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The Toronto Star

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FOURTEEN PAGES.—THURSDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 1 1910.—FOURTEEN PAGES

OFFICES FOR RENT Wellington & Scott—315 up. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO. 24 Victoria Street, Toronto.

30TH YEAR.

BIGGEST CHILDREN'S DAY ON EXHIBITION RECORDS DESPITE WET MORNING

Attendance Estimated Over 50,000, While the Grand Stand at Night Was Packed—Scouts Depart, Buffalo Regiment Arrive.

Attendance returns were not complete last night, but it was estimated that from 50,000 to 55,000 children and their elders, but mostly kiddies, passed thru the gates, comparing with 45,000 last year, and this despite the heavy rain of the morning and the soggy, muddy condition of the grounds all day.

MANUFACTURERS' DAY

8 a.m.—Gates open. 9 a.m.—Judging Ayrshires and Hottentots in cattle ring. 1 p.m.—Grenadier Guards Band, plaza stand. 2 to 4 p.m.—56th Band of Buffalo, plaza stand. Royal Grenadiers, entrance stand. 2 p.m.—Harness horse races: 1. 2.23 pace; 2. 2.18 trot. 2 p.m.—Vaudeville, grand stand. 2 p.m.—Judging horses, breeding classes (little ring). 4 to 6 p.m.—Grenadier Guards Band, grand concert, plaza stand. 4.30 p.m.—Japanese fireworks. 5 p.m.—Blowing up ships on water front. 6 to 7.30 p.m.—Royal Grenadier Band, plaza stand. 7 p.m.—Vaudeville. 8 to 10 p.m.—56th Band, plaza stand. 8 p.m.—Tattoo and British Army Quadrille. 9 p.m.—Naval Review at Spithead. 9.45 to 10 p.m.—Closing display of fireworks.

ROOSEVELT ANNOUNCES POLICY FOR NATION

Ex-President Ranges Himself With the Progressive Wing of Republican Party.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Theodore Roosevelt announced his political creed here to-day. It aligned him definitely with the progressive movement within the Republican party. It placed him on record as an advocate of some policies which find favor with the insurgents, and as a proponent of every "special interest," which he believes exercises a sinister influence upon the affairs of the people.

Col. Roosevelt characterized the issue of the day as "the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government against the special interests which twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will."

- 1. Elimination of special interests from politics. 2. Complete and effective publicity of corporation affairs. 3. Passage of laws prohibiting the use of corporate funds or indirectly for political purposes. 4. Government supervision of the capitalization of all corporations doing interstate business. 5. Personal criminal responsibility of officers and directors of corporations. 6. Increased power of the federal board of corporations and the interstate commerce commission. 7. Revision of the tariff, on schedule at a time, on the basis furnished by an expert tariff commission. 8. Graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax. 9. Rejuvenation of the country's financial system in such a way as to prevent repetition of periodical financial panics. 10. Maintenance of an efficient army and a navy large enough to insure the respect of other nations as a guarantee of peace. 11. Use of national resources for the benefit of all the people. 12. Extension of the work of the department of agriculture, of the national and state universities, and the extension of the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce, both interstate and inter-state. 13. Clear division of authority between national and state governments. 14. Direct primaries, associated with corrupt practices acts. 15. Regulation of campaign contributions, not only before elections, but after elections as well. 16. Prompt removal of unfaithful and incompetent public servants. 17. Provision against the performance of any service for inter-state corporations or the reception of any compensation from such corporations by national officers.

NATIONALIZE MEAT TRADE.

WELLINGTON, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Speaking of the operation of certain trusts in the United States, Premier Ward stated that should any United States combination endeavor to control the New Zealand meat market, parliament would be consulted as to whether the meat trade should be nationalized. If a chance offers, Premier Ward will give parliament an opportunity of discussing imperial unity, which, in his opinion, will be the most important question for the next imperial conference.

JURY CALL IT MURDER

But Have No Clue in Case of Man Found Drowned. Murder by persons unknown to the jury, was the verdict delivered by the jury last night at Coroner Pickering's inquest into the death of the unknown man whose body was found floating in the bay at the foot of Bathurst-street on August 20. The suspicion of murder is due to the fact that wire was attached to the body, evidently to attach a stone to sink it in the water.

ONTARIO LIBERALS CALLED.

The sixth annual meeting of the General Reform Association for Ontario will be held in the Temple Building on Friday, September 3. The president, H. M. Mowat, K.C., will open the meeting at 10 a.m.

CIVIC FINANCING MONTREAL TRAIN IDENTIFY SEEMS TO HAVE BEEN PROVED

Mayor Evans of Winnipeg Thinks the Problem is Not Sufficiently Understood—Some Suggestions as to the Raising of Loans in the London Market.

Apathy by the general public in the administration of municipal government and in solving its great problems was freely referred to at the tenth annual convention of the Union of Canadian Municipalities, which opened in the city hall yesterday.

"I do not believe our people take an intelligent, lively and active enough interest in municipal affairs," was the way Mayor Geary put it when tendering the civic welcome.

"The indifference of the public in municipal administration gives evidence that the problem of self-government has not yet been fully solved," was the view of President W. Sandford Evans, mayor of Winnipeg.

"This country," said Mayor Geary, "is not getting the service from the railway companies which it is entitled to. We all feel that it is a matter of interest to everyone that freight and passenger traffic should receive more attention. It is a state of things that should not exist in a growing country."

"Municipal finance," said President Evans, "is a distinct problem in municipal administration, has not, I believe, received the attention its importance deserves. Municipal accounting, which is the science of keeping the record of the money raised and expended by a municipality, is very properly receiving careful consideration, but before monetary transactions can be recorded, money must be obtained, and this primary problem of raising the money, of which the account is to be kept, is not sufficiently studied or discussed."

"What principles or conditions govern the amount of money a municipality is justified in borrowing or in collecting thru the rates? What is the best form of municipal securities? What are the best methods of marketing these securities? How can municipal credit best be maintained and improved? In other words, how much money should we raise and how can we most successfully raise it? No questions can be more important to a municipality, and yet there are no aspects of municipal work less clearly understood."

"Publications to which reference can be made are very few. Each succeeding administration is left to find out."

C.P.R. Announces Inauguration of New Train to East, Leaving West and North Toronto Stations—The Service Will Begin on Monday Night.

That the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to develop the possibilities existing for passenger traffic to the north of the city was officially announced last night. Incidentally, Toronto is given a new train service with Montreal.

Beginning Monday night, a passenger train will leave West Toronto at 9.45 p.m., and North Toronto (Yonge-st.) station at 10 p.m., arriving in Montreal at 7 o'clock next morning. A companion train, leaving Montreal at 10.45 p.m. will reach North Toronto at 7.50 a.m., and West Toronto 15 minutes later. The train will run nightly except Sunday.

According to the arrangement, the service is in order to better accommodate the citizens of Toronto, especially those residing in the west and north. In as much as those trains will not have to depend on any connection, they will leave abruptly on time, and the service will no doubt be greatly appreciated.

These trains will carry coaches and sleepers to and from Montreal and Ottawa.

The result of the experiment will likely go a long way toward deciding the C. P. R. in its suspected design of establishing a large passenger station and freight yards to the north of the city.

Meantime the Montreal train will leave the Union Station nightly, but half an hour later, that is at 10.30 p.m. instead of 10.

AUSTRALIAN CADETS HERE

Twenty-one Lads Who Have Been Having a Long Jant.

Among the lucky ones who were able to secure sleeping accommodations at the Walker House last night are a party of 21 Australian boys, the Australian Mounted Cadet Corps, they are called, and they are in charge of Lieut. S. J. Armstrong of Melbourne and Cadet-Lieut. H. J. Thornton of the same city. The names of Victoria, Queensland and Western Australia are all represented.

Leaving Australia May 18, the boys sailed to New York, then to Montreal, West and France to England. Here they spent six weeks, being stationed at Kensington Barracks, London, Aldershot, and a trip then crossed to Quebec, where they saw the Queen's Own, after which their itinerary was to Philadelphia, Washington, Niagara Falls and Toronto.

They are leaving on Saturday for Winnipeg, Banff and St. John's, and will sail for home on September 4 by the new steamer "Zealandia" of the subsidized Australian line.

The object of this globe-trotting trip is compulsory training, and a trip is military and general education. They want to see the chief military centres of the empire, in view of the fact that formation of the Canadians will come into force next year thruout Australia. They are all members of local cadet corps, and most of them expect to enter military colleges on their return.

COMPARED WITH REGULARS

English Criticism of Queen's Own is Very Complimentary.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The criticism of the Queen's Own Rifles is all cordial, and the critics say they compare favorably with the regulars in physique and drill. Although they are not perfect, they are very good, they say, and individual appreciation of the work and the initiative displayed by the section commanders promises well for the maneuvering with the British troops. General Lawson at the conclusion of yesterday morning's drill was quite satisfied with both. The promised performance of the Canadians in the eight-mile march was performed in crisp style.

Londoners want the regiment to march thru the city, to be followed by the Lord Mayor's reception.

OPENED TEMPERANCE CONGRESS

QUEBEC, Que., Aug. 31.—With a solemn mass at the Basilica this morning at 10 o'clock the great temperance congress, the first of its kind ever held in the Diocese of Quebec, was inaugurated. A sermon was preached by the Rev. J. Halle of Levis College.

FIRE SURVIVED RAIN.

The exhibition is a powerful magnet. Even the Goodwin tug "Nellie Biv" had to go. On Tuesday night the firemen were called out to extinguish a blaze in a heap of rubbish on the lakefront on Saturday last, to smoulder, the chemical engine, being inadequate, the tug was sent up, and an hour's work removed all danger.

Fell From Car. Arthur Davidson, a Dominion Express employee, fell from a car at the Union Station at 12:12 this morning. He was taken to the Western Hospital suffering from a slight concussion.

SIR WILFRID IS NOW IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

The Premier Leaves British Columbia by the Crow's Nest Pass and Speaks at Lethbridge.

LETHBRIDGE, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Leaving the Pacific coast province, Sir Wilfrid Laurier emerged this morning thru the Crow's Nest Pass into the fields of Southern Alberta, passing by the way the Town of Frank, made famous by the rock slide of two years ago and rich coal deposits contiguous to the Crow's Nest district. Night was spent at the summit of the pass, and the first stop in the morning was at MacLeod, where a reception was tendered the premier, who spoke briefly. Hon. F. Oliver, minister of the interior, stated that satisfactory progress was being made towards the settlement of the reserve question, in which MacLeod is interested.

Arriving at Lethbridge at 3 o'clock, Sir Wilfrid and party were received by a large crowd and an escort of mounted police. Two thousand people attending the open air meeting this afternoon were kept standing in a cold wind. After Premier Sifton had declared that Sir Wilfrid had kept his promise to make the west a place fit to live in, E. M. MacDonald, M.P., referred to the local demand for a post-office.

"Of course you need a postoffice," he said, "but if you keep on voting for the Tories, you will never get it. In an address presented to Sir Wilfrid by the American residents of Southern Alberta, they were gratified to observe that the Liberal government had anticipated the need of the future. We wish to congratulate you upon your safeguarding the future, by the foundations of a Canadian navy."

Sir Wilfrid, on rising, modified MacDonald's statement about the post-office by adding, "if you are to be treated as you deserve, the Liberal government has anticipated the need of the future. We wish to congratulate you upon your safeguarding the future, by the foundations of a Canadian navy."

The premier thought that, if Lethbridge shipped coal to Montana, it would be a good argument for reciprocity with that province. The reciprocity treaty was abrogated, the claim was that it was solely of advantage to Canada. "I am not prepared to agree with that," said the premier. Sir Wilfrid discussed the preference at length, stating that it would remain a fixed part of Canada's fiscal policy, and answered criticisms that Canada should enact something in return, by observing "the only way in which the British empire can be maintained as you desire, is for each part to develop according to its own necessities."

Replying to the address from the Americans, Sir Wilfrid said his friends, Canada was establishing a navy because "we think it is the duty of Canada to undertake her own share of the defence of the British empire." F. P. Pardee spoke in place of Geo. P. Graham, who has lost his voice.

G. T. R. REDUCING STAFF

Likely to Retrench, the Company Has Another Explanation.

MONTREAL, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—Although the official statement is lacking, rumor has it that a good many men will be laid off shortly at the Grand Trunk shops at Point St. Charles, as well as at other points on the system, east and west. The explanation is made that the repair shop will have very little to do during the next three months, as new equipments have generally gone into commission.

A RETROSPECT.

Sept. 1, 1824—The foundation-stone of Notre Dame Church, Montreal, the largest in America to-day, was laid. Sept. 1, 1888—East India Company was dissolved. Sept. 1, 1869—The corner-stone of the Ottawa Parliament Buildings laid by the then Prince of Wales.

THE BIG SCOUT.

Up at the fair they call generous George, the president, The Big Scout, these days.

THE OLD SCOUTS.

The Old Scouts still foregather at a few minutes before eleven every night. John W. Gates, the American financier, accompanied by a party of friends, will arrive in the city to-day. The party will be guests of the C.N.R. officials, and will visit the Moose Mountain Iron mines and Key Har.

CANADA AND THE NATIONAL POLICY

A Brief History of Events From 1846, Having to Do With the Shaping of This Country's Trade Relations—N. P. Principle Sustained Since 1879.

(Second Article.) In order to understand and appreciate the causes that resulted in the adoption of the National Policy, a term used by Sir Francis Hincks in 1871 and later applied to Canada's protection system by Sir Francis Tupper, it is necessary to recall the circumstances that led to the negotiations of the Treaty of Reciprocity with the United States and to its subsequent denunciation by that country.

Canada had derived considerable benefit from the preference she enjoyed before the mother country abolished the corn duties. Their proposed repeal naturally created alarm and was vigorously denounced as likely to deal a serious blow at Canadian progress.

In May, 1846, an address to the Queen was agreed to by parliament protesting against the abandonment of the protective principle as not only calculated materially to retard the agricultural improvement of Canada and check her rising prosperity, but to impair her ability to purchase the manufactured goods of Great Britain. Although the first gloomy prognostications were not realized, some years elapsed before a revival of trade restored confidence, and the demand for grain during the Crimean War brought with it large increase in business activity.

The Treaty of 1854. In the spring of 1854 Lord Elgin, then governor-general, secured from the imperial government authority to negotiate a treaty of reciprocity with the United States, a project which had long engaged his attention. His diplomacy proved equal to the task, and on June 5 of that year the treaty was signed in Washington.

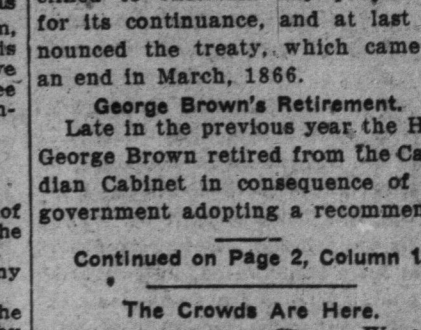
Its third article dealt specifically with the commodities which were to be admitted free of duty. Those of greatest importance were grain, flour and breadstuffs of all kinds, animals, meats, poultry, fish, lumber, hides, ores of metals, rice, hemp and manufactured tobacco. Limited to ten years' duration from the date of its coming into operation it endured from March 15, 1855, to March 17, 1866, and all the while its provisions were not wholly acceptable to the Canadian provinces, it greatly increased the exchange of commodities between them and the republic. The aggregate annual value rose from \$14,230,763, the average of the previous eight years, to \$33,492,754 in the first year of its existence, to \$84,070,955 at war prices in its 13th year.

The treaty admittedly brought benefits to both nations in its train, but the United States were resolute over the prosperity accruing to their northern neighbor and resented certain expressions of sympathy with the confederacy. The high duties imposed by the provincial legislature on other classes of imports were not relaxed, and to these incentives to abrogation was added the openly avowed determination of many United States politicians to coerce Canada into casting in her lot with the republic. Washington absolutely declined to entertain any proposition for its continuance, and at last denounced the treaty, which came to an end in March, 1866.

George Brown's Retirement. Late in the previous year the Hon. George Brown retired from the Canadian Cabinet in consequence of the government adopting a recommendation.

THE CROWDS ARE HERE.

We are just pretty near our wit's end to make room for all the visitors coming our way these days. Never stuck before, though, and we fancy it is going to turn out all right. While you are looking over the streets don't forget to give the Dineen Company at 140 Yonge-street a call. You will find there one of the largest exhibits of furniture put together by this enterprising firm. It is well worth the trouble of a call.



Continued on Page 2, Column 1.