

TALK OF GROWING "GOOSE" WHEAT

Future of Northwest Bound
Up in No. 1 Hard.

CANADIAN WHEAT WILL LEAD

Proposal to Grow "Goose" Wheat
Because Less Susceptible to
Rust Condemned.

St. Louis, Nov. 17.—The great interest that has been evoked in recent years in the Canadian Northwest has brought into prominence, as an economic question, the permanence of the hard wheat supply. It goes without saying that the rapid development which the Northwest has experienced is chiefly due to the high quality, as well as the quantity, of the wheat product of that region, and it is to be expected that far advanced to continue to logically follow that the high quality of the product must be maintained. Is it going to be maintained under existing circumstances? Some thoughtful observers contend that it is not, and suggest that means should be adopted to avert a state of things, which they claim to foresee, and which they argue will prove a serious detriment to the progress and prosperity of the great Northwest.

GOOSE WHEAT.

In the palace of agriculture at the World's Fair in St. Louis is an exhibit of macaroni or goose wheat made by a North Dakota milling company. At this exhibit an effort is being made to demonstrate the superiority of this wheat, both for milling purposes and for the advantage of the farmer, in view of the rust conditions developing in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Manitoba. On examination the samples shown proved to be an old variety of goose wheat, which has been grown more or less in the Province of Ontario for the last 50 years. It is claimed to be rust-proof, a heavier yielder than the Scotch Fife or Manitoba No. 1 hard, and more suitable for baking purposes. In order to demonstrate the latter claim, a bakery is attached to the exhibit, where various kinds of cakes are being baked from flour made from the wheat exhibited, and distributed among the crowds to sample.

It is the introduction of a variety of wheat of this kind and others that some of the Canadian Northwest growers and millers are fearing. While they do not question this goose wheat's freedom from rust, they hold that it will not fill the requirements of the baking trade, as it will not produce as strong a flour as the hard wheat now grown in Manitoba and the Canadian Northwest. Nor do they think that the rust scare is of so serious a nature as to warrant even the consideration of a change from the varieties or the one variety that has done so much for the Dakotas, Minnesota and Western Canada.

HARD WHEAT THE STANDARD.

An inquiry being made by the writer of the chief bakers in the city of St. Louis, it was found that they depended almost entirely on the mills of Minneapolis for their supply of flour, and that the grade used was that made from the hard wheat grown in Minnesota and the Dakotas. Asked what they thought about the introduction of the goose or so-called macaroni varieties, as a substitute for the Scotch Fife, they every one deprecated the idea.

Another argument made use of in favor of this goose or macaroni wheat is that the corn belt is crowding up into the State of Minnesota, thereby limiting the area and lessening the quantity of hard wheat grown in that state. The area being thus limited, the superior yielding qualities claimed for the macaroni variety will compensate in a large measure, they say, for the shortage resulting from the poorer yielding qualities of hard wheat. If that is an argument at all, it is an argument for the preservation of the hard varieties in Western Canada. The day will come, it is believed by the best millers of the world, when the great milling centers will shift still farther north, and find a natural location on the inland lakes and streams of newer Canada, and that that ever happening can only be through the maintenance and supremacy of a high grade of hard wheat grown in the Canadian Northwest.

THE RIGHT MATERIAL.

Just at what point the great mills of the future may locate is a matter that we need not trouble about. The yet unused waters of the Lake of the Woods, and those of the rivers and streams that are soon to be brought within the track of civilization by the new railway enterprises now going on, or projected, will easily settle that matter. The important point is to produce the right raw material to supply these mills, and give their output a supremacy in the flour markets of the world. This can best be accomplished by safeguarding the high quality of the raw material now, and that by taking steps to head off or counteract the efforts of the hybrid fiend, or the experimentalist with a fact, who would undo what the management of the Canadian Pacific Railway has done in the past for the Canadian West. Furthermore, the export trade in flour, already so large an item in the exports of Canada, will not only have to be maintained, but increased, and if the hard wheat areas in Minnesota and the Dakotas become limited by the moving up of the corn belt, and the hard wheat bulk lessened by the introduction of hybrid varieties, the United States bakers will have to look to the great milling centers of Canada, as they now look to Minneapolis, for their supplies of hard wheat flour.

CANADIAN SUPREMACY.

All argument, in fact, as a prominent

Canadian Northwest said to the writer in St. Louis the other day, and all indications point to the belief that Canada will be supreme in the flour milling interests of the continent before the first quarter of the present century is passed, and if that prediction has any reasonable prospect of fulfillment some means should be adopted by the establishment of a number of seed farms or something of that kind to insure the purity and high standard of the product upon which the fulfillment must depend, and in like manner must depend the prosperity and the future of Western Canada. The supreme importance of this question is not a thing that affects the commercial interests of Canada alone. It affects more directly the interests of the farmer, and especially the farmer of Western Canada, and, as his progress and prosperity is the basis of all national growth and development, the importance of providing all possible safeguards for his best and highest welfare should at once appeal to the consideration and action of those who have the great agricultural interests and the nation's welfare in their charge.

BOGUS BALLOT BOX; LIBEL SUIT BEGUN

Charge Against Editor of the
Daily Ontario.

JURISDICTION IS DISPUTED

An Old Feud, Is Disclosed—Police
Magistrate Ignored by the
Prosecution.

Belleville, Nov. 17.—The investigation into the charges of criminal libel brought by E. Gus Porter, M. P.-elect, against Thomas S. Carman, editor and publisher of the Daily Ontario, and P. E. O'Flynn, barrister in connection with the bogus ballot-box incident, commenced in the Shire Hall here yesterday morning before Mr. A. F. Wood, J. P., formerly Conservative representative in the Legislature for East Hastings. Neither of the accused were present when court opened, and Mr. A. F. Wood, the presiding magistrate, said that perhaps it would be advisable for him to state publicly the circumstances that had induced him to act in the case in order that there might be no misapprehension, so far as he was concerned. He stated that Mr. Porter had requested him over the phone on Monday forenoon to take some information.

MR. O'FLYNN INDIGNANT.

At this stage the accused entered the room, and Mr. O'Flynn explained that he had only been served with the summons at 8:50 o'clock in the morning, and expressed surprise that on entering the room at 10:04 he should find the court open and the presiding magistrate addressing the audience. He was informed by High County Constable Duffin that the papers were only placed in his hands at noon the previous day, yet, to his surprise, when in Toronto at 2 o'clock in the afternoon he found the evening newspapers being hawked around the streets containing the full details of informations against Mr. Carman and himself, and stating that the summons had been served upon him.

Mr. Wood assured Mr. O'Flynn that he had not given any information to the press.

NORT BRITISH FAIR PLAY.

Mr. O'Flynn replied that Mr. Wood owed it to himself and to the interest of justice to ascertain who had given the information to the press. Proceeding to the information to the press, he suggested that it was unfortunate that Mr. Wood had taken up the case, because it was well known that for many years there had been a bitter personal feud between Mr. Wood's family and his family, and in the last issue of the Intelligencer there was published a report of a speech alleged to have been made by the presiding magistrate upon the subject matter which was involved in these proceedings, which could only be characterized as a political speech. He protested, under the circumstances, that it was not British fair play, and asked if this was not a reason why the magistrate should not proceed with the case. He submitted that the court was not acting properly in the matter if it proceeded further.

MR. WOOD EXPLAINS.

Mr. Wood said that the case had not really been opened, and noted the objections. Proceeding with his explanation, he said that he had consulted Sir Mackenzie Bowell and other friends in whom he had confidence, before agreeing to take the informations, and had arrived at the conclusion that he would take it up. Mr. Porter having produced a letter from Mr. Du Vernet, his solicitor, objecting to the case being tried by any Belleville magistrate. He disclaimed personal knowledge of the bogus ballot-boxes, further than had appeared in the press, and he felt impelled to make this explanation regarding his connection with the case. When Mr. Porter asked him to take the information, he told him he would rather be out of it if he could reasonably be let out of it, and Mr. Porter replied: "I would very much prefer you take it. I made this remark regarding my connection with it because I am a man who has taken rather strong grounds in political matters, and that this is a sort of conspiracy," said Mr. Wood, but Mr. Porter replied: "I ask nothing from you, Mr. Wood, but simply fair play in the matter, and I expect nothing else." Mr. Wood added that he was ready to go on with the case, and would endeavor to do his duty to his own satisfaction. He disclaimed responsibility for information being given to the press. Touching upon the question of the feud between his family and Mr. O'Flynn's, Mr. Wood regretted that affairs of the past should be dragged into this case. He was not influenced by anything that

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200 Pairs Boys' Tweed Knickers, all wool tweed; sizes 22 to 28. Regular, 75c. Saturday Special, 50c.

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had occurred in years gone by.

Mr. O'Flynn insisted that circumstances had come to his knowledge proving that up to within a very few years the old feud existed between the two families. He lived long enough in the County of Hastings, and occupied such high positions in the gift of the people, that it was not necessary for him to descend to defend himself against personal attacks.

JURISDICTION.

Neither of the accused entered any plea, but objected to the jurisdiction of the court. The technical objections raised by Mr. W. J. McCammon, acting for Mr. Carman, were that the informations, as laid, disclosed no offense against the criminal law of the Dominion, and that the essential of a criminal libel is that the charge tended to a breach of the peace, which does not appear on the informations. Mr. Wood interposed the remark that he intended proceeding with the case anyway. Mr. McCammon retorted that he assumed

such was the intention, but he would, however, complete his objections. He also objected that the court, as constituted, had no jurisdiction to sit in the city of Belleville, and that the police magistrate, who was the proper party to hear it, was not incapacitated or absent. He also submitted that sufficient time had not been given Mr. Carman to prepare his defense.

DEFENDING BEFORE ATTACKED.

The interview with Mr. Wood, the presiding magistrate, to which Mr. O'Flynn took exception, was published in the Daily Intelligencer on the afternoon of Tuesday. In part the interview is as follows: "On reaching Belleville I saw Mr. Porter, who showed me a letter from Mr. Du Vernet, laying much stress on the information being laid before a J. P. started by the statements made by Mr. Porter, which, he said, he could substantiate. The gravity of the matter, involving, as the statements did, prominent men throughout the Province, induced me to consult my old friends, Sir

Mackenzie Bowell and H. Corby, ex-M.P. To a degree they confirmed Mr. Porter's statements, and suggested it would be well if I saw my way clear to act, considering Mr. Du Vernet's urgent request that an outside magistrate should be obtained if possible, and suggested that I would be well if I could see my way clear to associate one or two other magistrates." "It seems to be a grave case," ventured the newspaper man. "Yes," said Mr. Wood, "if Mr. Porter's statements are borne out by the evidence it is a very grave and startling case, involving as it does some prominent men throughout the Province." "Is it not likely," said the interviewer, "that partisan papers may charge you with acting in collusion with the complainant, Mr. Porter, and others?" "Possibly," said Mr. Wood, "those who do not know me may. But I don't think it will be believed in this county or elsewhere where I am personally known. I have been under the impression, and am still, that I am not likely to be made a tool of by anyone, nor do I believe anyone will attempt it. I am bound to say that in no sense have Mr. E. Gus Porter urged this beyond a reasonable desire to have a full, fair, honest and complete investigation."

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A largely-attended meeting of the Liberals of the city was held, at which the following resolution were passed: "That we, the Liberals of Belleville, having heard that certain fraudulent ballot-boxes have been found in the west riding of Hastings, and it having been alleged that they were to be used for the benefit of the Liberal party, we hereby strongly condemn all such efforts to prevent the true expression of public opinion through the ballot-box, and at our first meeting held since the Dominion

elections, affirm our innocence in the whole matter. We also pledge ourselves to make every effort to securing the guilty party or parties, and to see that they are punished to the full extent, and as Mr. Corby and Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Porter I've publicly intimated that they are in possession of information which will bring the guilty party or parties to justice, we further pledge ourselves to give these gentlemen, or any others, every assistance in securing the conviction of the party or parties implicated."

Several of the speakers expressed their indignation over the affair, and all pledged themselves to all possible to convict the guilty ones.

Lithey Soap—disinfectant—is strongly recommended by the medical profession as a safeguard against infectious diseases.

Georgia has held the lead in the production of peaches for the eastern markets since 1902. She has over 7,000,000 trees. The supremacy was wrested from Maryland.