month with all the pressing questions on the order paper? Controller Church is asking what has become of two score subjects!

Let Mayor Geary put it up to the council to-day that if they mean business that they meet daily till the business is discharged.

COMMISSION GOVERNMENT.

On Tuesday last the City of St. John, N.B., elected the members of its first commission government. Public interest was well sustained, even more voting at the deciding election than at that when the ultimate candidates were decided. The affairs of St. John will now be administered by a mayor and four commissioners, each of whom will have charge of one of the five departments. By the charter finance is given to the mayor and the commission will allot the others—public safety, harbors and ferries, water and sewerage and public works.

One of the best features of commission government is its elimination of the ward system of election. Sectional interests ought not to be allowed to prevail against the general good, for properly judged, whatever is adverse to that general good is bad even for the sectional interest that is sought to be conserved. After the experience of the present year no citizen of common sense can doubt that a board of fifteen men elected by the whole city would deal with the important matters now pending with more judgment and much more expedition than is now the case.

THE ROUGH RIDER'S RETORT.

Colonel Roosevelt's reply to the indictment presented against him in President Taft's Boston speech may be, to some extent, in question, but it must be admitted that he scores at many points. He reminds his hearers that whatever action was taken by him in the International Harvester Trust matter, was taken with the advice and consent of his cabinet, including Mr. Taft. He not unfairly claims that the letter is stopped from circulating the policies of the Roosevelt administration. Not only was Mr. Taft a member of the cabinet, but he became Mr. Roosevelt's successor with the distinct understanding on his part and on the part of the people general-

MORE FACTS AND RESULTS

Editor World: To misrepresent deliberately a questioner's communication, and then after adroitly selecting certain premises, start out upon that line with a reply—this may be regarded by the prohibition advocates as a cunning method, but it is far from being compatible with the sense of honor, religion and morality which those advocates so sanctimoniously profess.

Yet this is what The Globe did in its attempt to reply to the array of crushing facts that I presented in the columns of The World. The prohibition fanaticism (with all due respect) is the proper word, have been so long accustomed to indulging in ex cathedra style of statements, that it shocks and amazes them to find their unfounded assertions challenged and their spurious claims exposed.

Evidently, however, in their confusion they still have not enough left to know that if fair-mindedness is to be used in the method of reply, it is this is precisely the course to be followed.

In an alleged reply to the facts I gave, The Globe began by saying that the alarm of the friends of the liquor traffic is not to be taken seriously, and that the prohibition advocates are not to be taken seriously. This statement is nothing more or less than a deliberate attempt to mislead the public. The prohibition advocates are not to be taken seriously, but the facts are not to be taken seriously. The prohibition advocates are not to be taken seriously, but the facts are not to be taken seriously.

An Untrue Assertion. It is an untrue assertion, for every one letter questioning the position of the liquor traffic, a dozen letters have been published from prohibitionists. In order to convey the particular impression that the prohibitionists are not to be taken seriously, The Globe absolutely omitted all mention of the important fact that my letter to The World was published in a letter signed "An All-Unionist" and published in The World.

This was a serious omission, which can hardly be explained on any other basis than that of deliberate misrepresentation. The Globe wanted to make a point of the fact that the prohibitionists are not to be taken seriously, but it omitted the fact that the prohibitionists are not to be taken seriously.

As a matter of fact, they appear to be much more anxious to know the truth than to learn the facts. Mr. John Miller, writing to The Globe from Ottawa, is a man of known integrity and known facts. He is a man of known integrity and known facts. He is a man of known integrity and known facts.

A Noticeable Fact. One special fact, however, is noticeable about the speech, namely, that it challenges the prohibition position, the insinuation of charge is rung out that the prohibitionists are not to be taken seriously. Now, it cannot be possible, for example, that the great majority of the inhabitants of Toronto are connected with the "liquor traffic." The prohibitionists have genuine convictions, and another fact the prohibitionists have is that they are not to be taken seriously.

Irrelevant and Evasive. The Globe does not attempt to deny the statements I made to the effect that the liquor traffic is not to be taken seriously. But it wants to know how he, that he would carry out the policies of that administration.

Mr. Roosevelt is probably right in his criticism of the president's publication of their correspondence respecting the reciprocity arrangement with Canada. Not only was that correspondence understood to be confidential, but it involved a discussion of a foreign country and the president's references to the Dominion were more frank than felicitous. On the other hand, it is hard to conceive why Mr. Roosevelt should have abstained from opposing the arrangement after he had become satisfied it would be injurious to his country. In view of his remark that he had always desired the freest possible trade with Canada, both commercial and political reasons, it is not unfair to conclude that his present attitude toward reciprocity is dictated by the exigencies of his campaign.

The ex-president appears in less pleasing light when he recounts the favors conferred by him in the past upon his successor, Mr. Taft was continued as governor of the Philippines by Mr. Roosevelt, presumably because he was well-fitted for that onerous and responsible position. He was made secretary of war, no doubt for a similar reason, and the offer of a supreme court judgeship to one who had served with distinction for many years on the federal bench, could hardly have been dictated by mere personal liking or favor. True, in choosing Mr. Taft, Mr. Roosevelt must have been greatly influenced by their warm personal friendship, which dated back to the time when they met in Washington as beginners in the game of politics. But to refer to an old friend, to say nothing of his being chief magistrate of the country, as a hypocrite, an ingrate and

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ANNOUNCEMENTS.

27th April 1912.
Motions set down for single court for Monday, 29th inst., at 10 a.m.
1—Ray Thompson v. Estate.
2—Gray v. Buchan.
3—Davis v. Lewis.
Peremptory list for court of appeal for Monday, 29th inst., at 11 a.m.
1—Cunningham v. Michigan Central Ry. Co.
2—Thompson v. Grand Trunk Ry. Co.
3—Mayberry v. O'Brien.
4—Imperial Paper Mills Co. v. Quebec Bank.
5—Macdonald v. City of Toronto.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C. Master.
Arts v. Robinson—A. MacGregor for plaintiff, J. H. Davidson for defendant. Motion by plaintiff on consent for an order dismissing application without costs and vacating certificate of its pendency. Order made.
Payne v. Hazen—T. Davidson for plaintiff, J. H. Davidson for defendant. Motion by plaintiff on consent for an order dismissing application without costs. Order made.
Dominion Bank v. Sainou—M. L. Gordon for plaintiff, J. H. Davidson for defendant. Motion by plaintiff on consent for an order dismissing application without costs. Order made.

Great Curiosity.

As respects the district where no license has been substituted for the liquor traffic, the facts that I gave of the prohibitionists are not to be taken seriously. The prohibitionists are not to be taken seriously, but the facts are not to be taken seriously.

Judge's Chambers. Before Middleton, J.
Re Eby and G. T. Ry. Co.—J. E. Jones for executor. An application by executor of a deceased beneficiary for an order for payment out of court to the estate of a deceased beneficiary. Judgment in favor of executor. Order made.

Re Cartwright, K.C. for the attorney-general; G. S. Hodges, J. G. O'Donoghue, J. D. Urquhart and others for various claimants. Motion by the administrators for an order directing that the evidence in the case be taken in the form of affidavits. Judgment: It appears that there are several men named Cartwright who have been in Ireland at different times for America, but the evidence so far taken not only fails to identify deceased with any of these, but in some cases at least makes it reasonably plain that the identity cannot be established. A picture has been drawn of an intestate in his 70th year, the evidence which it is sought to take is that of a number of old people resident in Ireland. When one remembers that Corl left Ireland not more than 55 years ago, a boy of 20, it is not surprising that the proposed evidence becomes apparent.

From all other objections, I think the motion is vicious in principle and upon an erroneous theory. It is the duty of each and all of the claimants to establish a claim that the fund goes to the crown, and the crown will not doubt recognize any claim that may at any time be made out. The motion must be dismissed. I think there should be no costs.

NEGLECTED CHILDREN TO BE LOOKED AFTER.

The first committee meeting of the Children's Aid Society of Brampton and Peel County was held in Grace Church schoolroom recently.

Sheila Henderson, president of the society, took the chair and spoke of the important work done by this society throughout the province and of what it was hoped would be done in Peel County in order that every child should be protected and cared for. C. D. Gordon, who has been actively interested in the work of the society for some years past, addressed the meeting and gave some useful information to those present.

Mayor Dugan, Rev. W. N. Chantler, Dr. Long and R. H. Pringle also spoke on behalf of the aims and object of the organization.

It was decided to form a finance committee, who would control this branch of the work in the county and the nominees were Messrs. Henderson, Dugan, Gordon, Morphy, Ingram and Thibault, all of whom will act. A ladies' visiting committee was also appointed to visit all homes where children of neglect or other evils had been reported by the inspector. The ladies on this committee are Mrs. Richard Blain, Mrs. S. Deves, Mrs. J. Cunningham, Mrs. E. G. Graham and Mrs. W. D. Sharpe.

There are forty wards of the society in Peel County and it was decided that on visiting each and every one of these the secretary would form a committee in each community to look after the wards in that particular section and to report all cases of neglect or abuse to the head office in Brampton.

It was then proposed by C. D. Gordon that the inspector and secretary, Messrs. C. W. Norton, ask all the citizens of Brampton and vicinity to forward to his office all left-off clothing, men's, women's and children's, in order that there might be clothing on hand for emergency cases, enabling the society to deal with the different

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