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Chamberlain On Cobdenism and the Little Englanders

Says Free Trade as Interpreted Today Is Played Out.

Also That Others Must Be Clubbed Into Fair Treatment.

Favors a Retaliatory Policy a la Balfour and Pleads for the Colonies.

London, Oct. 3. — "Every other nation and all our own self-governing colonies have refused to accept the gospel of Cobden, and yet, although they ought, according to its dogmas, to be in the last stage of depression and decline, they have grown during the last twenty years in wealth, population and trade, and in everything that goes to make up the greatness of a nation."

That is the keynote of Joseph Chamberlain's manifesto, which will be published Oct. 5, in the form of a preface to a shilling pamphlet entitled "Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals: What They Mean, and What We Shall Gain by Them," by C. A. Vince, secretary to Mr. Chamberlain's tariff organization.

Mr. Chamberlain does not mince matters. With characteristic aggression, he carried the war into the enemies' camp. "Those who maintain," he writes, "in a spirit or blind obscurantism, the absolute inspiration of an antiquated doctrine, will have much to explain."

His remarks are addressed to "Men of all political opinions, since the questions now raised are not necessarily matters of party politics, nor indeed is it likely that the issues will be ultimately decided on strictly party lines."

He begins by saying: "It is difficult to believe that the results of the investigation will not convince every impartial man of the necessity for some reconstruction of the system which has remained stationary and unaltered for more than half a century, while every other policy has been modified and adapted to meet modern requirements."

PROTECTION AND PROSPERITY.

Continuing, Mr. Chamberlain points out that the prosperity of the working classes has increased in greater proportion to the protected countries than in the United Kingdom, and says:

"Free trade, if it had ever existed, might have secured for us all that its promoters promised; but, free imports, without free trade, have brought us face to face with problems which never entered into Cobden's calculations. We know that the idea of a united empire did not appeal to him, and that he regarded the colonies as an encumbrance to be got rid of as soon as possible. The Little Englanders who follow his lead are not likely to be moved by any consideration arising out of our new pride and faith in our distant kinsmen, but, what would Cobden have said if he had foreseen that the trades unions, whose existence he deprecated, would be successful in protecting labor in a score of ways, tending to increase the rate of wages and to raise the standard of living? Would Cobden, as the representative of the manufacturing class, have still maintained that while the manufacturer was artificially prevented from obtaining labor at the lowest rate he ought to rest content when the produce of foreign labor, untrammeled by any regulations and legislation, to which he has to submit, undersell him in his own market? Cobden's scheme was at least consistent. It was free labor as well as free imports; but, free imports combined with protected labor, is neither consistent nor profitable to any of the parties concerned."

THE COLONIES.

Dealing with the colonies' desire for better commercial treatment, Mr. Chamberlain says: "It is no answer to offer them an imperial council, when they have already refused. If we reject their proposals for reciprocity, we shall be in great danger of losing our colonial trade and the present trade with them, as well as the prospects of its future extension. It is entirely owing to the growth of our colonial trade that the actual and heavy decline in our exports to foreign protected countries has been concealed in our general returns. Do the stern advocates of unrestricted imports consider it satisfactory that we should have nothing to bargain with, and continue to be grateful for such crumbs as fall from the rich man's table, in the shape, at the best, of the most favored nation clause, which only gives us the benefits of arrangements previously made with sole reference to the interests of other persons, and in which we had never been consulted?

Australia's Arsenal.

Sydney, N. S. W., Oct. 2. — The Australian Commonwealth Government is about to have its own state arsenal. General Hutton, the commander-in-chief, has presented the minister of defense with a report, in which he points out that a suitable site has been found near Sydney, where access by sea would be easy, and where coal and iron would be readily available. General Hutton observes that it was undesirable that the supply of ammunition should be dependent upon a private firm, which relied upon outside sources for ingredients required in the making of cartridges.

Is it not childish to ignore the fact that by bargaining on equal terms, other nations have been able to promote their special interests, and that if we also had in our hands weapons of retaliation we should probably be able to bring the world much nearer a universal free trade system than it has ever been since Cobden's time?

"Our free food friends will have to be a little more definite and more accurate. They will have to explain why the transfer of taxation, say, from tea to bread, would be disastrous, even though it benefited our industries, and restored them to something like the relative position which they enjoyed twenty years ago. They will have to decide once for all whether foreign bounties are a blessing or a curse, whether 'dumping' is a philanthropic operation, whereby foreigners are endeavoring to secure the welfare of this country, or an insidious attempt to ruin our industries and obtain our markets for themselves. They will not be allowed to evade these questions by the cheap device of abusing their opponents."

Dealing passionately with the accusation that his policy is intended to reduce the "workman and his family to starvation," Mr. Chamberlain writes:

"Let them at least admit that, rightly or wrongly, this policy is propounded in the interests of the masses of the people, of the poor much more than of the rich, and that those who are responsible for it have earned by strenuous endeavor in the past the right to resent the charge of neglecting the interests of the industrial population. (Signed), Joseph Chamberlain. Birmingham, Sept. 24, 1903."

A DASTARDLY ASSAULT

A Stratford Lady Has an Unpleasant Experience.

Stratford, Ont., Oct. 2.—The wife of a G. T. R. engineer, residing in Romeo ward, had an exciting experience while alone here last Tuesday morning, with an unknown man who obtained entrance to the house by strategy, but was fortunately frightened away by the lady's pluck, resistance and screams, before he accomplished what was plainly his purpose.

The lady was awakened by a knock at the door about four o'clock, and upon inquiring who was there, received the answer that it was some one who had come to tell her that her husband had been ordered to go right through Stratford to Sarnia and wished to have a lunch sent to the station by the messenger. The door was not opened, and the lady who had not taken time to dress fully, informed the man that it would take her about fifteen minutes to get the lunch ready and that she would take it to the station herself. He replied, "O. I'll wait for it."

He waited outside and a few minutes later the lady opened the door slightly and handed out the can. He asked if he could get a drink of water and the lady at once went to the rear kitchen to procure it, but on account of her entire familiarity with the surroundings did not take a light.

She was at the pump when she suddenly felt a hand at her throat. She resisted strenuously, screaming loudly at the same time. In the struggle the lady succeeded in wrenching herself loose, but the light wrapper she wore was torn into shreds from the waist up. Fearing that her outcries would bring help, the man abandoned his purpose and fled through the house and out on to the street.

The police have been notified of the matter, but no arrests have yet been made, though the lady thinks she would be able to recognize the person if she saw him.

Thunderer Says Balfour Is Sacrificing Colonies

In Order to Keep His Own Party in Power—The Colonials Disappointed.

London, Oct. 3. — The Times this morning gives prominence to an article purporting to represent the colonial view and strongly criticising Mr. Balfour's attitude on the fiscal question, as showing that he cares nothing for the colonies, to whom his attitude means not only disappointment, but disaster. The article asks whether some convulsion such as the secession of Australia is needed before the colonies can get their requests considered, and accuses the Premier of sacrificing colonial feeling to the desire to keep his own party in power.

The Food Taxes.

London, Oct. 3. — The Daily Mail says it learns that Mr. Chamberlain proposes not only to repeal the existing food taxes to the exact amount of the taxes he would impose, but would use the proceeds of a tax on foreign manufactured goods to wipe out the remaining balance of food taxes. On this the Daily Mail performs a somersault. It declares that it will support Mr. Chamberlain, who, hitherto, it has violently opposed.

An Italian Fray.

New York, Oct. 3. — Following a religious controversy Antonio Ferra was shot to death and his brother Frank was seriously wounded by Marrio Navara in South Brooklyn last night. Navara escaped and is still at large.

The Boundary Banquet.

London, Oct. 3. — The Pilgrims' Club banquet to the Alaskan boundary commissioners, arranged for Oct. 6, has been postponed in consequence of the death of the late Sir H. Michael Herbert occurring on the same date.

Labori for St. Louis.

Paris, Oct. 3. — Matri Labori, the lawyer and defender of Dreyfus, has accepted an invitation to attend the international law congress at the St. Louis Fair and will read a paper.

REORGANIZATION OF SOO COMPANY

$8,000,000 To Be Raised by New Underwriting.

TO REPAY THE SPEYER LOAN

The Receiver Has Been Notified That the Workmen Are To Be Paid Off.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 2.—The receiver was officially notified by the Imperial Bank of Canada that the payment of the wages of the company's workmen at the Soo will be begun tomorrow.

The plan of reorganization of the company was formally announced last night. This includes the raising of $8,000,000 by means of an underwriting open to all stockholders. This sum will pay the Speyer loan, the floating indebtedness of the company, all expenses of reorganization and leave about $1,000,000 for working capital. The underwriters are to form a corporation with $40,000,000, which corporation will take over all the property of the company under proper legal proceedings. The new corporation will issue $10,000,000 first mortgage bonds, of which the underwriters will receive $7,143,000, and which bonds it is proposed shall be issued by the Algoma Central and Hudson Bay Railway Company, to be secured also by deposits of the stocks and bonds of all the subsidiary companies. The unused $2,857,000 of such bonds to remain in the treasury for the future use of the company. The bonds taken by underwriters are to be offered to all the stockholders at 70, with a stock bonus of 30 per cent. Stock in the new company will be offered to each stockholder upon making cash payment at reasonable times of $3 per share for old stock surrendered to the underwriters. One share of stock in the new company will be given for two shares of preferred stock of the old company, and one share of new stock for four shares of common stock of the old company.

Philadelphia, Oct. 2.—Efforts to buy one thousand shares of the common stock of Consolidated Lake Superior Company, the price offered being 1½, nearly ¼ above closing bid, were made shortly after the close of the stock market yesterday and were continued for nearly an hour without success. Not a share of the stock could be bought. This fact will be considered very significant by those who are in close touch with the affairs of the corporation, and so far as the stockholders were concerned it completely overshadowed the action taken by President Shields early in the afternoon in turning over the Philadelphia office of the company to John G. Carruth, receiver appointed by the United States Circuit Court at New Haven. An order to buy a thousand shares common at 1¼ came from New York. At no time during the day had shares been as high, and all sorts of comments was caused by the failure to fill the order.

CLERGUE SAILS ON THE LUCANIA

His Name Appears on the List of Passengers—Marconi to Test His Wireless.

New York, Oct. 3. — The name of F. H. Clergue, was on the passenger list of the steamer Lucania, sailing today, for Liverpool.

The name of William Marconi, the inventor, was also on the Lucania's list. On the way across Mr. Marconi will make a practical test of several improvements to his wireless apparatus in use on the Lucania, and hopes to maintain direct communication either with England or America, and perhaps both, during the entire voyage, and also to exchange messages with every passing vessel fitted with wireless telegraphing apparatus, and at the same time prevent all other vessels from reading any communication except that intended for them.

DISLIKES THE ENGLISH

The Moroccan Pretender Interviewed by a Frenchman.

Paris, Oct. 3.—The Figaro this morning publishes an account of the reception given to its correspondent by the Moorish pretender at the latter's camp at Wedhadder. The reception was ceremonious, with the evident intention, says the correspondent, of impressing the pretender's followers with the idea that the journalist was an ambassador of some European power. The pretender declared that when he had conquered Fez he would quickly establish order throughout the realm. He showed great ignorance of international matters, but manifested special hatred for the English, whom he accused of assisting the war minister to bewitch the Sultan, whose brother Muley Mohammed he represented himself to be. He also expressed anger at the raising of foreign loans, saying that the Sultan of Morocco had never previously been reduced to the indignity of begging money from Christians. He finally insisted on the correspondent publishing all he had seen in the French, English and Arab papers.

The correspondent states that the pretender's eyes are both perfect, whereas the true Muley Mohammed has only one eye.

St. Marys Man Arrested.

Windsor, Oct. 3.—Ernest Oliver, of St. Marys, who is wanted in that place for the theft of $104, was arrested on Thursday by the Detroit police and handed over to Detective Giles, of Windsor. Oliver is now in the Windsor police station, awaiting the arrival of an officer from St. Marys.

A BATTLE WITH TRAMPS

Their Leader Was Killed and All the Gang Wounded.

Annadale, Minn., Oct. 3. — In a fight yesterday between a posse of citizens and a gang of supposed robbers one of the robbers was killed, one mortally wounded and four others seriously wounded.

Sheriff Young and Deputy Negent went to South Haven to arrest a gang of six tramps, who, it was alleged, had robbed a number of stores in the vicinity. The sheriff found the men in a box car, and instead of surrendering, they proceeded to hold up the sheriff and his deputy and relieved them of their firearms. They then took to the woods, followed by a posse of citizens, who had quickly gathered. A number of shots were exchanged, and finally the gang was brought to bay. All six of the tramps were shot. The leader was instantly killed.

AN OIL COMPANY TO BE WOUND UP

Shareholders of the Dominion Company Hold Meeting.

A CHARGE OF FRAUD IS MADE

Against the Promoters—The Attorney-General's Department to be Asked to Investigate.

Chatham, Ont., Oct. 2. — At a meeting of the shareholders of the Dominion Oil Company held here it was decided to wind up the affairs of the company, and a motion was passed appointing Col. J. B. Rankin, of this city, to consult with the Attorney-General with a view to examining the company's origin. The company was organized at the time of the oil excitement in Raleigh last January; glowing prospects of the company were advertised all over Canada, the United States and England, and many purchased.

The meeting was called at the request of the Colonial Securities Company, which is involved in the purchase of shares. It has been thought for some time that this company was formed, and has been doing business on a false basis. Circulars of big oil strikes and prospects have been issued and upon the strength of these people have taken stock in the company, when, it is alleged, the stock is practically valueless.

The promoters of the company are accused of fraud, and the presentt officers claim that they knew nothing of the state of the company's affairs when they assumed office. In fact, the management of the company's affairs, they claim, was practically dumped upon them. Finding themselves in control they considered it to be their duty to remain until property relieved. The meeting would have been called by them in the near future, without the requisition from the Colonial Securities Company.

The president, C. W. Chamberlain, occupied the chair, and the following is a list of the shareholders present with the number of shares invested by each: S. R. Hesson, Stratford, 1,000; F. A. Clary, Toronto, 5,000; F. L. Slaver, Montreal, 166. John Reeve, city, 5; Mrs. J. Rumpth, Toronto, 500; J. B. Rankin, K. C., city, 5; P. Dierlamn, Stratford, 5,040; J. Carter, Guelph, 300; Wm. Pulkingham, Elora, 2,857; executors of Geo. Dalrymple, Lake Shore, 1,100; A. Casey, London, 800; J. C. Nethercott, Arva, 3,000; Geo. Stubler, Tavistock, 500; R. C. Young, Ridgetown, 300; O. W. Chamberlain, Petrolia, 90; J. Bell, Hensall, 1,311; G. A. Gray, city, 10; J. S. Waugh, city, 5; J. J. Ross, trustee, city, 320,000; Chris. Smith, city, 250; E. R. Smith, city, 5.

It was moved by Mr. Rankin, seconded by Mr. Young, that in view of the prospectus going about, published by Colonial Securities Company, representing itself as the fiscal agents of the Dominion Oil Company, Limited, we, the shareholders of the company, repudiate the said prospectus and contents thereof, and state for the benefit of the public that the prospectus is untrue, and that the substance of this resolution be reported in the Monetary Times, Toronto, the Times, London, England, and the New York Herald." The motion carried.

WEATHER BULLETIN

London, Saturday, Oct. 3.

Sun rises..6:16 a.m. Moon rises..4:31 p.m.
Sun sets...5:58 p.m. Moon sets...3:12 a.m.

Tomorrow—Warm and Showery.

Toronto, Oct. 2. — 8 p.m. — Showers have been fairly general today in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while elsewhere fair, pleasant weather has prevailed.

Minimum and maximum temperatures: Dawson, 28-38; Victoria, 48-58; Qu'Appelle, 42-54; Winnipeg, 46-50; Port Arthur, 32-52; Parry Sound, 38-64; Toronto, 46-62; Ottawa, 48-62; Montreal, 48-60; Quebec, 50-60; Halifax, 54-70.

Saturday, Oct. 3.—8 a.m.

Temperatures.

Stations.	8 a.m.	Min.	Weather.
Calgary	18	18	Clear
Winnipeg	52	50	Cloudy
Parry Sound	46	36	Rain
Toronto	50	44	Cloudy
Ottawa	46	40	Fair
Montreal	48	44	Clear
Quebec	42	36	Fair
Father Point	42	38	Clear

FORECASTS.

Easterly to southerly winds; weather becoming showery.

Sunday — Fresh southerly winds, warm, with occasional showers.

WEATHER NOTES.

A pronounced disturbance is approaching the great lakes from the west, and the outlook is unsettled in both Ontario and Quebec. The weather has been showery and is now turning cooler in Manitoba and the Territories.

Local temperatures: The highest and lowest readings of the thermometer at the observatory on Friday, Oct. 2, were: Highest, 62 above; lowest, 53.5 above.

COLUMNS5TO7