

FOR SALE

Isabelle Street residence, containing thirteen rooms, three bathrooms, four fireplaces, tile walls in kitchen; house throughout in excellent condition; bargain for quick sale.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 25 King Street East.

Single Reading Room SENATE P O

PROBS: Strong winds and gales from west and north; decidedly cold, with snow.

SPACE FOR RENT

New Standard Bank Building, King and Jordan; excellent light, good elevator; space arranged to suit tenants.

H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 25 King Street East.

INFLUENTIAL LIBERALS ENTER PROTEST AGAINST RECIPROCITY

A Spontaneous, Impressive and Patriotic Expression—Men Who Signed Among the Most Prominent in Financial and Business Circles in the City—A Globe Director Among Them—Benefits of Great Railway Expansion Would Be Lost, They Say—Disturbance to Trade if Enacted and Later Repealed.

MOST SERIOUS BLOW WHICH EVER THREATENED CANADIAN NATIONALITY.

There was handed to the press last night the following document, signed by nineteen names well known in Toronto, and everyone a Liberal—the subject of which document is a strong, outspoken and reasoned protest against the proposed reciprocity treaty with the United States.

The Protest.

We oppose ratification of the proposed reciprocity agreement with the United States of America:

- 1. Because in the year 1897 the parliament of Canada repealed the legislation then existing relating to reciprocity, and since such repeal neither the people of Canada nor their parliament have entrusted the government with any duty or authority to negotiate with respect to any agreement on the subject.

2. Because the present unexampled prosperity of Canada is the result of the policy which has been pursued in the development of her trade and of her natural resources. Because this has involved the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars upon railways, canals, steamships and other means of transportation between east and west and west and east, and the obligation to incur further great expenditures for the same purpose; and because further development along the same lines would be seriously checked by the proposed reciprocity agreement, and the benefits of the expenditures referred to would be to a great extent lost.

3. Because it is essential to the continued national unity and development of Canada, and that no trade relations with any country should be agreed to by Canada on any basis which would check the growth and development of trade between the various parts of the empire; and because the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States of America would seriously check the growth and development of this trade.

4. Because any present benefit to any section of Canada or to any individual or individuals therein, which might accrue from the proposed agreement, would be more than offset by the loss and injury which would accrue to other sections and individuals, and because the result to Canada as a whole would be greatly injurious.

5. Because as a result of the proposed agreement the freedom of action possessed by Canada with reference to her tariffs and channels of trade would be greatly curtailed, and she would be hampered in developing her own resources in her own way and by her own people.

6. Because after some years of reciprocity under the proposed agreement the channels of Canada's trade would have become so completely dependent upon the United States, and a return by the United States to a protective tariff, as against Canada, would cause a disturbance of trade to an unparalleled extent, and because the risk of this should not be voluntarily undertaken by Canada, and because it is to extend the scope of the agreement so as to include manufactures and other things.

7. Because the agreement as proposed would weaken the ties which bind Canada to the empire, and because the unrestricted reciprocity, which would naturally follow, would still further weaken those ties, and make it more difficult to avert political union with the United States.

8. Because the disruption of the channels of Canada's trade and the subsequent establishment of a protective tariff by the United States with the United States, and this at a time when Canada was mainly peopled by native-born Canadians and other British subjects, to whom the prospect of annexation was most unwelcome, and because Canada in a comparatively few years will have become a dependency, and because if Canada should then have to choose between disruption of her channels of trade with the United States or political union with them, the preservation of Canadian autonomy and Canadian nationality would be enormously more difficult.

9. Believing, as we do, that Canadian nationality is now threatened with a more serious blow than any it has hitherto met with, and that all Canadians who place the interests of Canada before those of any party or section or individuals therein should at this crisis state their views openly and fearlessly, we, who have hitherto supported the Liberal party, hereby subscribe to this statement:

February 19, 1911.

- Signatures. Address. B. E. Walker, Toronto. R. J. Christie, Toronto. H. Blain, Toronto. W. D. Matthews, Toronto. H. S. Strath, Toronto. L. Goldman, Toronto. W. K. George, Toronto. George A. Somerville, Toronto. Z. A. Lash, Toronto. W. Francis, Toronto. W. T. White, Toronto. James D. Allan, Toronto. G. T. Somers, Toronto. E. R. Wood, Toronto. Robert S. Gourlay, Toronto. William Mortimer Clark, Toronto.

The Men Who Signed. B. E. WALKER: Sir Edmund Walker, in fact, president of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, Toronto, and the most successful banker in Canada to-day, has built up the Bank of Commerce into the largest in Canada, and its reputation is spreading in every direction. From a statement published the other day, it was seen that the shareholders in this bank are increasing in England, and in the other provinces, and that from a commercial point of view the Bank of Commerce is in touch with more countries than any other bank or financial corporation in Canada. Sir Edmund Walker is a Canadian who was trained in the Bank of Commerce, who became its New York agent about 25 years ago was brought back to take the general management. He is a public-spirited man, and has undertaken many of the most important projects of things of national importance outside of his business. For instance, he has been a very hard worker in connection with the reorganization and strengthening of the University of Toronto. He has done a lot to encourage art in Toronto and Canada generally. He was a member of the Quebec Battlefields Commission, and is yet, and gives every moment of his spare time outside of his business to public service or advancement of one kind or another.

ways been one of the pillars of that party in this city.

W. D. MATTHEWS: Mr. Matthews is well known in Toronto. He is a director of the Canadian Pacific, vice-president of the Dominion Bank, and president of the Standard Silver Mortgage Company, and half-a-dozen other institutions. Originally he was in the grain business, and is yet very active in it. He was born in Toronto. We imagine his father was an American who came here in connection with the grain business, and some many years ago, but the present Mr. Matthews was born here, and takes a very deep interest in public affairs.

W. K. GEORGE: Mr. George is a young Toronto business man of the later type. He is a graduate of the University of Toronto, and entered into business after graduation, and soon became head of the Standard Silver Company of this city. He is also vice-president of the Sterling Bank; is actively identified with the C.M.E., and we think at one time was its president; was for several years president of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, and has been in England several times, where he spoke officially and made a good impression as a typical young Canadian. He was not afraid to assert Canadian views in the motherland, and has always been a strong imperialist.

Once a Deputy Minister. Z. A. LASH: Mr. Lash in many ways is Toronto's ablest lawyer today. He was for a long time member of the Ontario bar, and has been vice-president of the Ontario Bar Association, and has been vice-minister of justice; was probably the best minister of justice Canada ever had. He has drafted more of the big agreements dealing with Canadian business, railways, banks and financial institutions than any other lawyer in Canada. He has written text books on law; he has lectured on law; he has been chief counsel of the Bankers' Association, and in many other ways gives most of his time to the affairs of the Canadian Northern Railway, which he is one of the vice-presidents. He has not been very active in politics; he has always been a prominent reformer, and when he was made deputy minister of justice was probably appointed by the Liberals, although The World is not able at this moment to state that exactly. The mere fact that he has been out now so strongly shows how deep is his feeling in regard to reciprocity.

Knows Business Situation. W. T. WHITE: Mr. White is the head of the National Trust Company, and like Mr. Lash and Mr. Christie, is a graduate of the University of Toronto; served in journalism; served in the city hall assessment department, and is one of the active trustees of Toronto University. He knows the business situation of Canada from the investment side as well as anyone we know of.

G. T. SOMERS: Mr. Somers is in the grain business; has an office in the board of trade, where he is connected with the handling and milling of grain; is also president of the Sterling Bank; is on several boards and is in active connection with the financial institutions of Canada, especially of Toronto. He is also at the present time vice-president of the board of trade, and has been very active in the work of the board and in promoting the welfare of Toronto and the development of the trade of the province. He is in the line of our canals and the general forwarding of Canadian interests. He is a strong Liberal, but very quiet in the expression of his views.

ROBERT S. GOURLAY: Mr. Gourlay is the new president of the Board of Trade. He is in the piano business in a large way; has always been active in public concerns and to him, like Mr. Somers, due a lot of credit in matters concerning the public welfare generally, and especially in connection with the development of New Ontario.

Former Lieutenant-Governor. W. M. CLARK: Sir Mortimer Clark, late Lieutenant-governor of Ontario, was one of the most successful in that office of any one who ever filled it. In fact, of all the instances in Canadian politics of men who successfully took to the office of a minister, Sir Mortimer is perhaps the best example. He proved to be a man of policy, of excellent address—in fact, all his public speeches were masterly, and all went to show how exact and widespread was his information concerning Canadian interests. He is a prominent, Presbyterian, close-ly associated with Knox College and philanthropic movements, and while not a very active politician, was like Mr. Blaikie and the other leaders of that time, in the Liberal party.

R. J. CHRISTIE: Mr. Christie is the head of the big Christie, Brown Biscuit Co. of Toronto, whose products are now sold all over Canada. The Christie factory has a world-wide reputation for excellence in biscuit making machinery, and they are to-day in receipt of royalties from all over the world for the use of their special views and formulas. For instance, Hunter & Palmer, the great English house, have availed themselves of the Christie developments. Mr. Christie is a young man, the son of the late William Christie, and is a director of the Dominion Bank and other institutions. He inherits his father's Liberal views—Toronto Globe. He is the head of a large wholesale grocery firm in Toronto; has sat on many boards; has given a lot of time to public service of one kind or another. Mr. Blaikie knows the business situation of Toronto as well as anybody. The fact that he is on the Globe board tells enough in regard to his politics.

H. S. STRATHY: Mr. Strathy's movement to-day is the Traders' Bank, which he built up in a very short time to a leading position in the front row of banks. He never was very active in politics as far as The World knows, and has taken very little interest in public affairs. His judgment in financial matters is as good as that of anyone in the community.

L. GOLDMAN: Mr. Goldman is an Englishman, who has been long resident in Toronto and identified with the investment of his money in the head of the North American Life. He is thoroughly conversant with investments, marketing of securities, and such things, and he knows, as he has a proposition like reciprocity affects the sources of financial aid that centre in London.

G. A. SOMERVILLE: Mr. George A. Somerville is the managing director of the Manufacturers' Life, and has held that position for many years. He, too, like Mr. Goldman, has the special knowledge that is associated with the investment of his money in the special knowledge and the obtaining of money in England for Canadian use.

W. FRANCIS: Mr. Francis is a director of the Standard Bank, a barrister, we think, by occupation, a director of the Consumers' Gas Company and of other companies in Toronto, of the Blaikie firm, and, like Mr. Lash, is in touch with the business of Toronto, and the business of Canada.

A Man of Public Spirit. JAMES D. ALLAN: Mr. Allan is in the wholesale grocery business, associated with the Union Stock Yards, and has been rather active in Liberal politics in Toronto for many years. We imagine he was at one time a Liberal candidate, but of this we are not quite certain at this moment. He has traveled extensively, and has been in discussing public questions in connection with the board of trade and other organizations. He is a man of public spirit, and not afraid to speak his views.

E. R. WOOD: Mr. Wood, from a financial standpoint, is the best posted man in Canada, and the best posted money market in London. For years he has kept a statement of all our affairs, and has been in the market, and how they succeeded, and the information which he has handed out has enabled Canadian financial institutions to realize the value of getting money in London. He came from Peterboro some years ago with a record in the bond and stock market, and has since been in connection with the Y. M. C. A. He was the chairman of the committee to raise money for the new buildings at Toronto. For a man with a frail body, Mr. Wood happens to have, he is the most energetic man in his way we have in Toronto.

WHY WAS TRAVERS REMOVED? WARDEN OF PENITENTIARY GAVE HIM UP SAYS HE WAS THREATENED

Exciting Tale of a Prisoner Rushed Off by Sheriff's Men, While City Detective Tried in Vain to Recover Him—Guard Told Travers 20 Years' Sentence Would Follow Dis-closures.

POLICE WERE ALSO TOLD TO LET UP

In the very midst of the deepest probe to date into the affairs of the wrecked and looted Farmers Bank, by the collapse of which more than a million dollars was lost to the farmers of Ontario, W. R. Travers, who had been left to guide the crown in its pursuit of others responsible for the wreck, was Saturday morning taken from that service, and rushed off to the stencils of the grey walls of Kingston penitentiary.

Sheriff Takes Responsibility. Sheriff Mowat says that he is responsible for the sudden removal of Travers, who had been left in the city jail much longer than usual. He says that he acted solely upon his own motion, and that no one but himself had to do with the removal of Travers.

The sheriff told the magistrate that he thought the crown was thru with Travers, while as a matter of fact Travers was at the time the order for his removal was given, still giving his evidence on the stand.

A Sinister Power. Those who are cognizant of the facts as nearly as may be in their entangled state, do not hesitate to declare that they believe that some sinister force is at work to stop the mouth of Travers at any cost. It is pointed out that once inside the walls of Kingston Penitentiary "arguments" could have been brought to bear upon Travers' mind which may make it very difficult to induce a return of his apparently frank willingness to tell of the affairs of the bank.

Travers Back Sunday. Travers will be back in the city this (Sunday) morning. Inspector of Detectives Walter Duncan left the city at 1:30 Saturday afternoon to bring him back, upon an order of Judge Winchester, chairman of the general sessions of the peace, demanding his return as a material witness in the case against Col. James Munro, president of the defunct bank, who is to appear before him Thursday, to answer to a charge of signing false returns regarding the bank's affairs to the government at Ottawa, and the warden of the penitentiary has said to the Toronto police that he would turn the prisoner over to Inspector Duncan Saturday night, so that he might be returned on the midnight train.

John C. Eaton: Mr. Eaton is the head of the Eaton's department store. He is a son of the late Timothy Eaton, and when his father died he assumed the headship not only in name but in fact. He is a man of public spirit, and has nearly doubled since the death of the late Mr. Eaton. Above all things the present Mr. Eaton has maintained the traditions of the business world. To-day they have 17,000 employees in their service, and this number grows every day by scores, if not hundreds. It is interesting to note that the house know that it is only in its inception. The plans they have in hand to-day for expansion would probably surprise the business world. Mr. J. C. Eaton is not identified with many other concerns, but he is a director of two or three, including the Dominion Bank, but he is a Liberal, and has not been on the platform nor assumed any active share in its councils.

A Merchant Prince. JOHN C. EATON: Mr. Eaton is the head of the Eaton's department store. He is a son of the late Timothy Eaton, and when his father died he assumed the headship not only in name but in fact. He is a man of public spirit, and has nearly doubled since the death of the late Mr. Eaton. Above all things the present Mr. Eaton has maintained the traditions of the business world. To-day they have 17,000 employees in their service, and this number grows every day by scores, if not hundreds. It is interesting to note that the house know that it is only in its inception. The plans they have in hand to-day for expansion would probably surprise the business world. Mr. J. C. Eaton is not identified with many other concerns, but he is a director of two or three, including the Dominion Bank, but he is a Liberal, and has not been on the platform nor assumed any active share in its councils.

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A NEW PHASE

Governor Dix Suggests Survey of Long Sault Channel. OTTAWA, Feb. 19.—(Special.)—The Long Sault dam, proposition has assumed a new phase, which will be referred to in the commons to-morrow by Mr. Borden. Lt.-Gov. John A. Dix of New York State, has written Hon. W. P. Frye, chairman of the United States committee on commerce, his opinion on the pending bill falls to cover properly the interests of navigation, and suggesting that before final action is taken by congress there should be a survey of the channel and approval obtained from the secretary of war and the Dominion.

Engineer Rust Fears Break in Intake Pipe

End is Clear, But Quantity of Sand in Pipe Still Large—Some Jokers Stir Rumor That Water Was to Be Off Last Night—No Fear of Contamination. "I am very much afraid that there is a break somewhere in the intake pipe," stated City Engineer Rust, speaking to The World last night in regard to an alleged rumor that the water supply would be cut off last night. It is believed that the rumor originated in a certain church at the morning session, and the report spread like wild fire, however, the rumor was absolutely without foundation, but if Mr. Rust's assumption is correct, the citizens of Toronto must prepare to stand by for the sandy water for a short time longer, as the frost king may seriously hinder the work of examination and repair.

However, we need have no fear as to the safety of the water for drinking purposes, as Dr. Nasmith of the city health department states that the bacteriological tests made in the city health department laboratory on Friday, of samples of water taken from the pumping station, as to the usual chlorine treatment, shows the following results:

Table with 2 columns: Time and Bacteria count per c. c.

Examinations made at the provincial laboratory of the department during the past week showed: On Monday, number of bacteria per c. c., 11.

Inspector Duncan Returns With His Prisoner—Altho Told That Travers Was Still Wanted as a Witness, Sheriff's Officers Refused to Notify Inspector Duncan or the Sheriff of the Fact.

AUTHORITIES DID NOT CLIP HIS HAIR

Inspector of Detectives Duncan returned to the city Sunday morning with the much-moved Mr. Travers safely in tow. Leaving Toronto on the 1:50 train Saturday afternoon he had driven directly from the Kingston station to the penitentiary, where his man was turned over to him at 8:30 Saturday night. Travers is now again in the jail, where he was taken by Detective Armstrong, who met the train and relieved Inspector Duncan of his prisoner. Travers was given his breakfast before being taken to the Don Castle.

Adding to the present knowledge of the apparent haste and secrecy of the removal of Travers from the jail, while he was still giving evidence in the police court probe into the Farmers' Bank affair, comes his statement that when Deputy Sheriffs John Brown and James Severs arrived at the jail to take him to Kingston he vigorously protested that there must be some mistake and urged them, and Deputy Governor Wilson, who was present, to communicate with Inspector Duncan, Crown Attorney Corley, or at least to notify the sheriff that he was still required here as a witness, but despite the fact that more than an hour remained before the time for the leaving of his train, this was not done.

No Change in Appearance. When Travers appears in police court Tuesday morning to continue his evidence no change will be noticed in his appearance from when he was last seen there. Not wishing to add to the humiliation which his every public appearance entails the police hurried to communicate with the wardens of the penitentiary as soon as Judge Winchester's order was issued on Saturday morning. The warden was informed of the order and of the fact that Inspector Duncan was leaving to bring Travers back to Toronto, and cheerfully complied with the request that the shaving and clipping of the hair, which is the first attention received by prisoners, be omitted in the case of Travers, owing to his immediate return to Toronto and to public view.

Immediately upon Inspector Duncan's arrival at the penitentiary Travers was turned over to him. He took him to his room and caught the train for Toronto at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. The train arrived in Toronto at 8:30 o'clock. Travers seemed cheerful and bright, and was not at all tired by his stay in the penitentiary, to which he has been sentenced for a term of six years, has broken his nerves, he did not show on his arrival here, altho he had spent a sleepless night sitting up in the train and looked weary. From remarks made by Travers upon Inspector Duncan's arrival it is thought that he will now talk at least as freely as heretofore.

Against his medical attendants' wishes the doctor expressed his intention of speaking at the morning session, and Rev. Dr. Scott, a minister of the Gore, Hants Co., N.S., was asked to assist the regular pastor. He was reading the first hymn when Dr. Mowat was seen to lean forward, cover his face with his hands, and the deacons rushed into the pulpit, thinking their beloved pastor had been seized with a fainting fit. They carried him into the vestry, but he never regained consciousness and death came very soon.

Everything was in an uproar in an instant. A few moments later Rev. Dr. Scott returned to the platform, and in a loud, choked voice called the pastor to the congregation that he who had been their pastor for twenty years past, was no more. In dead silence the awaited further announcement. Rev. Dr. Scott stated that since God had so suddenly called his old servant to himself the service must be discontinued. He then pronounced the benediction, and the congregation left the building.

There was something of the ideal in the circumstances under which Dr. Mowat met his last call, despite their tragic end. As tho to emphasize the solemnity of the occasion, the deacons had chosen as his subject, "The Vision of Christ," basing his sermon on the text, "When I Fall I Fall with a fainting fit." After the congregation had been dismissed, Rev. Dr. Scott found upon the dead pastor's desk the manuscript of his sermon with the subject and text at the head. He at once decided that it would be most fitting that Dr. Mowat's last message of advice and hope to his congregation should be given, and determined to read it as the sermon for the evening service.

Hunted by a man with an automatic pistol in his hand and blood in his eye, Sylvester Carter, the caretaker of the Berkeley Apartments, Berkeley and Queen-streets, had a harrowing experience Saturday night, or early Sunday morning.

PISTOL IN HAND AND BLOOD IN HIS EYE

Harrowing Experience of Caretaker of Apartments—Tenant Got Excited. Hunted by a man with an automatic pistol in his hand and blood in his eye, Sylvester Carter, the caretaker of the Berkeley Apartments, Berkeley and Queen-streets, had a harrowing experience Saturday night, or early Sunday morning.

He was called out of bed by Ernest Hicks, one of the tenants, who wanted the key to his room, and after he had let Hicks in the two sets down to enjoy a "split" of beer, Hicks got abusive and an altercation ensued over the fact that the caretaker was slow about producing the key.

Hicks whipped out a pistol and Carter, grabbing a detached leg of a chair, clubbed him over the head and "beat it" down the elevator and into his own room. Hicks staggered to his feet and pursued by the stairs. He knocked Carter's door open and Carter jumped out of the window.

F. C. Drayton on the corner, and Carter told him his troubles. Hicks was locked up in Wilton-avenue station, charged with being drunk and Carter laid the additional information of the threatening to kill.

The pistol contained seven loaded cartridges.

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