HAMILTON HAPPENINGS

THE POWER THAT FAILED

Hamilton Controllers Favor Getting Electricity From the Hydro.

HAMILTON, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—The power situation here has not changed, and few of the factories are working.

The board of control has received an assurance from W. C. Hawkins, the general manager of the Cataract Power Company, that power will be on for everybody at the end of the week. The board will wait until then before deciding upon insisting upon the company securing an immediate introduction of power from Hydro-Electric Commission.

The trouble about the latter is that it is not of the same cycle as the Cataract, and an expensive transforming station would have to be built before power could be supplied that would operate the plants of the local factories.

If conditions do not improve the erection of this station will be considered.

The representatives of all the Protestant churches in the city met in Centenary Church this evening to celebrate the tercentenary of the Bible. The speaker of the evening was Rev. E. J. Etherington, pastor of St. Thomas Church, who gave a history of the Bible. Rev. J. Gibson, gneral screetry of the Bible Society in Upper Canada, dellever a lecture on "Thru the Dark Continent," which was illustrated by limelight views.

A RUDE JOLT

Would Cast Out American Biographers as "Extremely Vulgar."

LONDON, Feb. 22.—A sub-committee of the education committee of the London County Council presented a report at a meeting of that body to-day, containing a revised list of books for the school lending libraries. Among the books struck off the list by the sub-committee were biographies of Abraham Lincoln, Benjamin Franklin and George Washington, and the book "From Log Cabin to White House."

Asked to explain the reason for this elimination, John Dennison Pender, chairman of the committee, said that the books were regarded as objectionable on account of "their extreme lack of refinement and also because they were written in American and extremely vulgar American at that.'

The report was referred back to the sub-committee.

WILL RUN TRAINS BY PHONE

C P. R. Extending Service Between Toronto and London.

The Canadian Pacific Railway will, on March 1, commence the operation by telephone of their train service between Toronto and London, a distance of 114 miles. The work of installing the plant is about completed. There wil be 228 miles of double copper wire covering the distance both ways, and phones will be installed in 25 stations.

Following this a telephone system of train service will be installed on the Port Burwell, St. Thomas and St. Mary's branches and later between Toronto and Smith's Falls. The C.P.R. are at present operating 1500 miles of track by telephone.

King's Arm a Measure Standard.

Altho innumerable yards of silk, satin and cloth are being bought and sold every day in this country, it is probable that very few persons, wheteir purchasers or salesmen, could say offhand how we got our yard measure. It represents the arm measurement of King Henry I., which was 36 inches,and it was he tho ordained that the length of his own arm should be the standard yard of cloth measure—an ordinance that has been preserved in British commerce to this day. Observant Londoners and others may be aware that the ifeprial standard lengths are recorded in stone on the north side of Trafalgar-square, where they were engraved in 1876.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW

will open on Saturday at 1 o'clock. Official opening by the lieutenant-governor at 8.30 p.m.

Will Go Even That Far.

Representative Nye of Minnesota has much of the wit of his lamented brother, Bill Nye. Himself a lawyer, Representative Nye said at a lawyers' banquet in Minneapolis:

"Lawyers have grand reputations for energy and perseverance. A lad said to his father one day:

"'Father, do lawyers tell the truth?'

"'Yes, my boy,' the father answered. 'Lawyers will do anything to win a case.'"

$2.10—Buffalo and Return—$2.10, 1.15 p.m. Train, Saturday, Feb. 25.

Excursion train leaving Toronto 1.15 p.m. Saturday, Feb. 25, promises to be a huge success, on account of the number who have signified their intention of taking in the 27th Regiment games, at which Tait and Bonhag are entered in the mile and a half race. Tickets are good returning all trains Sunday and Monday.

A Neglected Literary Fund.

"Why did Columbus die in poverty after discovering America?"

"I suppose," replied the explorer, "that it was due to the lack of enterprise on the part of magazine publishers."—Washington Star.

Mrs. Allway: Oh, John, I had a dream last night that all your money was gone.

Allway: How much did the dress in the dream cost?—Chicago News.

RESIDENCE WANTED In the Annex

Wanted to purchase a detached residence, modern, 12 rooms; in the district between Avenue Rd., Bathurst St., Bloor and Dupont. Correspondence confidential. Address

FOY & KELLY

Cor. Richmond and Bay Sts., City.

Tea Lovers

make a wide distinction between teas. You get the famous hill-grown tea, direct from the Tea Gardens of Ceylon when you buy

Quality and Quantity Combined

Never Sold in Bulk.

"SALADA" TEA

CHAMP CLARK VOICED AMERICAN SENTIMENT

Sir James Whitney Sends Strong Cable of Protest to London Express.

(Canadian Associat-d Press Cable).

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Sir James Whitney cables The London Express: "Taft struck the keynote of this question when he said, "Canada is at the parting of the ways." The idea hidden under this expression indicates the view held many years by all intelligent Americans, namely, that when the proper time comes Canada will drop away from the British Empire like ripe fruit from a tree.

"Champ Clark said nothing more than has been said day by day by the best men in the U. S. A. I obviously cannot quote in this short statement, but the language of Beveridge, Hill and many others puts the desire, intention and belief of the American people beyond doubt.

"Canada's manhood began after, and perhaps on account of, the abrogation of the old reciprocity treaty. We have grown to nationhood, our interprovincial relations are completely satisfactory, and there is intense desire indeed determination, on the part of our people to elaborate and strengthen the ties which bind us to the empire, with a view to the continuity of British rule and British institutions in North America. Reciprocity will mean the undoing of the work of years.

"Our transportation facilities, which cost hundreds of millions, will be, perhaps, fatally injured, the aspirations of Canadians for imperial and national unity throttled, and, as the American press declares, this latter question will be headed off and settled for ever. Our inter-dependent provincial trade will be ruined, the progress and growth of our great cities stopped; in fact, the orange will be sucked dry and the skin left with the United States.

"As The Washington Star thoughtfully observes: 'The isolation, the humiliation of the colonial position will not be forever endurable.' Meanwhile there is full reciprocity in exchange of citizens and products, and steady Americanization. However, Canada will not submit tamely to being wiped off the map."

Festival Chorus.

After last night's rehearsal, the Toronto Festival Chorus enjoyed a social evening and refreshments at the College of Music.

TELEPHONE CONDITIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the convention of the National Independent Telephone Association, Chicago, 8th, 9th and 10th insts. They embody the principles on which the interests of the people depend,and may be commended to the study of the Ontario Railway Board:

Be it resolved, that this association recognizes the tendency towards the regulation and general control of all public utilities by commissions, acting under authority of law, and we believe that the people have the right to protect themselves against injustice, oppression or inefficiency by reasonable and proper regulation of the duties, service and rates of such corporations: therefore, we recommend to the State associations, and to the members of this association, that they assist the legislatures of their respective states in the enactment of fair and reasonable public utilities legislation.

Be it further resolved, that this association desires to place itself upon record as emphatically demanding the regulation and control of all public service corporations by duly empowered commissions. In those states where no commissions now exist, we favor the creation of a body with full power to regulate, control and fix rates; in those states where commissions have been created, we favor the strengthening of the law so as to fully meet the conditions of the telephone business. We believe that such commissions should have the power to not only fix a maximum rate to be charged, but also a minimum rate, to the end that competition be preserved against the reckless assaults of corporations that are able to recoup themselves elsewhere for the losses they sustain by reason of their destructive tactics where competition exists. We believe that such commissions should have the power to prevent preferences; to stop all discriminations as between individuals and as between communities; TO FIX AND REQUIRE THE MAINTENANCE OF STANDARDS OF SERVICE; TO ORDER AND TO CAUSE TO BE DONE THOSE THINGS THAT THE PUBLIC CONVENIENCE AND INTEREST DEMAND.

Founding of the Red Cross.

The world owes a vast debt of gratitude to the aged Henri Dunant, founder of the Red Cross. M. Dunant acted as a volunteer nurse at the battle of Solferino in 1859, and his description of the awful sufferings of the wounded on that occasion, published under the title of "Un Souvenir de Solferino," caused a profound stir thruout Europe. The Geneva Society for Public Utility invited M. Dunant to propose a scheme for the relief of the miseries of the fallen in war time. He responded by proposing that corps of trained nurses shuld be established in every country and that a system of neutrality between warring nations should be instituted, whereby those engaged in tending the sick and wounded should be protected by wearing a distinctive badge. The direct result was the summoning of an international conference and the signature of the famous Geneva Convention in August, 1864, whereby the neutrality of doctors and nurses in war time was established. The Red Cross on a white ground—the Swiss flag—was adopted as the badge of neutrality out of compliment to the country of Dunant's birth.—London Chronicle.

$100,000 to Hospital.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—Rodolphe Forget, M.P., made a donation to-day to Notre Dame Hospital amounting to $100,000, his total gifts to that institution amounting in all to a quarter of a million.

PROTEST AGAINST ACTION OF QUEBEC ARCHBISHOP

Le Soleil Asks If a Catholic Journalist Can Overlook Rights of Justice and Truth.

MONTREAL, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—One of the first questions to be submitted for consideration of Mgr. Stagni, the newly appointed papal delegate to Canada, will be a protest on the part of Le Soleil of Quebec, backed by the Liberal party, as a whole, and Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Lomer Gouin in particular, concerning the censure of Archbishop Begin of Quebec, against the two Liberal papers of the district.

Speaking editorially on this grave question, Le Soleil says: "Respectful and submissive as we are, and ALWAYS grace Mgr. Begin dragged our paper before public opinion, we will not discuss the matter before this tribunal. We will carry our case before the supreme authority of the church, the sovereign pontiff, or his delegate in this country. Does the capacity of a Catholic journalist, we ask, imply the obligation of overlooking the rights of justice and truth? Has not a Catholic journalist the right, without being accused of impertinence to his bishop to enlighten the clergy upon the dangers which menace them, and upon other things concerning the diverse groups participating in the public life of the country?"

ANTI-RECIPROCITY RALLY.

Editor World: I see from the daily press that quite an unusual stir has been caused in Canada with regard to the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States.

I would also like to express my views on this subject, and would be pleased if you would publish same.

British born people in Canada should not lose a single second to crush out such ideas as are contained in this agreement between Canada and the United States. Everyone who loves the dear old flag, no matter whether he be a millionaire, or does not possess a shirt, has his duty to do in this matter, and Canada expects every man who earns his bread and butter here to do that duty.

Rouse yourselves up, fellow-countrymen, don't remain so passive, put your whole heart into this affair, and help to build up a stronger foundation than ever around the Union Jack.

Our flag leads the world in Christianity, in justice and in commerce. It is gradually uniting the universe step by step into one big brotherhood. No one, whether he be a white man, a red man or a black man, can deny that the Union Jack is the leading flag.

Canada has for years and years struggled, and pioneered its way to the front. Can it afford in a moment of weakness to allow its strength and substance to be sapped up by its neighbors, who have done nothing for it? Great Britain has been and is now a good mother to Canada, a right down good mother. In years past the strength and power of the Union Jack has kept greedy hands off Canada. Surely "Fair Canada" will not forsake a good mother at this hour, and adopt a fostermother. This is simply what reciprocity means, because if you give your neighbors the thin edge of the wedge now, they soon will want the whole. No! Surely you will consider well before you take such a drastic step. We all admire our neighbor's business energy, but it should not hurt our feelings if Canada can say: "We prefer to keep our own, for our own people, which has been built up by our own people. We prefer our own flag, the flag under which we have prospered."

Rally up, wake up, rouse up, all ye lovers of the British Empire. Show whether you prefer to live under the Union Jack or the Stars and Stripes. British-Canadian interests are at stake, British-Canadian money is at stake, and British-Canadian commerce is at stake.

Britain wants our wheat, for wheat means bread. Will we give the bread that should be for our cousins in the old country to our neighbors? Which is nearer and dearer to us, cousin or neighbor?

Unity is strength. Therefore, all true lovers of British-Canadian interests should unite together and stand fast against any attempt to weaken the British tie.

A meeting is being called for Saturday night in Little's Hall, Earlscourt, to consider the position of the British born in Canadian national affairs, and it is to be hoped that the British people will show their patriotism by turning out in large numbers.

Magistrate Kingsford will occupy the chair, and the views of an Englishman in Canada will be given by Mr. Arthur Hawkes, editor of "The British News of Canada," while the views of a native-born Canadian will be given by Mr. J. R. Robertson, editor of The Toronto Telegram.

W. H. Smith.

Earlscourt, Feb. 22, 1911.

Seeing is Believing

EYEGLASSES

but we cannot trust to an impaired vision. If you suspect any derangement of your sight come and have your eyes examined here without delay. We will discover and remedy the defect, giving you the correct glasses to resore the lost power of vision: We are accurate adjusters of lenses to suit all sights, and our charges are most reasonable.

Stolz Electrophone

for the DEAF. Write concerning our offer, 30 days' home trial. Batteries supplied.

F. E. Luke Refracting Optician

Issuer of Marriage Licenses,

159 Yonge St., Toronto

Trethewey Silver-Cobalt Mine, Limited

The Annual Meeting of the Trethewey Silver Cobalt Mine, Limited, was held at the Traders' Bank yesterday afternoon. There was a good attendance, and the meeting was thoroughly harmonious. Colonel Hay, President of the Company, made a model chairman, and the various questions in regard to the Company's property asked were replied to with a candor that created confidence among the Shareholders present.

The President explained in the most explicit way the intention of the Directors in increasing the Company's capital, and stated that no arrangements had yet been made by the Trethewey Company to take up any other property, and that if the Directors saw a favorable opportunity for the use of the increased capital nothing would be done until the Shareholders had been taken into the full confidence of the Directors.

The Directors' Report, which follows, was favorably commented on in the meeting, and the year's operations have undoubtedly given thorough satisfaction to the many Shareholders of the Company.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the following Statement of Revenue and Expenditure, Balance Sheet and Report for the year ended 31st December, 1910:

Operating Account—The following is a comparative Statement of Receipts and Expenditure for the past two years:

	1910.	1909.
Net Receipts from the sale of ore and due from Smelters at 31st December	$435,101.48	$347,864.14
Income from other sources	2,450.77	2,393.25
Total	$437,552.25	$350,257.39
Total disbursements for the year	199,751.83	150,449.75
Showing a net revenue of	$237,800.42	$199,807.64

being an increase of $37,992.78 for 1910.

The increase in disbursements for the past year is accounted for by expenditures connected with the operation and maintenance of the Concentrating Mill, which started work in May, 1910, and by increased mining operations.

Balance Sheet—The Capital Assets of the Company have been increased during 1910 by the sum of $67,781.68. Of this amount $22,439.20 is represented by additions to Buildings, Plant and General Equipment, and $45,342.48 by construction and additions to Concentrating Mill and its equipment.

PRODUCTION.

	Tons.	Average Assay.	Silver Contents, ozs.
High-grade Ore, January to June	86	2096	180,220
High-grade Ore, July to December	69	3070	211,553
Bullion, December	..	....	8,270
Low-grade Ore, January to June	164	168	27,434
Low-grade Ore and Concentrates, July to December	20	417	8,356
High-grade Concentrates, July to December	254	1630	414,959
Total amount shipped	593		850,792
Concentrates on hand 31st December	9	1665	14,985
Total Production for 1910	602		865,777

SHIPMENTS.

	Tons.	Silver ozs.
Six cars Low-grade Ore and Slime Concentrates to Carnegie	184	35790
Three cars High-grade Ore to Carnegie	85	229684
Eight cars High-grade Ore to Carnegie	187	304672
Two cars Concentrates to Deloro	47	73723
One car High-grade Ore to Deloro	30	61717
Two cars High-grade Ore to Copper Cliff	40	100372
One car Concentrates to Copper Cliff	20	36564
Bullion to London, England	..	8270
	593	850792

BUILDINGS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year large and commodious buildings have been erected to meet all requirements for sleeping and boarding purposes. These buildings, which are substantially built and comfortably furnished, are equipped with hot and cold water supply and a system of steam heating. In connection with the latter a separate building has been erected, which also serves the purpose of laundry and bathroom for the men, and the whole are supplied by water from a tank which has been erected at a suitable point for that purpose. Early in the year the Machine and Carpenters' Shop was destroyed by fire, the loss being fully covered by insurance. This has been replaced by a substantial building, which includes a well-equipped Machine Shop and Blacksmith's Shop. In the latter an efficient pneumatic steel sharpening machine has recently been installed. At No. 2 Shaft a new "dry" house has been built for the accommodation of the miners. Water service for fire protection has been installed. Over 1400 feet of four-inch cast-iron pipe has been laid at a depth sufficient to protect it from frost, equipped with seven standard hydrants placed at the most suitable points for protection of the buildings, and the whole connected with the Company's pumping station at Sasaganiga Lake. Construction and equipment of the Concentrating Mill has been completed, and it is not anticipated that any further expenditures of importance will be required on Capital Account during the present year.

CONCENTRATING MILL.

The mill was started in the latter part of May, and has been running steadily since the month of June. It has more than justified the expectations of the management in regard to capacity and efficiency. The total cost of its construction and equipment to date is, in round figures, $75,000. During the period of its operation to 31st December (about seven months), the total tonnage of ore treated was 19,013, with an average assay value of 27 ounces per ton, with an extraction of 86.4 per cent., as shown by the following monthly records:

	Tons Treated	Average Assay	Silver Contents in ounces.	Tons of Concentrates.	Total Ounces of Silver in Concentrates.
June	2003	32.	65250	27	51,550
July	2446	32.8	80357	46	71,800
August	2783	23.9	66565	35	58,433
September	2729	20.	54376	27	46,515
October	2912	24.1	63713	37	55,569
November	2925	28.7	84039	46	73,334
December	3215	29.	93117	45	81,099
	19013	average 27	507417	263	438,300

MINING OPERATIONS.

No. 1 Shaft—During the greater part of the year underground exploration has been steadily carried on in the old workings near this point, which has resulted in the development of a large amount of ore suitable for milling. A conection has been made between these workings on the 100-foot level, and the workings of No. 2 Shaft on the 150-foot level, by a winze, which serves the purpose of a storage bin into which ore from the old workings is dumped and thence trammed on the 150-foot level to No. 2 Shaft, which is now used as the main working shaft for the whole of the south end of the property.

No. 2 Shaft—A large amount of exploration work has been conducted from this point by means of cross-outs and drifts following veins and stringers which intersect a large portion of this territory, and which are being continuously met with as work proceeds. The veins for the most part are high grade, but narrow and erratic in their occurrence and strike, so that the tonnage of high-grade ore produced is not large. The rock, however, in which these veins occur is generally impregnated with silver to a distance of several feet on either side, so that in following them a large amount of excellent milling ore is mined. Because of these conditions it is impossible to estimate ore "in sight," technically so called.

No. 3 Shaft—This Shaft is now used as an air shaft only.

No. 4 Shaft has been sunk to a depth of 187 feet, with levels driven at 126 feet and 187 feet, respectively. At the upper level six veins have been met with, five of which are rich in silver, while the other is a small and irregular stringer that has not yet shown much silver. At the lower level a station has been cut and drifts and cross-cuts are being run in order to intersect the veins found on the upper level and for the purpose of prosecuting further development work at this depth.

The total amount of underground work to date is as follows:

Drifts and Cross-cuts	9563 feet
Shafts	639 feet
Raises and Winzes	1071 feet

Ore Dumps—Over 15,000 tons of low grade milling ore have been added to the surface dumps during the year. These are now estimated by the Manager to aggregate over 60,000 tons, with an average assay of 15 ounces per ton, which will be available for future treatment when required. This has not been shown in the balance sheet as an asset, and will not be so dealt with until the ore is actually treated and realized upon. The cost of mining and accumulating these reserves of ore has been included in the expenditures shown in the operating accounts during the past and previous years.

Mill Tailings—In view of the possibility of treating the Mill Tailings profitably at some future date by cyanide or other process these are being saved outside the mill, where dewaterizing tanks and a suitable dam has been constructed for that purpose.

Power—Electric and Air Power have been supplied since May, when milling and active mining operations at No. 4 Shaft began. The milling plant is run entirely by electricity. During the greater part of that period the mine has been run by compressed air, but owing to an accident which recently happened to the plant of the Cobalt Hydraulic Company and the inability of the Mines Power Company to furnish a satisfactory supply, the old steam plant has been temporarily requisitioned and is now supplying compressed air for mining purposes.

Mining operations conducted during the past year have gone to confirm the conclusions previously arrived at and set forth in the last Annual Report as to the occurrence of veins and valuable bodies of ore which are being disclosed as development work proceeds, and to increase the great possibilities of production from the large unexplored territory still to be developed in the centre of the location.

Increased Capital—At a Special Meeting of Shareholders, held on the 21st December, the Directors were authorized to increase the Nominal Capital of the Company from one million to two million dollars. No steps have yet been taken in the direction of acquiring further property, and in the event of such being done it will be the policy of the Directors to obtain an option or a work-ing bond giving sufficient time to thoroughly investigate the value of property under consideration before any purchase is made, and no purchase involving any large sum will be made until the Shareholders have been consulted and their approval obtained.

ALEXANDER M. HAY,
President.

Toronto, 11th February, 1911.

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st DECEMBER, 1910.

ASSETS.

Mining property		$880,004 50	
Buildings, plant and equipm't (of this $22,439.20 expended in year 1910)	$81,839 98		
Concentrating mill and equipment (of this, $45,342.48 expended in 1910)	74,768 73		
		156,608 71	
			$1,036,613 21
Supplies on hand			3,538 23
Unexpired insurance premiums.			1,485 13
Accounts receivable			50 14
Cash on hand and in banks	$68,078 21		
Gross value of ore at smelters, in transit and at mine ready for shipment	149,834 65		
		$217,912 86	
Less freight and treatment charges		4,183 65	
			213,729 21
			$1,255,475 92

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock			$1,000,000 00
Wages (balance of December pay roll)	$ 11,466 48		
Acounts payable and accrued charges		16,009 69	
		$1,896 40	
Unclaimed dividends			27,476 17
Balance at credit of revenue account 31st December, 1910 (inclusive of provision of $100,000.00 for Dividend No. 8, payable January 25th, 1911)		226,603 35	
			227,999 75
			$1,255,475 92

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE.

I have audited the accounts of the above Company for the year ending 31st December, 1910, and in my opinion the above Balance Sheet is properly drawn up, so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the Company's affairs.

All my requirements as Auditor have been complied with.

R. J. DILWORTH,
of Gordon & Dilworth, Chartered Accountants.

Toronto, February 7th, 1911.

OPERATING ACCOUNT, 1910

RECEIPTS.

Gross returns from ore	$315,577 99		
Gross value of ore at smelters, in transit, and at mine ready for shipment	149,834 65		
		$465,412 64	
Less smelter charges	$ 21,105 25		
Less freight and ship'g charges	7,012 54		
Less sampling and assaying	2,193 37		
		30,311 16	
			$435,101 48
Interest and discounts	$ 1,918 62		
Transfer fees	94 75		
Rentals from cottages	437 40		
			2,450 77
			$437,552 25

DISBURSEMENTS.

—Operating Expenses.—		
Mining and surface work:		
Wages	$102,382 63	
Dynamite, timber, and other supplies	21,688 49	
Renewals and repairs of plant, buildings and equipment	14,476 91	
Fuel	8,731 93	
Air power	6,834 58	
Insurance (fire and liability)	4,245 79	
Mine general expenses.	2,261 87	
		$160,622 20
Concentration:		
Wages	$ 9,031 24	
Supplies	389 73	
Renewals and repairs of building and equipment	6,146 00	
Electric power	8,194 80	
Insurance (fire and liability)	1,358 11	
		25,119 88
Taxes and licenses		4,291 48
Subscriptions to Red Cross Hospital		1,000 00
Head Office expenses, including office rent, salaries, printing, stationery, travelling, etc.		6,858 27
President, vice-president and directors' fees under bylaws		1,800 00
		$199,751 83
Net revenue for year 1910, carried to Revenue Account		237,800 42
		$437,552 25

REVENUE ACCOUNT, 1910

DEBIT.

Charges against previous period met in 1910	$ 2,500 00
Dividend No. 7, 10 per cent., paid on Oct. 15th, 1910	100,000 00
Balance at credit 31st December, 1910 (out of which is payable on 25th January, 1911, Dividend No. 8, 10 per cent.)	226,603 35
	$329,103 35

CREDIT.

Balance at credit 31st December, 1909	$ 91,302 93
Net revenue for 1910, as per operating account	237,800 42
	$329,103 35

NORTH ONTARIO PATRONAGE.

Editor World: The published report of the Liberal-Conservative Convention held in Beaverton on the 27th ult. had a much more tender regard for Mr. Hoyle's feelings than for the truth; in other words, it was "cooked," for, as a matter of fact, no officers were elected, no harmony existed, and no business was done. The principal object in calling the meeting was to protest against the gross injustice done to North Ontario, in the distribution of the county patronage, and to lay the blame where it belonged. This was the storm centre, and quite a lively breeze was raised, when the following personal questions were handed out to our member, Mr. W. H. Hoyle; (1) Why did Mr. Hoyle not attend the executive meeting held previous to this convention? (2) Why did he urge and implore others not to attend? (3) Why has every position in and around the county buildings being filled by residents of South Ontario? (4) Why was colonization money allowed to be expended by opponents of our federal representative, Major Sam Sharpe? To those questions Mr. Hoyle offered no definite answed or explanation, but sought refuge in a counter charge, insinuating that certain Conservatives wanted every Liberal office-holder dismissed. Why in the name of common sense would any Conservative want this when no one expected that W. H. Hoyle would ever pluck up courage enough to recommend an appointment? Mr. Hoyle has acknowledged, over his signature, that there was an understanding between Mr. Calder, M.L.A. for South Ontario, and himself, that the bestowal of patronage should be alternative—but what has been the result? South Ontario has always got both alternatives and North Ontario the go by. The fact of the matter is, W. H. Hoyle is afraid to do justice to his constituents, lest he might do harm to himself. The report gave the impression that the retiring president was leaving shortly to take up his permanent residence in the west. Such is not the case—my business at certain seasons leads me westward, but my home is in North Ontario, my property is in North Ontario, my vote and influence will remain in North Ontario, and I expect to die in North Ontario.

In conclusion, has Mr. Hoyle been farming out the patronage of North Ontario? If not, why has he been hurling insult after insult in the faces of the Liberal-Conservatives of North Ontario?

W. J. Gibbs,
Ex-President Lib.-Con. Assn., N.O.

Cannington, Feb. 22, 1911.

UNITED STATES AND RECIPROCITY.

Editor World: I quote from your editorial, "The Americans are willing to sacrifice their tariff for their country. Sir Wilfrid Laurier asks us to sacrifice our country for a tariff."

These words deserve to be set in gold and every patriotic member of the British Empire should engrave them deep into their hearts.

Of course, reciprocity spells annexation, to-morrow, within a year, within several years, nobody could tell; but that would inevitably be the result.

And notwithstanding that you would be sacrificing your country for a tariff, would Canada really derive any benefit from that tariff? No, most certainly not, Only some farmers (most of them Americans) of the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia.

By giving to their products a quicker and cheaper access to the British markets, said farmers would be fully as much (if not more) benefited as they would be by any reciprocity agreement that these provinces might enter into with the United States. Well, then, give the western farmers a quicker and cheaper access to the British markets by pushing to a prompt completion the Hudson Bay Railway.

Even British Columbia farmers, who would be the least benefited, would then have to pay in transportation rates to London, only about one-third of what they would have to pay for rail transportation to New York, and within two years, upon the completion of the Panama Canal, they will be able to transport, by water, grain from British Columbia to London for about one-half the price that it would cost them to carry their products to Chicago. If you do not quite agree with these statements because you are not familiar with American railway conditions and the way this combine extortionates the people, let me tell you that it is cheaper to forward goods from Denver, Colorado, to New York via San Francisco and the Panama Isthmus, than it is direct to New York. The difference in railway mileage is small, but it makes such a big difference.

I regret that many well-meaning persons (including Laurier), who are advocating reciprocity, have been "hoodwinked" by shrewd American politicians.

If there be any doubt in the minds of some Canadian statesmen as to the significance of this sinister move of the United States, I commend your attention to the enclosed typical clipping from an American newspaper, in which they do not actually say a word, but by giving prominence (notice that the enclosed quotation is at the top of the page in the centre and enclosed in a border) to paragraphs in which annexation is talked of, they unconsciously give away their intimate sentiments in the matter and their most cherished ambition.

The Americans have laid their plans in advance, and every move they make is part of their attack. Even when they have their own congressmen talk against reciprocity, for that is part of the game.

With all the strength that there is in me, I urge you gentlemen of The Toronto World and thru you I urge every patriotic member of the British Empire, to fight with all your might against reciprocity which would endanger British unity.

W. C. K. Gorham.

New York, Feb. 14, 1911.

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WOULD OUST MACWATT AS HEAD OF MASONIC ORDER

Echo of Friction With Michigan Branch—Anonymous Circulars Distributed.

Unusual interest belongs to the meeting of the Masonic Grand Chapter elections to be held in the Temple Building to-day, because of an apparent attempt to injure the prospects for re-election of Judge MacWatt of Sarnia, grand master for Ontario.

This circular is anonymous, and is directed against Judge MacWatt, Sarnia, grand master of Ontario, who ordered the discontinuing of intercourse between Michigan state and Ontario Masons, owing to the charge that the former forced their rites to the fore at a funeral held on Canadian soil last June. Such an action was against the constitution, it was contended, and in breaking off the intercourse Judge MacWatt asked for similar action on the part of the Michigan grand master, but was not successful in that request.

Aubrey White, D.G.M., said to The World last night, that he understoor the circular had come from Port Huron but it would in no way weaken Judge MacWatt's position.