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The Toronto World

TWELVE PAGES.—MONDAY MORNING FEBRUARY 13 1911.—TWELVE PAGES

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31ST YEAR

C.N.R. LINE BETWEEN OTTAWA AND PORT ARTHUR WILL OPEN UP IMPORTANT TERRITORY

Route Which the Road Will Follow—Open For Traffic in Three Years—Valuable Water Powers Along the Line—Runs Close to Proposed Georgian Bay Canal at Many Points.

The survey of the main line of the Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, extending from Ottawa to Port Arthur, has been completed, and the exact location of the road, as decided upon by the company, was given to The World Saturday night.

The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, which name is given to that portion of the C. N. R. transcontinental line running thru the Province of Ontario, commences at Rideau Junction on the Toronto-Ottawa branch, now under construction, and crossing the Ottawa River at Fitzroy Harbor, will continue along the Ottawa Valley on the Quebec side to Portage du Fort, where it returns to the Ontario side, and runs thru Pembroke and Petawawa to North Bay.

Continuing, it will pass up the Vermilion Valley and great clay belt of the Algoma District to Lake Nipigon, and thence to Port Arthur, where it connects with the C. N. R. proper.

Runs Near Proposed Canal. Taking the Ottawa Valley as its route, it will run in close proximity to the proposed Georgian Bay Canal at many points. At first it was believed that two highways would work in opposition to each other, but upon further consideration of the industries and utilities served by each, the C. N. R. decided that far from interfering with one another, they will be complementary, and both necessary to the full development of the district thru which they pass.

The great basin drained by the Ottawa River possesses unlimited resources, which bid fair to make the Ottawa Valley one of the greatest fields of industrial activity on the continent. Two things are necessary for its development, cheap coal and cheap and rapid transit facilities. The canal will supply the one, and the railway the other.

The Canadian Northern Ontario Railway, also exploiting a new country, will make five crossings of other roads, and in every case overhead. It will pass thru regions rich in iron and marble, besides the coarser minerals, phosphate of lime, felspar, mica and graphite, which all lie dormant for want of cheap transportation.

Rich agricultural districts and large areas of timber, including first quality pine, the timber and that required for pulp development will be opened up. The country is unsurpassed for its aesthetic value, possessing innumerable streams and small lakes, which afford the sportsman another "hunters' paradise."

Will Develop Water Powers. The new line will leave Rideau Junction some six miles southwest from the point of entry into Ottawa, and will run directly west thru the Village of Bells Corners, thru the rich and comparatively undeveloped country in March and Thorburn Townships, unobscured by any existing road, and cross the Ottawa at Fitzroy Harbor to the Quebec side of the river. By taking this route the company hopes to encourage manufacturing establishments at the magnificent water-power at Chats Falls, such as have been promoted by inferior powers on the Mississippi at Carleton Place, Almonte and Galleeta, and on the Bonnetiere at Renfrew.

Fitzroy Harbor, also rather difficult to reach at present, is already quite a resort for Ottawa people, and a more than commonly beautiful spot. The Quebec side is quite as valuable as the Ontario from the agricultural point of view, and it is well settled. Some iron deposits were worked for a time at Bristol, close to the line, but were too remote from coal supply to be successful. It seems more than likely that the Georgian Bay Canal, making it possible to bring low rate, together with the cheap power and railway, encouraging manufacturers using pig iron, will have the effect of reviving the industry, and making even very low grade and impure ores of value.

Aid to Government Works. The railway will give indispensable aid to the government as well as themselves in the building of the navigation and controlling works, and

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FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF UNITED STATES MILLERS

Reciprocity, Says Taft, Will Give Americans Much Greater Control of Wheat Market Than Ever Before—The Parting of the Ways. Our Grain, Says Report on McCall Bill, Will Pour Into Minneapolis—Turning Trade North and South Instead of East and West.

Significant Phrases.

"Now is the accepted time. She (Canada) is at the parting of the ways. Shall she be an isolated country, as much separated from us as if she were across the ocean, or shall her people and our people profit by the proximity that our geography furnishes and stimulate the trade across the border that nothing but a useless, illogical and unnecessary tariff wall creates?"

"It will give the United States much greater control of the wheat market than it ever had before. It will enable its milling plants to turn Canadian wheat into flour and send abroad the finished product, and it will stimulate the sale of manufactures and other things that we have to sell to Canada."

Diverting Our Trade.

The development of Canada will be rapid, the report points out because she will have the opportunity to trade straight across the border, instead of over the long and narrow artificial route from one end to the other of the Dominion.

Canadian grain will pour into Minneapolis, it adds, to the benefit of American millers, handlers and exporters of grain, but for every bushel that comes across the border, a bushel will be exported as New York so long as the United States continues to raise more wheat than it consumes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The seven members of the committee who opposed the McCall bill at the final session of the ways and means committee were given permission to file a minority report next week.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—President Taft defended the proposed reciprocity agreement with Canada in an address yesterday as the "logical conclusion" of the protection plank in the last Republican national platform.

He defined the protection theory as one that should impose a tariff not exceeding the difference in the cost of production in the United States and abroad, and allowing a fair margin of profit for the home producer. He argued, therefore, that inasmuch as the conditions of production from the United States and Canada, "were substantially the same, the widest latitude was given Secretary Knox and the commissioners who represented the United States in offering to Canada a reduction of duties on goods, and products coming into this country from Canada, in consideration of the establishment of the same duty, or freedom from duty, on similar goods going into Canada."

The president explained that it was thought wiser on behalf of both governments not to make a formal treaty, "but to make an agreement between the executives, by which each, exercising his constitutional power in his government, should submit the agreement in the form of a statute to be enacted and to go into force on condition that a similar statute was passed by the legislature of the other country."

Easy to Withdraw. He said in part: "This form of agreement between the two countries makes it one from which either country can withdraw at will by simply changing the statute by new legislation. But if the identical statute is adopted in both countries, as long as it remains unamended in either, the agreement is in force."

"I am a protectionist. That is, I believe that there are certain industries in this country which need the encouraging effect of a tariff upon imports from foreign countries to enable them to pay good wages and furnish a reasonable profit to those who engage in them. The difference in condition which generally makes this tariff necessary is the lower price of labor in the foreign country as compared with the price of labor in our own. The country has been on a protection basis nearly all the time since 1861, and the tremendous strides in industrial progress which it has made seem to me to vindicate the wisdom of the policy."

"There was a time when leading Republicans thought that there was no danger of having a tariff higher than necessary to protect the country. It was thought that if the country was made dependent on manufactures behind the tariff wall the competition between the manufacturers would stimulate the reduction in the cost of production and thus reduce the price."

"But the temptation to combine by which the price could be controlled and thus the excessive tariff taken

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MISS WILFRID: Keep up, Mr. Taft, you're doing fine.

Defeat the Proposal by Agitation

It is up to the people of Canada to defeat the Knox-Fielding deal. We believe the feeling against it is widespread. The patriotic sentiment, independent of party, is slow to manifest itself, because for the time being unorganized, but it is beginning to find its voice and we believe that before a fortnight is over there will be such an outcry that parliament will hesitate to pass the bill no matter what is done at Washington.

Now is the time for those who are against the surrender of Canada's future into the hands of the Americans, to speak out.

Let the business men of Toronto go on record. Let meetings be held. Ask members of parliament to come before their constituents and explain themselves. This is the week and the day to make the fight in the country.

"UNCLE JOE" CANNON OUT AGAINST RECIPROCITY

Cannot Agree With Democratic Endorsement and Will Put Up a Fight.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 12.—Senator Bailey of Danville made public today, a letter directed to him from Speaker Joseph G. Cannon of the national house of representatives, in which the speaker strongly opposes reciprocity with Canada. The speaker's followers in the senate and house, according to the Danville Senator, will put up a hard fight on the floor when the Canadian reciprocity resolution is offered next week.

In the course of his letter the speaker says: "Of course free trade in these products is by itself one-sided, because we give Canada an immense market for her products, both in theory and in fact, while she affords us practically no market for farm products in fact, whatever may be theory. Of course, if there can be any advantage given us which will compensate for the burden of competition thus placed on our farmers, we should be able to find it in the terms. I have not found it so far, and I note that the Canadian envoy, Mr. Fielding, explains to the mother country that while Canada is gaining a large market in the United States, the United States is not to gain market enough in Canada to interfere with English trade, since few reductions are made on our products that will be seeking a Canadian market, and these reductions are small."

"No other nation so strongly remembers this country. The forces of nature draw the two countries commercially together with a potency which cannot be nullified by mutual tariffs and by the other devices by which statesmen keep nations asunder."

GREAT DISADVANTAGES TO CANADIAN FARMER

T. W. Crothers, M. P., Takes a Poll of His Constituency on Reciprocity.

AYLMER, Feb. 12.—A big mass meeting under the auspices of the East Elgin Liberal-Conservative Association was held here Saturday with David Marshall, Oliver Wilcox (North Essex), and T. W. Crothers (West Elgin) as the speakers. Mr. Crothers dealt particularly with the reciprocity issue, pointing out that while there must be some advantages for the Canadian farmer in securing entry to the U. S. market, it must not be forgotten that there were great disadvantages to the Canadian farmer from the fact that the American farmers to the number of over 40,000,000 would sweep their products into the Canadian market, even as they are doing to-day to some extent in spite of the duty.

"I received a great bundle of letters," said Mr. Crothers, "letters from Liberals and Conservatives, from farmers, mechanics, professional men and all classes, and only two out of the whole lot believed that reciprocity would be a good thing for Canada. And not one of those who favored it was a farmer."

The annual election of officers also took place, J. P. Martin being elected president, I. N. Newell, vice-president, and E. A. Miller secretary-treasurer. There were over 500 farmers at the meeting, and much enthusiasm was shown.

The annual meeting of the East Elgin Liberals will be held at Aylmer on the 29th.

WANTS TO ADMIT MORE OF CANADIAN GOODS

Iowa Senator Says That Timber, Ore, Flour, Etc., Should Come in Free.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa spoke in advocacy of Canadian reciprocity before the Union League Club of Brooklyn to-night. "I am not one of those who believe that the free admission of agricultural products into the United States from Canada will materially affect our farmers," he said, "but I do believe that while we are admitting free the things which the farmer sells we should also admit free some of the things the farmer buys. The objection I have to the arrangement is not that it is too free, but that it is not free enough. I do not expect to ask Canada to change her duties further than prescribed in the agreement, but I do expect to insist that with regard to imports from Canada into the United States there shall be admitted free of duty timber and lumber in all their forms, including timber, however sized or squared, laths, shingles, sawed boards, planks, deals and other lumber, planed or unplanned, finished or unfinished; coal in all its forms; iron ore of all kinds; iron or steel in all its forms; glass, woolen and cotton cloth, clothing, boots and shoes, carpets, furniture, meat in all its forms, flour, and all such things."

"It is not necessary to ask Canada to agree to these additions to our free list, for they will not be reciprocally free, and WE PUT THEM UPON OUR OWN GOOD, and to equalize among our own people both the advantages

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MISS PANKHURST HEARD BY TWO THOUSAND

Young Militant Suffragette Leader Addresses Large Meeting in Massey Hall—Mayor Geary in the Chair—Inequalities of Woman Wage-earners.

It was a notable gathering in Massey Hall on Saturday night of about 2000 people to hear Sylvia Pankhurst, youngest daughter of the suffragette leader in England, and herself one of the foremost of the militant in demanding equal rights. Mayor Geary presided. He recognized that among the questions that agitated Great Britain, none excited more attention than the women's movement for suffrage. He reminded himself that the mayor of Seattle had just had to vacate his seat as a result of the women's exercise of the recall. All classes of citizens welcomed Miss Pankhurst, and he regarded the spirit of hope and confidence in the women's ranks as a sure augury of success.

On the platform were a number of suffrage leaders, including Dr. Margaret Gordon, Dr. Stowe-Guller, Mrs. Flora M. Denison, Rev. Percy Billings, Rev. R. J. Hutcheon, J. L. Hughes, Arthur Hawkes, J. W. Bengough, Allan Studholme, M.L.A.

After the mayor's speech, Miss Elsie Mackenzie presented a bouquet to Miss Pankhurst. This was on behalf of fourteen members of the National Social and Political Union of London, England, now settled in Toronto. These ladies took part in the hunger-strikes in the English prisons, and Miss Mackenzie herself holds a record in this respect. They, with others, acted as ushers during the meeting, many of them wearing the insignia of their collegiate rank. Anything further removed from Bishop DuMoulin's idea of "vixens and vicious women," than these charming women it would be difficult to discover. Arthur Hawkes, in moving a vote of thanks to the speaker, recalled the famous episode when

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COMPACT OF DEATH

Shot Here and Son in Agreement With Dead Husband's Wish.

OXFORD, Me., Feb. 12.—In fulfillment of a compact alleged to have been made with her husband during his lingering illness, which death ended yesterday, Mrs. Linwood S. Keene took her own life to-day, after fatally shooting her 14-year-old son Gerald. The compact, dated about a month back, was found by the coroner in a sealed envelope in the woman's room. Keene was formerly a prosperous farmer, but, according to the compact, the family had become impoverished and discouraged during his long sickness.

Husband and wife wished to be buried in a double casket, and asked that their son's coffin and theirs be placed in the same box for final interment. So it has been arranged, and the triple funeral will be held here next Wednesday.

CHANGE ELECTION DATE.

OTTAWA, Feb. 12.—A. E. Donovan, M.L.A., Brockville, Ont., who was in Ottawa Saturday, and that date of the municipal elections in Ontario would likely be changed to the first week in December by the legislature.

EAST MIDDLESEX LIBERALS.

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 12.—The East Middlesex Liberals on Saturday elected officers as follows: President, A. Bailey, Thorncliffe; vice-president, T. Ramsey, Hyde Park; secretary, Jared Vining, London.

Which One Are You?

"If you are a husband with a charming wife who is without a thought, spending your money faster than you can earn it; if you are a wife with a husband whose efforts to induce you to economize simply bore you; if you are a young man in love with the best girl in the world; if you are the young woman with whom he is in love; if you are a cynical old bachelor; if you are just a plain, ordinary citizen who likes a good, substantial play well staged and well acted; if you are any of these, you will do well to take in 'The Spendthrift,' which will be at the Princess next week."

Men's Hats for Spring. This is the 15th of February and all the new blocks for men's hats are now on sale. At the Dineen Company you will find exclusive designs by Dunlap of New York and Heath of London, England, for which hats Dineen is sole Canadian agent. The Heath hat is worn by royalty throughout Europe.