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Reciprocity Means a Dollar on Every Sheep Raised in Ontario

The Globe and Star Admit It But Say It Means Cheap Mutton.

Sir Wilfrid and The Globe Said the Wider Market Meant Higher Prices.

This Is Not So — It Is Absolutely Untrue as to Sheep — and Some Other Things.

On Thursday The World reported that on the day previous 289 sheep from the United States had been sold at a profit on the Toronto live stock market, notwithstanding that they had paid a duty of 88 cents each. We told the Ontario farmer that reciprocity would take off this duty (25 per cent.); that in consequence the Canadian live stock markets would be flooded with American sheep; and that as a further consequence American prices would rule the Canadian market; that reciprocity meant a dollar less on every sheep Mr. Canadian Farmer had to sell. [We reprint The World's item of Thursday in the adjoining column.]

To this, two answers have been made: The Toronto Star admits the thing is true, but says these sheep were of a special kind, small ones for the summer market, when consumers want little legs, and that conditions over in the United States just now are abnormal! [See Star's article in adjoining column.]

Now, neither of these statements is true. The cold fact is that it paid the Canadian butcher to bring them in, and he is bringing a lot in these days—and he'll bring all he needs if reciprocity obtains, unless the Canadian farmer comes down to the American price. The average American price per sheep is a dollar lower than the Canadian price!

The Globe's answer, stripped of all its twisting [and we reprint its article] is that the Canadian consumer will get cheaper mutton; and then asks The World which horn will it choose—cheap mutton for the consumer, or high prices for the farmer?

We are not called on to answer the question. What Sir Wilfrid Laurier and The Globe have been pumping into the farmer was that reciprocity would give him the American market, and that the wider market was a better one than the home one—that the Canadian farmer would get a better price for his products! The World joined issue, and was able to show from the facts that insofar as sheep are concerned The Globe was guilty of misleading the farmer.

We still assert that reciprocity means a loss of at least a dollar average on every sheep he has to sell—that the wider market (United States) is a dollar lower than the Canadian! The Globe admits this, but says the consumer will get the benefit. Will he?

We have, therefore, proved our case by the admission of The Globe itself.

But let us give you, Mr. Farmer, some further information on this important point:

The Star pretends that the sheep brought in and referred to by The World were of an unusual kind, and just a few, anyway, for a special purpose, and that abnormal conditions prevailed in the States!

From enquiries made by The World of the commission men on the Toronto stock market, it was learned that in the past three months over 18,000 sheep were brought into Toronto from the Buffalo market, where the price averages \$1.00 per head less than on the Toronto market!

Among those who brought in sheep was one leading firm doing business both in Buffalo and Toronto, and whose imports alone were over 8000 since the 1st of March! Dunn & Leavack brought in over 3000; the Harris Abattoir Company brought in 3200; McDonald & Halligan 3000. And all these did this business because the sheep were cheaper in the United States, and they could pay the duty, which would average over one dollar apiece, and still undersell the Canadian farmer! Not only has this taken place, but they are doing it every day. One firm has a shipment of 570 on the way which will be offered on the Toronto market this coming week!

Now, these men are not living on theory. They are doing business and if you ask any one of them they will tell you that the reason they are doing it is because the American price is one dollar less than the Canadian price, and this means—and The World asserts it again—that, when reciprocity passes, the price for sheep in Toronto will be the same as the American price, the same as the wider market; and, therefore, reciprocity means a big injury to the Canadian farmer who has sheep to sell. The Globe has deceived them as to higher prices for sheep in the States. Reciprocity means that the American farmer can run the Canadian farmer out of the Canadian market!

And to go a step further, let us publish the following, which The World's live stock reporter presents to you, Mr. Farmer, for your consideration:

Mr. E. Maybee of the commission firm of Maybee & Wilson stated that should reciprocity come into effect, Buffalo prices would prevail on the Toronto market for sheep and lambs. And this means that the farmers of Ontario would be getting less by one dollar per head.

That's what Brother Maybee has to say to you, Mr. Farmer. Mr. David McDonald of the firm of McDonald & Halligan stated that his firm had brought into Canada about 3000 American lambs and sheep during the past three months, and that if reciprocity came it would mean a difference of easily one dollar per head from present prices to the Ontario farmer.

McDonald is a pretty good witness, Mr. Farmer. He's in business; not in politics.

WATCH IT GROW.

Now that the vexed question of the bounded corner is settled, citizens will view with interest the rapid building of the C.P.R.'s 16-story \$200,000 building at the corner of King and Yonge. Watch it grow and Toronto with it.

REAL CANADIAN MARBLE.

The interior decoration of the new Standard Bank building, on the corner of Jordan and King-streets is of Canadian marble from the quarries at Bancroft, Ontario. You didn't know Ontario produced marble the equal of the Italian. But it does.

The Toronto World

SIXTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING JULY 29 1911—SIXTEEN PAGES

Farmers and Reciprocity

Live Stock Prices on Toronto Market. From The Toronto World, July 27. Nearly every day now live stock from the United States is brought into Toronto, the Canadian duty paid thereon, and then sold against Canadian animals.

Yesterday 289 sheep from the States were sold on the Toronto market at 51-1/2 cents a pound. They weighed 64 lbs. and brought \$3.52 each. The duty was 88 cents. Canadian sheep brought 15 cents less, as the Americans were preferred. That is, American sheep of better quality, can be brought into Toronto, pay freight, 25 per cent. duty, and compete with the home animals. Sheep on the Buffalo market sell for from two to four, and a half cents.

With the duty off, and reciprocity will take the duty off, the Toronto Live Stock Market would be flooded with American sheep, and prices would drop about a dollar a head! What is true of sheep is true of hogs and cattle. It is up to the Ontario farmer to bear this in mind. With say, 70 sheep and 40 hogs a year, this means a straight loss of \$50 a year, a sum sufficient to pay his annual taxes.

What is all the talk for reciprocity compared with these facts against it? Ponder it over, Mr. Farmer.

THE INVASION OF U. S. SHEEP WAS DUE TO UNUSUAL CAUSE

Not an Ordinary Condition of the Market and Will Not Harm Farmers Here—A Weight of Lamb the Ontario Farmer Cannot Supply Here.

From The Toronto Star July 27. Toronto has been invaded for many years by American tourists and American delegates to international conventions here, and has lived through it without loss of either honor or sleep. But a new invasion has come, and there are those who are terribly alarmed and can hardly sleep at night. These new invaders also come from the United States, but international courtesy forbids any comparison between them and said tourists and delegates, for the latest peril takes the form of sheep. Their blessings are sending cold shivers down people's backs and arousing them to shout against reciprocity.

These invaders marched right across the border into the western market and brought a higher price than Ontario sheep.

"Now, Mr. Farmer," says the opponent of reciprocity, "if American sheep can do what when they have to pay duty to get in here you can see what you will be up against if reciprocity goes into force."

The fact is that the American sheep did bring slightly higher prices yesterday than the Ontario sheep, but for that there is a reason which, fair or no fair, will affect. The holder when he goes out to buy his leg of lamb in the summer time insists on a small one. The family is smaller, perhaps, than in the winter and anyway they eat less meat. Butchers therefore, find it easier to handle smaller sheep, and are therefore willing to pay a little more for it. United States farmers raise smaller sheep than do their competitors in Ontario, and therefore their sheep have an advantage even on the Toronto market, especially at this time of the year. The prices they bring do not, so authorities on the live stock market say, represent the ordinary run of the market.

"As far as live stock prices in the United States and Canada go," said one prominent dealer, "it is fairly in sheep where the average price would be lower in the United States than in Canada. That is due to abnormal conditions over there this year. A number of large sheep ranches have been closed out, and that has thrown an unusually large quantity of sheep on the market, and brought down the prices over there."

WHICH HORN OF THE DILEMMA?

Globe editorial, July 28: The News dwells at length on the imaginary woes of the city dwellers under tariff relief, their food supplies hurried off to the United States, leaving them to pay exorbitant prices. Sometimes our contemporary impales itself on the other horn, and says the farmers will be deprived of their present good prices by the competition of American produce, but this is the special province of The Toronto World. This advocate of obstruction declares that "with the duty off—and reciprocity will take the duty off—the Toronto live stock market would be flooded with American sheep, and prices would drop about a dollar a head." This prediction, seemingly direful for the farmer and satisfactory to the city consumer, is made on the strength of the fact that 289 sheep from the United States were sold on the Toronto market at five and a half cents a pound. At an average weight of sixty-four pounds they brought \$3.52 each, and the duty was eighty-eight cents. This is used as an argument to convince the Canadian farmer that the price reduction through tariff relief would mean a loss of \$60 a year on twenty sheep and forty hogs. It being declared that what is true of sheep is also true of hogs and cattle.

During the year ending with March, 1910, the Canadian farmers sold sheep in the United States to the value of \$587,606. On these they, or the people who bought them, paid \$108,519 to the United States Treasury. This was remitted by the tariff relief agreement. Some of the benefit will fall to the United States consumer and some to the Canadian producer. The buyer will get more mutton for his money and the seller more money for his mutton—a thing which Professor Leacock, who now chairs in political economy, thinks impossible. The World and The News accept his guidance. During the same year the sheep imported into Canada from the United States were valued at \$191,022, and on these the American farmers or the Canadian consumers paid \$32,573 to the Canadian Treasury. This sum, too, will be remitted, performing the wonder of giving the Canadian consumer more mutton for his money and the American farmer more money for his mutton. The greatest benefit to both

FORCE OF HABIT

(BY ALFRED LEETE)



The Colonel, an Enthusiastic Golfer, is Induced by His Friends to Play Croquet, But the Ruling Passion Overcomes Him.

UNHAPPY LOVE AFFAIR CAUSE OF FATAL LEAP

Frederick Bourne of 166 Mulock Ave. Jumped From Steamer and Was Drowned.

"Goodbye everybody!" called Frederick Bourne, 30 years, a passenger on the Chilpeva yesterday afternoon, and jumped from the rail at the rear of the quarter deck as the steamer entered the eastern gap at 2:40 on her way to the city from Lewiston, N. Y., where he had gone on board.

Bourne was a laborer and lived with his parents at 156 Mulock-avenue, West Toronto. He was about 30 years of age.

About six weeks ago he received a letter from a young lady in England, to whom he was deeply attached. Since that time he had shown symptoms of acute melancholia. He started for England on Wednesday night, in the hope, it was supposed, of effecting a reconciliation and the cause for the change of plans that made him start to come back to Toronto is not known.

Bourne attended the Presbyterian Church at the corner of Royce-avenue and Perth-avenue, and was a member of the Sons of England.

As the man struck the water the cry of "man overboard" was raised and Capt. Malcolm backed the big steamer to the spot as soon as possible which was done in a short distance as she was steaming slowly thru the gap. The tug Nellie Reed, which was passing thru the gap, also came to the rescue. The man did not sink at once and two life buoys and a chair were

thrown to him, but he refused to make any effort to save himself. Just as a deckhand of the Nellie Reed was about to secure him with a pile pole, he threw up his hands and sank.

Nothing in his behavior had called attention to the man before his leap from the rail and he was not recognized by anyone on the boat. The body was recovered at 7:45 last night by Malt Aikroyd and the police patrol boat.

the buyers and sellers of all kinds of food will be the mutual relief from obstructions that now make it easy to tie up both to the middlemen. It is the packing-houses on both sides of the line that are making violent efforts to perpetuate the obstructions. When relief is effected the men who raise live animals for the market will be in less danger of being pinched by temporary local gluts in the market, and consumers will be less likely to suffer from temporary shortages. These abnormal fluctuations, now used with free alternation to warn buyers against low prices under freedom, afford opportunities for middlemen, but seldom benefit either producers or consumers. The World is now warning the farmers against abundance and cheap imports under freedom. Next day it will probably choose the other horn, and warn the city people against the high prices to follow the free export of food supplies. But the people are beginning to think that they understand the buying and selling game quite as well as the obstruction builders at Ottawa or Washington.

The Modus Vivendi.

MADRID, July 28.—Premier Canalejas outlined to-night the main features of the Franco-Spanish modus vivendi entered into in order to prevent clashes in the vicinity of Alcazar, Morocco, between Moorish troops, commanded by French instructors, and Spanish troops.

The agreement defines a line around the city of their own sides of which the Spanish and Moorish troops must keep. It also stipulates that diplomats and officers passing thru the Alcazar region on their way to Fez are entitled to carry arms and have a small escort, but that ordinary travelers shall require a special passport. In addition Spain agrees not to enlist deserters from the Moorish army for police duty.

Premier Canalejas announced that instructions in accordance with the modus vivendi have been forwarded to Spanish commanders in Morocco.

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WESTERN COAL OPERATORS ACCEPT MAJORITY REPORT

Don't Like It, They Say, But Don't Want Responsibility of Coal Famine.

OTTAWA, July 28.—The minister of labor has received a telegram from Mr. Lewis Stockett, president of the Western Coal Operators' Association in which the operators announce their acceptance of the majority report of the board of conciliation and investigation, of which Rev. C. W. Gordon, D.D., was chairman. The statement of the operators on this point is as follows:

"We feel that the majority report of board is anything but a fair proposition, taking into account the financial standing of a large number of companies involved, and also taking into consideration the financial interests at stake. We also feel that the acceptance of same will work a hardship on the large capital investment which may take years to overcome. In this connection we might refer in passing to the fact that the report states that one of the facts disclosed by the investigation of the board was that probably two-thirds of mines in the association have operated during the past two years at a loss. We realize, however, that the public have to a very large extent to be considered."

Continued on Page 7, Column 7.

GOLD BRICKS BY NEW YEAR'S PLAN OF GREAT DOME MINES

Forty-Stamp Mill and New Cyanide Plant to be Rushed to Completion—Porcupine Camp Fascinates Real Investors.

CHAS. MOREING, arrived at the Northern Ontario headquarters on Pearl Lake yesterday, and all work done so far is being inspected.

Railway sidings will be completed into the mill site, within two weeks, over which new machinery will be taken as the beginning of another forty-stamp mill and cyanide plant.

L. H. Timmins, accompanied by Jas. Budd, arrived yesterday at the Hollinger. Clearing off the timber on the Campbell vein now proceeds with the view to placing lots on sale there when the surveys and the roads are completed. Bewick-Moreing directors, headed by

NEW BEACH LOT FOR SALE

On west side above Queen, 100 feet frontage—only \$16.50 per foot for quick cash sale.

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REST OF SESSION WILL BE SHORT

Not Many of the Members Will Return to Ottawa After the Week-End—Motion of Censure on Wasteful Expenditure of Public Money.

OTTAWA, July 28.—(Special.)—The last day before the week-end adjournment proved to be another day of perfunctory interest within the commons, but of very keen concern outside the chamber. Persistent rumors of the previous day that Friday night would see the final dissolution buoyed up the interest to the highest tension, and many of the members expected their week-end to become into a permanent release. This optimistic notion was not dispelled until the close of the house at a late hour.

But while the fifty or sixty members who left Ottawa last night for their own constituencies are not officially relieved of their parliamentary duties, the balance of the session is known to be so short that very few of them will return. The house is in the afternoon divided on the following motion: moved by Capt. Tom Wallace (Centre York), seconded by Major J. A. Currie (North Simcoe), that "while the growth and development of Canada demand an expenditure of public money, which shall at once be farseeing, systematic and general, every such expenditure ought to be designed and carried out in the public interest and not for partisan purposes or for the aggrandizement of party followers; this house regret that in many cases the government have departed from this wholesome rule and principle and have used and supplied public money for purposes that were not in the public interest."

Status of Dominion Navies. Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the opening of the house last night the report of the conference between the colonial premiers and the admiralty as to the status of Dominion navies.

Hon. Mackenzie King tabled a special report on comparative prices in Canada and the United States just prepared by the department of labor, dealing with the products in farm, forest and mine. "It is made up of actual market prices, week by week, for the past five years," the minister said. It will be published as a report of the department of labor.

"How long has the preparation of this work been going on?" asked Melhien of Portage la Prairie. "For considerable."

"Am I to understand that the government sent out experts to get these statistics?" "Yes. Special officers of the department have been engaged in compiling it. Dr. Sproule suggested a royal commission to inquire into the cement market."

Mr. Wilfrid replied that he had hoped to have the matter looked into before this. "However, my honorable friend's suggestion of a commission is a valuable addition to what we cannot get the house to make progress we will have to see what can be done."

The Farmers' Bank. The case of the Farmers' Bank was brought up by the leader of the opposition. "Since the government has refused a royal commission to investigate the failure of this bank I would suggest that it would be a reasonable and proper proceeding if copies of reports and evidence brought before the committee of the House should be brought down," he said.

"The failure of the Farmers' Bank is being investigated by the committee," replied Mr. Fielding. "I have no reason to doubt that it is being done thoroughly. However, I have no objection to the bringing down of any documents."

"I have a few words to say with reference to the Farmers' Bank," said E. B. Osler (West Toronto). "With reference to the issue of the certificate I understand that the finance minister, England's Diplomatic Victories. England's greatest victories have been won on the field of diplomacy, and England's champions, on that field, have always entered the contest arm-in-arm in an English silk hat. These days it is usually in fact almost always a Heath silk hat. Heath makes hat for royalty. Heath's stores are conspicuous in London for the pairings of royalty and the nobility. And a Heath silk hat is the crown of the diplomatic service. This trouble about Morocco will be settled at a conference of the silk hats, and England will say from underneath a silk hat—that Gibraltar is going to be the only naval base dominating the entrance to the Mediterranean. The silk-hatted diplomats from England will say this in a quiet, smooth manner. The attitude will be smooth and formal—as smooth and gentlemanly as the silk hats they wear. They will wear the matter. Heath is the great-maker of hats in England. That means in all the world. And we are the exclusive agents for Heath hats in Toronto. Just as soon as Heath hats are out in London we send a shipment. Our last arrival of Heath hats is two weeks old. When you want a silk hat why worry about the style of it? Come in and buy a Heath. Then you have the style absolutely right, and, as we said before—Dineen's are the exclusive Heath agents in Toronto, corner Yonge and Temperance-streets."