

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 4, 1912

MUST MANUFACTURE HERE

In the proceedings of the congressional committee at Washington, which has been investigating the United States Steel Corporation, is to be found a strong argument for maintaining and extending Canada's present encouragement to the iron and steel industries. It is in the shape of a confidential report to President W. E. Corey of the United States Steel Corporation by a committee of experts employed to examine the "Canadian situation." The corporation some years ago purchased large tracts of land at Sandwich, Ontario, to be ready for the erection of a branch plant in Canada, and the report says that this purchase undoubtedly deterred some British and American competitors from invading the Canadian field. The report, after dwelling upon the enormous and constantly increasing railway construction in that country, laments that the Canadian tariff, including the anti-dumping clause, almost entirely excludes American rails from the Canadian market. Not only this, but the preferential trade system growing up between the British possessions, is said to be rapidly transferring the Australian and New Zealand markets from the United States to Canada. Branch factories, says the report, are equally welcomed in Canada, and are given all the advantages enjoyed by the present Canadian manufacturer.

The governmental policy for the encouragement of the industry is thus summarized:
The Canadian Government's protective policy may be expressed as follows: First to impose duties sufficiently high to protect Canadian manufacturers from the competition of the United States; second, to provide bounties in favor of Canadian makers and assist them with governmental railway orders so as to enable profitable operation of the mills and development of the properties, employment of labor, etc.; third, to enable British makers to secure any surplus tonnage which can be manufactured in Canada by a preferential tariff extended to Great Britain, of approximately one-third of the duty, i.e. British rails paying \$3.94 against \$7.84 per gross ton, etc.

The report, which was made in 1909, contemplates the construction of naval vessels in Canada as a factor in the expansion of the steel business, but this is not insisted upon. On the subject of bounties the report says that while they will add to the profits, their possible abolition should not deter the corporation from building branches in Canada.

Thus a protective tariff preserves the country from exploitation by manufacturers who expend their earnings in the upkeep of great plants and the employment of labor in other countries. If the United States Steel Corporation desires to sell rails in Canada it must manufacture them in Canada.

NO FAIR WEATHER PILOT.

More than a hundred years ago George Canlinp, afterwards prime minister, and the originator of the Moore doctrine, wrote a song in which he hailed William Pitt as "the pilot that can weather the storm." This distinction may well be accorded Mr. Asquith, the present prime minister, long interval, who during his comparatively brief tenure of office has had his full share of political and social disturbances. Yet he, too, has proved a pilot that can weather the storm, and he has now, more than ever, established himself in his great position. No one can deny that in the various and severe crises which have marked his tenure of the premiership, he has displayed all the qualities of successful leadership, both in the cabinet and in the house of commons. And it is probable enough that the reconciliation of the different elements in his own political household proved a more difficult task than the holding together of his composite majority.

Few cabinets have included so many men of strong individuality and large ability as that over which Mr. Asquith presides. His cabinet reflects in a conspicuous way the composite character of the British Liberal party. To steer a course on which all can unite is of itself a feat of no common distinction, and one that could only be accomplished by a premier at once strong, broad and resourceful. He has held the balance evenly and the success which is now attending the government in home, imperial and foreign affairs, will give Mr. Asquith high place on the roster of statesmen. Whether the prestige thus gained will assist him to carry thru his



great seasonal program remains to be seen, nor is it likely to abate the rancor raised by his home rule and church disestablishment measures. But, if during his administration a friendly understanding with Germany is reached and British supremacy at sea tacitly acknowledged as a factor in world peace, these alone will be unusual tributes to a Liberal administration.

SIR JAMES IS MOVING.

The World is forced to conclude that the province will get more real temperance reform from Sir James than from the opposition. Sir James has done much for public rights in railway and municipal law, and by next session he will have something more than even his first plank of yesterday (abolishing treating) in the way of temperance reform.

The Globe and The Star and Mr. Rowell take no stock in public rights, but they are great talkers for moral reform. Sir James will prove a door in both. He will, The World believes, find a way to divorce the liquor business from the sale of spirits from that of beer. He may also find that license inspection and regulation of the traffic generally can be better effected provincially than by the present system of local boards.

Mr. Rowell's speech was an old lecture on an old subject and was not convincing. He urged a half-way policy in a half-hearted way.

IN NOBUZELAND.

Col. Starbottle of Louisville, Ky., who recently arrived at Vancouver on the Empress of Japan, has been telling to the reporters his remarkable experience in the almost unknown Republic of Nobuzeland. The country is unapproachable except thru a strait, which only a few native pilots can navigate. It is little visited by travelers, but tramp steamers do a big business exporting the rare products of the island and importing choice dress goods and machinery, principally from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States.

The Nobuzeland Government, supported by public opinion, is able to exclude all intoxicating liquors and tobacco from the island; every ship is overhauled at the strait and keen-eyed officials search the officers, crew, ship and cargo, before a license is issued which permits the pilot to bring the vessel to the only port of entry.

Col. Starbottle, however, is authority for the statement that the people of Nobuzeland are most hospitable and the "treating habit" which prevailed in the old days when the morals of the country were less rigid, still exists. The humblest citizen who meets a friend upon the street will insist upon treating him to a newspaper or a postage stamp. A speculator who has suddenly made a large sum of money will celebrate his good fortune by purchasing suits of clothes for his companions instead of champagne.

Col. Starbottle was put up at the leading club, where he was not allowed to buy anything himself, but was simply overwhelmed with hospitable attentions. Collars, cuffs, handkerchiefs, neckties and the like were ordered most profusely and the waiters kept on the jump. One gentleman, a member of the house committee, and of considerable means, ordered a pair of boots for the party all round.

"In one respect," says the colonel, "it reminds me of Louisville, Ky., because the orders came so quickly that most of the stuff was spilled on the floor; in another it did not, because I had no big head in the morning. By the way," he added, "isn't this a swell necktie?"

ROBBED

appeal by plaintiff from an order of the master in chambers dismissing a motion for an order directing the defendant to produce on the continuation of the examination of Whittenberger certain reports by officials of the defendant company with reference to the accident giving rise to the action, and for an order that the defendant company do file a further and better affidavit on production. Judgment: I think that the documents should be set forth more precisely. There can be no reason why the name of the officer investigating should not be given. The plaintiff may desire to go into the details of the accident, and it is certainly fair that he should know the names of the officers who investigated and reported. Moreover, it is essential that the documents should be set forth clearly identified that if it turns out that the affidavit on production is untrue, there will be no difficulty in securing a conviction for perjury, then I think the claim for privilege should be more clearly and specifically stated. The defendant should state that these reports were provided solely for the purpose of being used by the company's solicitor in any litigation which might arise out of the accident in question. Appeal allowed to the extent of directing the defendants to file a further and better affidavit on production. Costs here and below are in the cause to the successful party.

Re v. Pemberton, J. Jennings, for defendant. A. J. Wilkes, K.C., for informant. Motion to quash a conviction under a transient traders' by-law.

Judgment: Defendant's custom, which he followed on this occasion, is to rent a room at an hotel at the place he visits, after previously advertising his advent, and then to display samples of the wares in question to those attracted by his advertisement. He does not sell the articles exhibited, he takes orders which are transmitted to the firm in Toronto and are there accepted or rejected by the firm. I think the matter is concluded by Rex v. St. Pierre, 4 O.L.R., 78. I cannot find anything in the amendments which have been made to the act which will make the reasoning in the case cited less applicable. Conviction quashed.

Usual order for protection so far as the magistrate is concerned will be granted, and the \$100 paid into court will do at an early date. Many country justices of the peace are put to considerable trouble and expense in notifying the police magistrate at Toronto every time an information is laid before them. It is suggested that before the provisions of that act in relation to the peace are deprived of all jurisdiction in all criminal cases, arising in a county or part of a county, in which police magistrates have been appointed, a justice of the peace may receive an information, and issue a summons or warrant, but he can proceed no further, however trivial or serious the charge may be, without the permission of the police magistrate.

Jas. Boyd, J. P., of Cedar Grove, Ont. county respecting the effect of the recent appointments of police magistrates for the County of York. The late Police Magistrate, Rasmussen, had pointed out to the Township and that part of York Township and the public generally should be informed of the change in the law. In several cases trials have proceeded before a justice of the peace, which were, of course, irregular, and in one case difficulty, although, of course, he had acted in good faith. Police Magistrate Brunton lives in Toronto, so that it would be necessary for him, in many cases, to travel forty or fifty miles to hear some trivial case, unless he appoints deputies, which, it is understood, he has done.

The confusion, above referred to, is really caused by the recent act in relation to the peace, and the provisions of that act in relation to the peace are deprived of all jurisdiction in all criminal cases, arising in a county or part of a county, in which police magistrates have been appointed, a justice of the peace may receive an information, and issue a summons or warrant, but he can proceed no further, however trivial or serious the charge may be, without the permission of the police magistrate.

At Osgoode Hall

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Motions set down for single court for Thursday, the 4th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Ontario Asphalt v. Cook.
2. Carroll v. Gurofsky.
Peremptory list for divisional court for Thursday, 4th inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Erickson v. Elk Lake Telephone Co. for plaintiff.
2. Re Cockett Estate.
3. Underwood v. Cox.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C. Master. Ramsay v. Graham and Farrell. T. Hislop for defendant. H. E. Rose, K.C., for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order dismissing plaintiff's action and to vacate the certificate of judgment. The plaintiff is in default and the action is dismissed with costs. Judgment: The plaintiff is in default and the action is dismissed with costs. Judgment: The plaintiff is in default and the action is dismissed with costs.

Before Ridgell, J.

Kinsman v. Kinsman—S. F. Washington, K.C., for plaintiff. W. M. Clemond (Hamilton) for defendant. Action by Maria Kinsman to recover for defendant. Judgment: On and after thirty days I direct judgment to be entered dismissing this action without costs.

Before Ridgell, J.

Schneider v. Robinson—G. O. Schradner for plaintiff. M. H. Ludwig, K.C., for defendant. An action to recover \$2628.06 for damages for breach of contract. Judgment: On and after thirty days I direct judgment to be entered dismissing this action without costs.

Judges' Chambers.

Before Middleton, J.
Swainland v. the Grand Trunk Railway Co.—W. E. Roney, K.C., for plaintiff. F. McCarthy for defendant. An

Law Change Causes Confusion

At the meeting of the magistrates of York County, held at the city hall on Monday, it developed that there was much uncertainty and confusion through the county respecting the effect of the recent appointments of police magistrates for the County of York. The late Police Magistrate, Rasmussen, had pointed out to the Township and that part of York Township and the public generally should be informed of the change in the law. In several cases trials have proceeded before a justice of the peace, which were, of course, irregular, and in one case difficulty, although, of course, he had acted in good faith. Police Magistrate Brunton lives in Toronto, so that it would be necessary for him, in many cases, to travel forty or fifty miles to hear some trivial case, unless he appoints deputies, which, it is understood, he has done.

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ment, and plaintiff cross-appealed, contending that on the answers he was entitled to judgment. Judgment: Not one of the questions submitted was specifically answered by the jury. We agree with the trial judge that the finding of the jury here is unsatisfactory as not answering the issues raised before the parties, and so he was right in directing a new trial. It is unnecessary in this view, to determine whether an appeal lies in this case. There was a cross-appeal, and therefore there should be no costs. Appeal and cross-appeal dismissed without costs.

SUES FOR \$6000.

Rufus Stark, electrician, is suing the T. S. R. for \$6000 for injuries to his back in the Black and Yonge-st. railway collision on July 31.

Dr. Watson testified that plaintiff would not be completely recovered for some time.