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Commercial Policy of Mutual Benefit

To Give Each Part of Empire Advantage

Compromise Resolution of Congress

Debate on Reciprocal Preferential Trade Opened by W. F. Cockshutt of Toronto Board of Trade.

STIRRING SPEECHES WIN APPLAUSE.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The first practical step in the direction of a revision of the fiscal policy of the empire was taken to-day, when the preferential trade resolution was reported to the Congress of Chambers of Commerce. The historic debate on the reciprocal commercial relations opened instantly and promises to continue for two days. The committee's report was unanimous, but many hours were required to reach the conclusion.

That the delegates are divided is not seriously denied. That the discussion will be exciting is not disputed. At its inception it has provoked the finest array of oratory and keenest logic of the session. The contending factions admit that the morrow will bring out both sides of the issue, tho even the opponents of the resolution assert that it will carry by a large majority. This is Lord Strathcona's judgment, and that of many other leading representatives.

As the proposition submitted is a compromise, it is not improbable that the Congress will further emasculate the declaration. The spokesmen of the different bodies seem determined in any event not to lay themselves open to the charge of hasty action. Every aspect of the question will be dealt with. That nothing shall stand in the way of intelligent discussion, it has been decided to extend the sessions into Friday. Neither side is disposed to be impulsive. In fact, the best sentiment of the convention FAVORS A MEMORIAL TO THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT IN FAVOR OF A FISCAL REVISION, OR AT LEAST, THE SELECTION OF A COMMISSION TO INVESTIGATE PREVAILING TRADE RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT SECTIONS OF THE EMPIRE.

Where Division is.

The division seems to rest largely upon the extent to which the Congress may join in pledging the bodies the delegates represent in subsequent action. There are so many factors indicative of a determination to seek tariff revision in any event as to command the serious attention of the nation.

For instance, there were twelve sets of resolutions urging preferential trade relations presented for the consideration of the Congress. Ten of these were submitted by the big cities of Canada, and two by London and Manchester Chambers of Commerce. It is a popular adage in the insular commercial circles that as those two municipalities go in trade matters so goes the United Kingdom. These resolutions differed merely in detail, all expressing the deliberate judgmnt that it was desirable that preferential trade be encouraged.

The Canadian resolutions were practically identical, all calling for the appointment of a commission for the revision of the fiscal policy of the empire.

London and Manchester did not voice such radical sentiment. The London resolution urged the strengthening of the colonial trade sections of the empire, while Manchester declared that while it is desired to increase the ties that bind together the different parts of the empire, it asserted that no imperial custom policy can be satisfactory that sacrifices the interests of any separately governed portion of the empire.

This was the conflicting sentiment that confronted the Congress. The first twelve numbers in the order of business, therefore, related to these preferential trade motions, and to the end that the body should receive resolutions embodying as near as possible the different clauses of all these. A committee representing the various cities took them under consideration. There were 20 Canadian delegates from Toronto, Montreal, Orillia, Winnipeg, Halifax, St. John, Belleville, Vancouver, and the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and 17 delegates from London and Manchester. W. F. Cockshutt of Toronto was the chairman of the Canadian contingent, while E. J. Gillespie chairman of the London Council, acted in that capacity for the United Kingdom. These two committees met separately and discussed the situation for hours.

The discussion was as separate and as varied as that expected on the floor of the House. Finally the contending delegates were brought together and the compromise resolution submitted. It was unanimous, ut none of the different members will say that the Congress is bound to adopt the report because of the compromise. This is the secret of the fear that the debate will reach the proportions of a real contest.

For The World to-night many of the leading delegates from all parts of the empire expressed their opinion as to the result, and they practically agree that there is no doubt the motion will be formally adopted. But few addresses had been made when an adjournment was taken to-night, and but one side was heard.

An old free trader observed to The World that the other side would have an innings to-morrow, and would supply some hard nuts for the opposition. This is the situation to-night, and the hotel lobbies are the scenes of animated discussions of the approaching battle. Some lively situations are expected to-morrow.

Maintenance of British trade and improvement of the consular service were the only topics of discussion. Practically the real business of the day was confined to the afternoon, when the fiscal policy was the issue. During the forenoon several speakers threshed out the subject of better consular service, and a reduction of the postal rates of the empire, favoring a postal union. Resolutions were adopted, declaring an increase of the consular service imperative, and that it was essential to the prosperity of the colonies that postal rates be improved so that periodicals and newspapers can be circulated as cheaply between the Mother Country and the colonies as between the British empire and the foreign countries adjacent.

Then the attention of the body was turned toward the absorbing subject of the Congress—reciprocal trade and commercial interests. It was announced that speeches would be confined to ten minutes duration, but the rule was not adhered to for but five debaters took the floor during the afternoon. It was found impossible to enforce the rule. The different delegations urging their champions to continue when called to order. There was something akin to real excitement aroused and applause and protests alternated. It was considered significant that every reference to Mr. Chamberlain was greeted with a demonstration. The unanimity with which every speaker disavowed for his section any disposition on the part of the colonies to make the right of reprisals in the event they did not secure tariff revisions was regarded as a favorable indication of the loyal spirit of the occasion, and the sincere motive that inspired the different delegates in their dominions. In fact, all politics was ignored, and a broad empire policy was the striking key note of the occasion. This was the sentiment that seemed to actuate the speakers with a single impulse.

The Canadian speakers were loudly cheered by those representing the London and Manchester Chambers, and in turn these gentlemen were accorded generous treatment by their brothers from the colonies. But the seriousness of the discussion was emphasized by W. F. Cockshutt, when he declared in a dramatic manner that the nation was confronted by the parting of the ways, that the situation had resolved itself into the problem of empire or no empire. He conceived that it was a question to-day of sentiment strengthened by material interests. A mutual trade bond was what he regarded as the solution of the complex subject. In comparison with the fervor of the colonial presentation was the logical observation of S. B. Boulton of the London Chambers. Th contrast was distinctly interesting and served to establish the similarity of reasoning from different view points to the same conclusion.

Mr. Cockshutt, slender, dark, bearded, and a trained debater, spoke without notes and impassionately. At times he grew so eloquent as to provoke spontaneous outbursts. He voiced the sentiment of England's empire beyond the seas, whose citizens he declared were no less a part of the splendid nation than of the United Kingdom, and would shrink equally as quick from any policy that would menace the national weal.

London Champion.

The London champion, grey bearded and not so tall, but heavier than the Toronto orator, not of the dashing style of Mr. Cockshutt, but of such a convincing, delicious address as to stamp him instantly as a dangerous opponent, centred the interest of the whole delegation upon his arguments. His measured tone did not waver during the thirty minutes he received the undivided attention of the house. But he, too, favored the resolution, only he was not so thoroly convinced as to its ultimate value as Mr. Cockshutt. He even admitted he was a free trader, then he qualified the statement by declaring that when the nation's foreign markets were closed against her she was warranted in tariff revision as a means of self protection. He saw little new in the controversy, for 22 years ago he visited Canada, and Sir John A. Macdonald, was discussing these same issues, and just as vigorously.

These were the two great speeches of the day, and were calculated to convince the delegates that the subject was not to be settled in a day or a week, nor yet a year, but at least was receiving an impetus that could not fail to command the nation's ear and result finally in the fiscal revision of the empire. Clearly the different boards had selected their speakers with a single eye to their ability to make clear the points at issue, and the six hundred merchants from the red spots dotting the map of the world manifested their satisfaction by wild demonstrations. Thus was inaugurated the great debate that Lord Strathcona to-night declared promises to rank in history as the ablest of its kind the world has ever witnessed.

Free Trader Answered.

During the debate a free trader asked if it were true, as Canada contended, that the consumer in England did not pay the increased tax, why did Canada desire this tax when she, the producer, then of necessity, must bear it.

Quick as a flash came back, the preference given Canadian grain forces the foreign producer to bear this tax. This will mean more farmers for Canada, where they have this distinct advantage.

W. F. Cockshutt was the first speaker. He said I would ask, and lay down that a general broad principle of mutual self help of an empire policy be the keynote of the discussion today. (Applause.) The need for a commercial policy of the empire is as great and probably greater to-day than it has ever been in the history of the British empire. For twenty years we have been discussing in various forms and phases the matter of commercial relations, the matter of preferential tariffs, and how the empire can best serve the various component parts that belong to this vast Dominion of ours. We have recently had a pronouncement by one of the chief statesmen—I was almost going to say the chief statesman of England—(applause),— in which he has laid down the principle that it is not simply a matter of a policy but it is a call of duty for us to decide between the question of an empire or no empire. (Great applause.) These are very strong words, gentlemen, but according to my thinking they are none too strong to express the situation to-day. True it is that for many years almost a century past we have been drifting along together, but the time is not far distant—it may be close upon us—when, instead of having favoring winds and tides holding us together without any common bond, we may meet adverse currents and contrary winds that may scatter the British empire to the four winds of heaven, and break it up into the original fragments of which it is composed. May Heaven forbid that such a thing should be, but gentlemen, it is a necessity, and I trust that this Congress, before it rises, will find on a true and solid basis that a preferential arrangement within the empire will be the salvation of the British empire, and will tend to hold us together. (Applause.)

Commerce the Thing.

Gentlemen, it is said that we are held together by sentiment, that it is a single thread, a weak, perhaps, slight bond that holds us together, but I contend, gentlemen, that we business men know that the trend of the day, know that commerce, is what will count, and that the great wars of the future are going to be commercial wars. Shall we fight as units, or shall we fight divided for the supremacy of the world of commerce. It appears to me that there can be no other answer than that the strength of the British empire lies in the unit—the unit of purpose between the Mother Country and the vast colonies that compose the British empire. (Applause.) If this is the case, it is not too much to ask, gentlemen, that we shall rise to it and discuss the broad principle of a government policy for mutual bneefit.

I submit that under the Heavens above there is not sufficient territory, nor is there sufficient resource, to collect another British empire such as we hold to-day. (Cheers.) If that is the case, are you going to risk the destruction of the presen empire, in the hope that if it is disposed of another can be got together? I trow not. I think gentlemen, you and I are possessed of the idea to-day, that it is a necesity that the strengthening of trade between ourselves should act as a strengthening sentiment that binds us. It is a necessity to-day that we have added material interest to the strength of sentiment. It is true this has held us together in the past. It has caused us to unite our blood upon the battle-fields. But, gentlemen, I contend that it is necessary to go further and add material interests to the interests we have in the British empire by history, by race, and by sentiment.

I trust that that will be the finding of this congress, and I would like it to go forth to the world that this congress assembled in Montreal for the first time outside of the British Isles, has decided that as far as they are concerned, as business men and as a business proposition, that we have decided to stand up for our part of the Empire. (Hear, hear.)

We have had cabled across from Great Britain recently some very stout words of advice from the neighbors to the south and others, advising that we do not enter such a contract, as it would be most dangerous to the Empire. My idea is to mistrust that. If these gentlemen who give this advice thought it would be dangerous to the Empire, they would be the first to tell us to go ahead with it. (Hear, hear.)

Canada Not Alone.

It is a mistake to suppose that Canada is putting forward this proposition. I tell you, gentlemen, as a Canadian, that if Great Britain principally, and Australia and South Africa, can see nothing in it for them, then for heaven's sake let us turn down the proposition and let us not have anything to do with it. We do not ask Great Britain to cripple herself for us, we not not need it in this country, and we do not come as suppliants asking for special favors to be given to us as a part of the Empire, but we have looked the whole ground over, we have looked on these things that are threatening the trade of Great Britain and other colonies, and we have asked: Can't we stand together, shoulder to shoulder, and help one another in this great fight? (Thunderous applause.)

As a Canadian I say that we do not wish the support of Great Britain today in this matter, if she does not see anything in it for herself. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, if correctly reported, is said recently to have made this statement, that it is for those who were calling for a change in this policy to justify the requirements. I am not in a position to answer so great a man as the Chancellor of the Exchequer, but I would ask that if he is

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COMPROMISE RESOLUTION

Montreal, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—Here is the famous compromise resolution on which the reciprocal trade debate is being made: It is resolved, That in the opinion of this congress the bonds of the British Empire should be materially strengthened and a union of the various parts of His Majesty's dominion greatly consolidated by the adoption of a commercial policy based upon the principle of mutual benefit, whereby each component part of the Empire would receive a substantial advantage in trade as the result of the national relationship, due consideration being given to the fiscal need of component parts of the Empire. That this congress urges upon His Majesty's government the appointment by them of a special commission composed of representatives of Great Britain and her colonies and India to consider the possibilities of thus increasing and strengthening the trade relations between the different parts of the Empire, and the trading facilities within the Empire and with foreign countries.

FREE TRADE RESOLUTION.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—A free trade amendment, voiced with all the energy of that trained parliamentary debater, Sir William Hall, M.P., of the Manchester Chamber, will be the bombshell the opposition will toss into the ranks of the preferential tariff contingent when congress convenes to-morrow. Sir William will be the first speaker. The report of his intentions has provoked a distinct sensation.

TWO GIRLS SMUGGLED SAW THAT SEVERED HANDCUFFS

One Was Sister of Quackenbush, and Move Was Accomplished in Court Room.

Stil lanother act of the truly sensational melodrama in real life, in which the prison-breaker, Quackenbush, plays heavy lead, ably supported now by his two notorious companions, Gallagher, alias Murphy, and Doyle, was enacted at and around the portals of the Toronto jail yesterday afternoon. As if by magic the thre desperadoes who were being led into the prison, apparently securely hand-cuffed together, sprang in three different directions, down the steps, in a bold stroke for liberty. Not since the memorable and tragic attempt to escape made by the Aurora trio while on their way to the same place of confinement, has the eastern section of the city been so excited, and the police so taken by surprise. For only a few brief minutes, however, did Quackenbush and Gallagher enjoy their much-coveted freedom, but Doyle, who took for the park to the north of the jail, is still at large, and up to a late hour last night has given not the slightest trace of his whereabouts.

The arrest of the trio, made under such startling circumstances two weeks ago, brought the trio squarely before the eyes of the public as strong types of the young but daring and resolute criminal. Quackenbush, with his past record of three escapes from the clutches of the law, including his last "break," made thru the solid brick wall of the Central Prison only a few weeks ago, has established himself as a marvel when it comes to eluding the grip of the law.

Police Guard Was Surprised.

The three prisoners, with a dozen others, had just been driven in the "black Maria" from the Police Court, where they had appeared, and had been further remanded for another week. When the van was opened in front of the main entrance to the jail, facing Gerrard-street, the prisoners got out one by one until it came to the turn of Quackenbush, Doyle and Gallagher. They had been shackled together when first leaving the jail, and had to get out together. Everything was quiet as they mounted the steps, but reaching the landing, just before passing thru the big iron-clad doors of the prison, Quackenbush, who was in the centre, made a sudden move, and in a twinkling all three were fleeing for dear life in different directions. Doyle jumped over the north railing of the steps and made for Riverdale Park, to the east and north of the prison; Quackenbush and Gallagher took the balustrade at the west side of the steps at a bound. Gallagher dashed along over the two fences surrounding the front of the jail, and struck in a northerly direction with the hope of reaching the small bridge connecting the two sections of Riverdale Park. Quackenbush, who ran in a southerly direction, vaulted the high board fence and made across Blackburn-street, in the direction of the Gerrard-street bridge.

Bullets Didn't Stop Doyle.

When the break was made, the police in charge of the van and the prison officials were so surprised that they stood still in amazement for a second. Recovering from the shock they went in hot chase after the runaways. Driver P. C. Gilks and J. C. Joseph Jenkinson, who were in charge of the van, followed over the two fences. Gilks ran in the direction taken by Gallagher and Jenkinson followed Doyle. When Jenkinson had reached the outside of the second fence Doyle was but twenty yards ahead of him.

He called on him to halt, with a warning that he would fire. But on ran Doyle, not heading the risk. "Stop, or I'll shoot you down!" shouted Jenkinson again. Doyle only ran the faster. Jenkinson then opened fire upon him. Bullets flew so close to the fugitive that he could be seen to start apprehensively each time Jenkinson's revolver spit fire. Like a hunted deer he bounded the faster as each successive bullet sped past him, and spurred by nervous excitement was not long before he had his pursuer away in the rear, safe from the range of bullets and out of reach of the authorities he still kept moving at a lively gait, until he had placed that part of Riverdale Park lying on the eastern side of the Don between him and his pursuer.

How Quackenbush Fared.

In the meantime there was an exciting chase and capture on the other side of the prison. While no shots were fired a struggle ensued in the capture of Quackenbush that equals anything ever performed by any civilian in the criminal annals of Toronto. Fireman Sam Ridout of Wilton-avenue hose company was returning to his station on a Parliament-street car, running west along Gerrard-street, his little-eight year-old girl with him, when he heard gun shots, and saw a man on the dead run along Blackburn-avenue, in the direction of the bridge. The remembrance that Quackenbush and his two accomplices were taken to the Police Court in the morning flashed across his mind. Springing from the moving car with the child in his arms, he gained the sidewalk. Placing the girl on the sidewalk he ran down the embankment to meet the rapidly approaching Quackenbush. The desperate fellow came on without swerving an inch. With supreme courage Ridout sprang out to meet him.

Fireman's Fierce Fight.

When within about ten yards of him Quackenbush said: "Touch me, and I'll kill you." For an answer Ridout, who had reached the convict by this time, grappled with him. Ridout, who is smaller than his antagonist, seemed to be no match for him in a straight clinch. Quackenbush is a man weighing about 160 pounds and has the strength of a tiger.

Ridout had to depend solely on his agility and wits to counteract a difference in weight of about 20 pounds, and only his early training as an athlete and his work on the fire department gave him anything like an equal chance against such odds. They fell to the ground in the first clinch; Quackenbush, striking viciously, bringing the separated manacles which were still about his wrists, down upon his assailant. Succeeding in freeing himself, Quackenbush made a leap to put himself out of reach.

Soon Saw Game Was Up.

With the activeness of a cat Ridout was on him again, giving him the "leg." They both went down again, this time Ridout on top, with the convict's arms pinned behind him. Not anxious to unduly prolong his fight with the desperate man beneath him, he called for help, and Thos. Cooper, who was also riding on a car, saw the skirmish and started to lend assistance.

Cooper, who had only that morning been to the police court to pay a fine for his young son for a minor offence, remarked that "altho the police arrested my son and made me pay a fine, I'll help them anyway." As soon as he arrived, Quackenbush gave up the fight, and upon the arrival of an

Continued on Page 2.

CREW KICKED CAPTAIN.

Five of Them in Jail and the Skipper in Hospital.

Halifax, N.S., Aug. 18.—As the result of mutiny on the barkentine Egeria at Hantsport to-day, Captain Langelier is in the hospital here badly injured, and five of the crew are in jail at Windsor. The Egeria is from New York, and is undergoing repairs at Hantsport. The five men, who are Spaniards, had been ashore drinking, and on returning to the ship in an ugly mood, they attacked the captain when he ordered them below. They kicked and beat him terribly, and broke one of his legs. He was brought to Halifax for treatment. The local authorities arrested the sailors, and they are now in Windsor jail.

Don't miss Cool Beergess Minstrels at Balmy Beach Street Fair Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon, August 21st and 22nd.

Attend the Police Games to-day.

MAY HAVE RUBY MINE.

London, Aug. 18.—It was officially stated by Mr. Hayman, the consul general of the Liberian republic in London, that diamonds had been discovered in that country. It is now announced that a prospecting party sent out by the West African Gold Concessions Company has returned with fine specimens of corundum in the form of both rubies and sapphires.

Kilties' Band at Police Games to-day.

Try the decanter at Thomas', three for a quarter

RESOLUTION WILL CARRY TO HAVE STRONG EFFECT

Prominent Members of Congress at Montreal Give The World Their Views.

Montreal, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The great leaders of the Congress gave The World to-night their views of the preferential tariff resolution, the possible practical effect, the prospects of its adoption and results likely to follow, in so far as inducing the Imperial government to adopt the revision of the empire's fiscal policy. The consensus of opinion favors the idea that the Congress will carry the resolution with a large majority, and that it will become a powerful factor in forcing the hands of those who oppose tariff reforms in the United Kingdom.

LORD STRATHCONA: I believe the resolution will be adopted by a large majority. It will, I think, be almost unanimous after the debate has paved the way. Its passage will have a very excellent influence in directing the selection of a special Imperial commission to investigate the subject. This Congress is an establishment of very great importance, and its verdict cannot be deliberately ignored.

LIEUT.-GEN. J. WINBURN LAURIE, M.P.: I think the motion will be adopted. It will undoubtedly become a very powerful means towards securing the commission. No one factor can be said to control the situation, but this factor is probably the strongest of all those centring toward a revision of the fiscal policy of the government. What is even more to be desired, it will diminish the number of those who now resist the investigation by showing how general the demand for preferential tariff is. The adoption of this resolution will indicate how absolutely necessary it is that this issue be thoroly threshed out and no longer ignored.

W. F. COCKSHUTT, TORONTO: We were informed by the London Chamber in committee that it would probably have the effect of securing the desired commission.

S. B. BOULTON, LONDON: I believe this resolution will go far toward solving the problem. It will very likely secure the commission to investigate preferential trade relations. This is a great gathering, and such a decision will have powerful influence, I believe, in having the government give attention to the subject.

T. G. GILLISPIE (CHAIRMAN), LONDON COUNCIL: I do not believe the probable result can be forecast to-night. Perhaps when the Congress closes I might venture an opinion.

EWING MATHESON, MERCHANT PRINCE, OF LEEDS: At present the discussion seems to be between Canada and London. The original resolutions on preferential trade policy have been modified. I expect a very warm debate to-morrow, when other sections come in for an expression. I believe now the resolution will be adopted.

LIEUT.-COL. DENISON: The advantages of the preferential tariff around the empire would to my mind have many useful results. It would combine the British empire for the defence of the trade of all the parts. It would make the markets of all for the benefit of all. It would help to revive agriculture in Great Britain and Ireland, and so aid in carrying men back to the land. It would encourage immigration to lands under the flag in preference to foreign countries. It would divert British capital to British possessions and would create a bond of interest to bind together all the diverse races who inhabit the empire.

EMMA HAS GONE.

Owen Sound, Aug. 18.—The case against Mrs. William Roy, who is charged with blinding and disfiguring Emma Boyce, a notorious character here, with carbolic acid, was postponed until Thursday. The complete disappearance of the incorrigible Emma from the General and Marine Hospital is the cause of the further remand.

Police games at Hanlan's Point to-day.

CABINET MEETS OCT. 5.

London, Aug. 18.—It is announced that a cabinet council has been convened for the unusually early date of Oct. 5, presumably to decide the attitude of the government regarding the fiscal policy.

Did you ever try the top barrel

Police Games at Hanlan's Point to-day.

TO-DAY IN TORONTO.

Police games, Hanlan's Point, 2 p.m.
Baseball, Toronto v. Providence, two games, 2 and 4 p.m.
Vaudeville, Hanlan's Point and Munro Park, 3 and 8 p.m.

Police Athletes will compete to-day.

Tents for rent during Exhibition. The D. Pike Co., Limited, 123 King St. E.

If Not, Why Not?
You should have an Accident Policy. See Walter H. Blight. Phone 2770, Medical Building, Bay and Richmond-streets. 136

Patronize the Police Games to-day.

Manitoba Wants to Build Up Port on Lake Superior

Would Annex Fort William and Port Arthur to Divert Wheat From American Routes.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 18.—(Special.)—The Globe says:

The annexation of the western part of Ontario to Manitoba, so that Fort William and Port Arthur will hereafter be in Manitoba, is being agitated thruout those provinces, according to St. Paul railway men who are acquainted with the situation.

The ultimate purpose of this, it is said, is the stimulation of the agitation, now rife thruout Canada, that all Canadian products shall be handled by Canadian transportation systems thru Canadian ports.

Ontario is a large province, and it is argued that if its western part, so as to include at least Fort William, and preferably both Fort William and Port Arthur, were added to Manitoba, the western wheat-producing country would take an interest in the upbuilding of those cities as rivals of Duluth as wheat-shipping points.

Now Manitoba is more friendly to the United States than any other Canadian province. It has no especial interest in Fort William or Port Arthur, both of which have excellent harbors. Manitoba is not benefited by the building up of these cities, and would just as soon see traffic go East by way of the United States. Fort William and Port Arthur are considered now a part of Eastern rather than Western Canada, and are naturally linked with Toronto, the provincial seat of government, and its conservatism and aversion to the more progressive methods that have characterized the United States, and are now found in Western Canada.

Would Incite Western Energy.

If these, the only Canadian ports on Lake Superior, that can become rivals of Duluth in the transportation of grain and, for that matter ore, for immense beds of rich iron ore lie north of Port Arthur, should become a part of Manitoba, it is believed that Western Canada would consider them an integral part of its territory, and would strive in every way to build them up and to see that all the traffic possible passed thru them.

The more progressive residents of Manitoba see in the scheme an extension of their progressive methods as opposed to the conservatism of the eastern provinces. The eastern provinces see in the plan something to make Manitobans, who have been suspected of a hankering to wipe away the boundary line that separates them from the States, more anxious to build up Canada. They also believe that in this way the movement of wheat could be diverted from the American routes. It could be ecarried to Port Arthur, and there loaded on boats, which would reach the Atlantic by way of Canadian waters, and carry it to Europe without unloading, wresting the carrying of wheat for the export trade from American hands.

The Canadian Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Assiniboia are among the greatest wheat-producing sections of North America, and when fully settled will be still greater producers.

American Roads Feel Competition.

Since the construction of the Canadian Northern with eastern terminals at Port Arthur the representatives of United States, transportation routes have found the competition of Canadian lines stronger and more vigorous than ever before, and every possible effort is being made to retain the business for Canadian routes.

The Grand Trunk Railway is about to enter Port Arthur, and from there, it is said, will build north of the Canadian Pacific to Winnipeg, and then tap the rich wheat territory, a part of which is now being opened up by the Canadian Northern. The road will also pass thru a rich mineral belt, but little prospected for want of transportation facilities. The Canadian Pacific is spending vast sums of money to reduce grades and improve its loaded, so as to be able to better meet competition of American lines.

DEATH OF T. F. WORTS.

Prominent Citizen Passes Away Very Suddenly From Apoplexy.

Thomas Frederick Worts, well known about town, and a late partner of ex-Ald. E. Strachan Cox in the brokerage business, died suddenly yesterday morning at the General Hospital as the result of a fit of apoplexy, with which he was attacked on Monday afternoon. Mr. Worts was at one time in the Bank of Toronto, but of late years has been living retired from active business. He was only 46 years of age, and his death comes as a great shock to a host of friends in clubdom. He leaves an estate estimated at $250,000. It is said that it will go to Miss Cox, daughter of E. S. Cox.

The deceased had only one brother, James G. His sisters are Mrs. W. H. Beatty, Mrs. Smart (deceased), Mrs. Cosby, Mrs. E. S. Con, and Mrs. Robert Myles.

The funeral will be held to-day from his late residence, 147 Sherbourne-street, at 4.30 p.m.

DIED IN OWEN SOUND.

Horace Crawford, K.C., of Winnipeg Drops Dead in Hotel.

Owen Sound, Aug. 18.—(Special.)—Horace E. Crawford, K.C., a prominent lawyer from Winnipeg, dropped dead in his room at the King's Royal Hotel here to-day shortly before 12 o'clock. Mr. Crawford was the law partner of Hon. J. A. Campbell, Attorney-General for the Roblin government, and was well-known in the west as a successful commercial lawyer. T. A. Burrows, who represented Dauphin in the Manitoba legislature for 14 years, is a brother-in-law. The remains were taken to Winnipeg this afternoon for interment. Mr. Crawford was born in Owen Sound 45 years ago, and was a son of the late Robert Crawford, who for many years was postmaster at Owen Sound.

Police Games at Hanlan's Point to-day

Nothing but the finest goods at Thomas

The Place to Buy English Tobaccos
Craven mixture, Frontier mixture, Ardath mixture, Pioneer Cavendish, Taddy's Orbit, Ogden's Turret, Navy, Cut and Beeswing Cavendish, Players, Navy Cut and Navy Mixture, Smith's Glasgow Mixture, Capstan Navy Cut, Three Castles, Bristol Birdseye, Lambert & Butler's, Viking Navy Cut, Log Cabin and Traveler. To be had wholesale and retail at A. Clubb & Son's, 49 West King. "Only address."

Big time promised at Police Games to-day.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.

Whitby to Take Over Electric Light Plant and Waterworks.

Whitby, Aug. 18.—The Whitby electric light and waterworks by-law was carried here to-day by a vote of 283 for and 132 against. It is the purpose of the town to spend $65,000 in supplying electric light and water to the citizens of Whitby, the town to take over the existing electric light plant and combine it with the waterworks system.

GERMANY'S BIGGER ARMY.

Government Will Increase Strength to About 647,000 Officers and Men.

Berlin, Aug. 18.—There seems to be no doubt that the government, under the impulse of the Emperor, is determined to ask the Reichstag for an increase in the permanent military establishment, by about 39,000 men, to be organized into two army corps, thus raising the standing army to about 647,000 officers and men. The increased annual charge is estimated at $9,000,000, exclusive of equipment. It is affirmed that the proposed increase has nothing to do with the present position of foreign questions.

WHEAT AT 95 CENTS.

Kingston, Aug. 18.—Richardson sold wheat at 95 cents at Fort William yesterday. This is as good as one dollar wheat in Ontario markets.

EDWARDS & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants, 26 Wellington St. East. Geo. Edwards, F.C.A. A. H. Edwards W. P. Morgan. Phone Main 1163.

DEATHS.

COLVILLE—Jean Colville, dearly beloved wife of William K. Colville, on Aug. 17, 1903, aged 54, at 115 Duchess-street.

Funeral private, on Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1903, at 2.30 p.m. No flowers.

HOOVER—At Green River, Monday, Aug. 17th, Mary White, beloved wife of Alpheus Hoover, aged 38 years, 2 months, 17 days.

Funeral will meet at the home on Wednesday, at 2.30 p.m., the 19th inst., and proceed to Locust Hill Cemetery for interment. Services in the Methodist Church at Locust Hill.

WORTS—On the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 18, 1903, Thomas Frederic, youngest son of the late James G. Worts, aged 46 years.

Funeral private.

Metal Ceilings, Skylights and Roofing. A. B. Ormsby & Co., cor. Queen and George St. Telephone d7

MIDWAY ON THE STREETS - OLD BOYS' CARNIVAL DAY

The Festivities at Hamilton Are Becoming Fast and Furious.

Hamilton, Aug. 18. — (From a Staff Correspondent.)—This was Old Boys' Day at the summer carnival, and they certainly took full possession of the town. At 8 o'clock in the morning they began to assert their sovereignty over the main streets and there was no one to dispute their sway. Yesterday was the opening day, but it was only a sort of warming-up exercise, under heavy wraps. To-day the blankets were taken off, and every one prepared for a hot race to get the most enjoyment out of a rare occasion. The spirit of comradeship was strong in every heart, and many and varied were the salutations that passed between the members of the different contingents as they marched around the town. The spirit of John Barleycorn was invoked in many instances to bring up latent enthusiasm to the proper pitch, but there were none that went beyond a noisy, good-natured hilariousness, and no one objected to their method of showing what a good time they were having. The police were not looking for offenders, and the only threatened arrest was in the case of a somewhat mournful individual whom the Rochester delegation wished taken into custody because he wasn't having a good time. The fun was fast and furious until the time arrived for the movement of the parade, when all visitors lined up for the biggest procession ever seen in Hamilton.

All the Fun of the Fair.

The streets of the city presented a scene that reminded one of the Indian bazaar. The fakirs had full possession of the most prominent positions in the main portion of the town. There were the Ferris wheel, the crystal maze, the house upside down, the streets of Cairo and all the other attachments of a first-class midway. In the alleys, on vacant lots and even on the streets themselves, they had erected their tents, and, with ceaseless roar, bade the people enter. The vendors of canes, badges, buttons and horns were innumerable, and worked with an energy that well deserved the large returns. Almost every building was decorated with the colors of the carnival, and even a rank outsider could with difficulty restrain from joining the happy bands of merrymakers. There were veteran firemen in red shirts, volunteers in military garb, and, mingled with the varied costumes of the Old Boys, they produced a color effect that was most picturesque.

There were no longer any doubts about the success of the celebration this morning, and when the delegation came in from St. Catharines, 100 strong, with a strong accompaniment of female friends, and Billy Peel's famous musical organization, a great impetus was given to the enthusiasm.

Toronto's Old Boys on Deck.

The Toronto contingent disappointed the committee by arriving late, but they more than made up for their tardiness by the splendid representation that they brought. They came over on the steamer Modjeska, almost a thousand strong, and brought with them the band of the 48th Highlanders. They got into the parade at Yorkstreet, and evoked much applause on account of their natty appearance. Strathcona hats and white duck trousers giving them a very neat look. About 300 strong, they were the largest delegation in line, and, led by the portly, well-groomed and persuasive-looking president, George Ross, they caused the breasts of their former fellow-citizens to swell with pride at the consciousness of having sent forth such a fine body of men.

By the time the procession began to move, the streets were crowded as they had never been before. The oldest inhabitants were unanimous in declaring that never had there been so many people seen in the town. The street railway was forced to discontinue business until the parade was out of the way, and vehicular traffic was rendered entirely impossible. At headquarters, the secretary stated that he had registered over 2500 visitors. This he considered a low estimate, as it was based on the badges that had been given out. The usual difficulty of getting the men to register was encountered, so many of them having been taken away by their friends, had never found their way to the registration office.

The number of visitors in town was estimated at 10,000, and this was probably well within the mark. It is expected that there will be fully double that number here by Thursday, which, in point of attendance, will be the great day of the festival. Being the Civic Holiday, the residents of the city will turn out en masse, and there will be an outpouring from neighboring towns and villages on account of a single fare rate on the railways.

Better Than the Circus.

The parade moved off about 11 o'clock, the 13th Battalion band leading off at a signal from Grand Marshal Peter Kenny. The New York, Brooklyn, Rochester and Boston Old Boys led the way, and were followed by delegations from almost all the large cities in Canada and the United States. The Chicago boys were conspicu-

Continued on Page 8.

Visitors—Don't Miss the Big Display of Furs.

Visitors in Toronto should take advantage of their presence here to purchase furs, because they are cheaper and better than can be found elsewhere. The Dineen Co., corner of Yonge and Temperance-streets are the largest furriers in Canada. All their new stock of furs is now in, and on exhibition in their big showrooms—Alaska Seal, Persian Lamb, Electric Seal Jackets, and other garments in every description of fur and in all the latest fashions.

FINE AND WARM.

Meteorological Office, Toronto, Aug. 18. —8 p.m.—The weather has been fine and moderately warm in the Territories and Manitoba. Elsewhere in Canada for the most part fair, with some local showers, more especially in north localities.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Victoria, 58—76; Calgary, 44—74; Qu'Appelle, 50—74; Winnipeg, 56—74; Port Arthur, 56—76; Parry Sound, 60—74; Toronto, 58—81; Ottawa, 52—68; Montreal, 52—70; Quebec, 52—66; Halifax, 56—68.

Probabilities.

Lower Lakes and Georgian Bay—Moderate to fresh southerly to westerly winds; some local showers or thunderstorms, but for the most part fine and continued warm.

Ottawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Moderate southerly to westerly winds; a few scattered showers or thunderstorms, but for the most part fine and warmer.

Lower St. Lawrence and Gulf—Moderate east winds; partly fair, with some showers; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Maritime—Moderate southwesterly to south winds; a few scattered showers, but for the most part fair; stationary or a little higher temperature.

Lake Superior—Moderate westerly winds; a few scattered showers, but for the most part fair; not much change in temperature.

Manitoba—Fine and warm.

STEAMSHIP MOVEMENTS.

Aug. 18.	At.	From.
K. Wilhelm II.	New York	Bremen
Koln.	Lizard	Bremen
Empress India	Hong Kong	Vancouver
Graf Waldersee	Plymouth	New York
Furnessia	Glasgow	New York
Victorian	New York	Liverpool
Victoria	Naples	New York
Germania	New York	Marseilles
Graf Waldersee	Cherbourg	New York

Police Games commence at 2 p.m. to-day

Borden's National Policy for Railways

Government Ownership and Operation

Extension of I. C. R. to Georgian