THURSDAY MORNING

8 a.m.

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JOHN CATTO & SON

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Suits

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THE TORONTO WORLD

MARCH 31 1910



SILKS Foulards in double and single widths, in the greatest profusion of tasteful patterns and colorings, This make is very much sought after this season, and we are in an exceptionally good position to meet a great variety of tastes. Fine display also of Shantungs, Plain and Fancy Tinted Varieties Summer Silk and Linen Mixtures in great variety of shades and patterns;

of enthusiasm this spring over our display of beautiful headwear. The

furore is, however, just what we expected, knowing the elaborate preparations to please made by this department. Selectness and indi-

Paillettes, and many other popular weaves.

DRESS FABRICS

possess many distinctive features, one of the most appealing to good

dressers being the display of single costume lengths only in many fabrics. All the demanded fabrics are here, including Silk and Wool Crepons, Crepes, Striped Watered Eoliennes, Crepe de Paris, Wide Wale Diagonals, Albatross and Armure Cloths, French Worsteds, Scotch and English Tweeds, Panamas, Clay Worsteds, Diagonal Cheviots, Basket Cheviots. Hopsackings, De Beiges, Figured Crepes, Shot Satin Finish Shantungs with great display of Greys

e design

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in Can-

If you ROOM this im-

of course. haracter. comfort We decomprejust such Morris lounges. tables. etc., in an and For the niture is umed or Many of re softly-Spanish pleasing

ing-room a wide y priced.

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rniture ve canlesired. submit med to made-

thusi-, and exclubeen

ens. Funeral on Saturday, April 2, at Piques and Vestings, Dot Swiss Muslins, Fancy Tucked 2.30 p.m., from the residence of her father. Benjamin Norwich, 130 Mac-donell - avenue, to Prospect Ceme-White Muslins, Chambrays, Seersucker Dresdens, Cotton Bengal-Challies, Delaines, New Prints, etc., etc.

Mail Orders for Goods or Samples Carefully Filled.

nd satisfactory service. Dainty Afternoon Teas served. Open from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

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itching skin diseases.

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DR. CHASE'S OINTMENT,

the Greatest of Healers.

beautifier of the skin and as a means

overcoming painful and annoying

It is so pure and clean, so delight-

pleasant to use that it soon finds a

permanent place in every home where

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THE NEW SAVOY Late of Craig & Son. Phone Park 205a 1141-2 Yonge Street (Over Blachford's) Business Men's Lunch, 12 to 2. Prompt

Norman A. Craig (UNDERTAKER)

2351 QUEEN ST. WEST, -- TORONTO

2351 QUEEN SI. WEST, Hon. A. B. Ayleswortz, Hon Chas, Mur-phy, Rev. Dr. Wilson of Elm-street Me-thodist Church, P. C. Larkin and W. K. George. Over 300 were present. '.'. cuest was presented with a mag-iffcent case of sterling silver, President H. M. Mowat of the Ontario Reform As-sociation doing the honor. The me-mento, he said, was an appreciation of the stimulus Mr. Robinette's influence had been to the Liberal cause, not only in Toronto, but the whole province. He in Toronto, but the whole province. He in Toronto but the compliment on CENTRE TORONTO LIBS. HONOR TOM ROBINETTE

Hopes Expressed of Carrying Constituency -- Presented With Case of Silver.

had been to the Liberal cause, not only in Toronto, but the whole province. He paid the guest a fine compliment on the eminence he had attained in the legal profession of Canada, and the practice of law had not hardened his heart, either. There were many un-fortunates who had been down and out who had to thank his ability for their salvation.

Toronto Liberais are preparing for another huge banquet in Massey Hal, at which Sir Wilfrid Laurier will be the chief guest. This announcement was made at a range in the fight to us profit by the experi-complimentary banquet in the Arling-to Hotel last night tendered by the comparison of the result of the second tender of the prime minister by promising a bigger treat on a big-from the yreas and the premier in telegraphing his wishes to the association, said he would be in Toronto later. Regrets came also from Hon. G. P. Graham, Hon. Win-Paterson, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie Kins. BABY ECZEMA BABY ECZEMA

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.

SKIN IRRITATIONS BRONTE, Ont. March 30 .- An unknown man, about 25 years of age, was killed by a G.T.R. freight train just Splendid Results Obtained by Using evening. west of Bronte about 6 o'clock this

CABLE BILL PASSED.

OTTAWA, March 30 .- (Special) .-

Thoughtful mothers are forsaking pore-clogging and unsanitary powders Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux's cable bill one of the most important measures use of Dr. Chase's Outment and find there is no treatment so efof the session, was passed by the comfective for chafed and irritated skin, mons this evening. Its purpose is to control rates and facilities of ocean cable companies, and to bring them This ointment makes the skin soft and smooth and ensures healthful natunder the jurisdiction of the railway

ural action of the pores of the skin. A trial of Dr. Chase's Ointment is usually enough to convince anyone Harper, Customs Broker, McKinnon

that there is nothing like it as a Building, 10 Jordan-st., Toronto. bs.

Ornamental and Fruit Trees. We are the largest growers of nur-sery stock in Canada. Full line of fully soothing and healing and so hardy stock. Write for catalog and

booklet on Landscape Work. Brown Brothers Company, P. O. Browns' Nurits merits become known. 60 cents a series, Ont.

box, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates Co., Toronto. Write for a free copy of Dr. Chase's Recipes. Price 100.

clause in the Payne bill which imposed the maximum tariff on countries which discriminated against the United ing some reduction-not to the United

Senate, and in the Payne-Aldrich bill there was no reference to the British preference."

Pulowood Concessions.

donell - avenue, to Prospect Content tery. THOMSON—Suddenly, at New York, on Tuesday, March 29, Robert Biggar Thomson, aged 34 years, youngest and beloved son of Mrs. Wm. Thom-son, Rathnally-avenue, Toronto. Funeral private to Si. James' Ceme-tery, on arrival of remains to-day. WALKER—On Wednesday, March 30, 1910, at her late residence, 222 Sea-ton-street, Jane Walker, relict of the late Thomas Walker, blacksmith. Funeral on Friday at 3 p.m. to St. James' Cemetery. "The provincial governments had no power to levy export duty, or to pro-hibit export, nevertheless they owned large tracts of timber lands, and could

complish the same object by stipulating terms when granting leases. In Ontario, a consideration of the lease was that the wood should be manu-factured in Canada, and it had been

publicly announced that the Quebec Government would adopt the Ontario

ed that it was a treaty of reciprocity, and the Canadian representatives said to the United States that if they want-ed those concessions which France was

garded as discriminating.

President's Hands Tied.

In reply to a question by Dr. Sproule, Mr. Fielding said that there was no rcom for two interpretations of the tariff law. The president, while clothed with the power to grant exemption to the imposition of the maximum tariff to a country which does not discriminate against the United States. had not an absoltely free hand, altho he does claim a considerable measure of discretion. But it was believed by many that the president would be advised by his tariff board that the situation in Canada under the French treaty did amount to a discrimination, and that he might feel bound in consequence to impose the maximum tariff.

Major Currie: "Bluff!" Mr. Fielding: "President Taft was

perhaps bluffing. I will come to that a moment. We were anxious that we were to make some concessions to the United States, they should that they should not involve anything make us some concessions in return, which could place at a disadvantage and the president had to admit that that was not within his power. That W. F. Maclean: "Do these conces could only be done by congress, and sions apply only to the United States

ing some reduction-not to the United States alone, but to the whole worldsituation which reate a be accepted by the president as a suflicient justification for him to issue one, and would not entail a heavy loss of duty. In the present flourish-

the proclamation giving to Canada the benefit of the minimum tariff. Was It a Bluff ?

ing conditions of our revenue, we would be atle to stand it. As the re-"Now," concluded Mr. Fielding, ductions are to be made on the gen-eral tariff, the effect will be that, on some say this wa a bluff. That is possible. There are people in the these items, the general and inter-United States who say they do not mediate tariffs will be the same. think the president, in the end, would Mr, Fielding thought that the have imposed the maximum tariff upon Canada. This is held by some persons, and for a time it was-held by a good many. I am bound to say that the best information I could obwould agree with him that, while the concessions have served a good purpose, they will not come in any ser-ious conflict with any Canadian industries, and so far as they go will only be deemed to be reductions of tain, from sources that were entitled to respect and confidence, led me to duty to the consumer. Mr. Fielding concluded by praising that, for the reasons I have

given, the president, with all his friendly regard for. Canada. might have had his hand forced, and might Ambassador Bryce for the assistance he had rendered, and by reading the ndence between himself have imposed the maximum tariff Mr. Knox. upon us." Mr. Armstrong asked whether the National Policy Vindicated.

Mr. Sproule, acting leader of the Op-position, expressed surprise that the government had not demanded concesobjections raised by the United States were practically altogether owing to the fact that the French treaty had sions of some kind for what had bee been accepted by the government, to which Mr. Fielding replied; "Largely. given

Won't Be a Heavy Loss.

At this point Mr. Fielding read the list of concessions, and proceeded to say that the list was not a very heavy

W. F. Maclean congratulated That was not the only point, but it was the main point. Undoubtedly it government upon the settlement of the waterways treaty, which he hoped was the fact that we had granted an would be beneficial to both countries other country rates of duty which we and that Canada would get her fair were not willing to grant to the Unitshare in the division. He also ed States that made the essence of gratulated the government on the set their objections. The wood question tlement of the tariff difficulty and the was a subject of some consideration avoidance of a tariff war. He pointed but it is only fair to say that, after out, however, that this discussion, the United States did not settlement could only be temporary, and that Can-ada must prepare to face a similar formally present that, and did not, in the end complain of it." situation in the near future. He was glad to see the present re-

sult brought about for several reasons. One was that Canada was now recog-Mr. Fielding, after reaffirming his belief that, in the event of no concessions being granted, the United States nized as a free and independent na tion. Another was that the right of would have imposed the maximum Canada to give preference to the Brit ish Empire and to give reciprocity to other nations had been established. willing to assume, for the mo ment, that if we had been content to

stand pat, we might have obtained the Further, and even more important Canada had maintained her right to United States' minimum tariff. And canada had maintained her right to place export duties on articles. The national policy of Sir John A. Mac-donald and the men of his time had been vindicated. The national policy that, perhaps, would have been a great triumph for Canada-to have hurled defiance at the United States, when all the flations of Europe were accepting their terms and conditions, might have had produced a nation. Canadian's must not be led away by

that very sweet letter of Secretary Knox. If they wanted to see the "But there are victories that are to dearly bought. If we had achieved friendliness of the United States, they such a triumph over the United States must look for it in the tariff, and not Government, it might have been a in the letters of their diplomats. The American tariff was nothing but a cause for congratulation, yet it would farm implements? The whole thing had an air of mystery. The American trusts would give anything for the Canadian market, even in the items not have been for the future advanmenace to Canada, it was designed to foster American industries, nothing tage of the relations between these

had been done as yet to take the sting out of that tariff. What was wanted now was more of the Canadian na-tional policy. Why should we not have an export duty on lumber, nickel, as-bestos, etc.? The national policy had succeeded so well that we must now carry it further. Americans should not be allowed to take the profit of our resources by developing them in their own country. We should not give franchises for Canadian waterpowers to Americans. "The new attitude for Canada is,"

said Mr. Maclean, "not that we are for going to Washington again, but that we are going to carry out the policy of forcing Americans to come

believe that a large proportion of the American people would be sorry to see a tariff war. So strong was this body of opinion that, for the first He believed that there was more for Canada in closer relations with the time. American ambassadors came to Ottawa. There was also, however, in empire than with the United States. Anything we could get from the Unitthe United States an extreme protection'st party which was willing to pash President Taft into a tariff war. ed States would only be by retaliation. Canada should sit tight and develop Canadian work for Canadian workmen "We shall ever do all it is possible Major Currie (North Simcoe) said

Sold Out,

Use Gibbons' Toothache Price 10c, 246 between these negotiations and April grant any concessions specifically to anything to get reciprocal privileges made by Canada were small but for

perhaps 50 items.

dors at Ottawa.

Why did not Mr. Fielding get us

free coal? Why did he not, when he

surrendered the glass trust, the leather

Avoided a War.

government had sent away ambassa-dors to Washington. On the other

hand they received American ambassa-

that Canada had been threatened with a commercial war, and Sir Chas. Tup-

per had once said that a commercial war was not far removed from actual

The premier said he had reason to

The situation was

Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied that the

trust and the crockery trust figured.

had the chance, get us reciprocity

Sickness and Accident Policy, would be a welcome relief of both the expense and anxiety consequent upon illness or disability. For an amount approximating the yearly premium on one thousand dollars straight life insurance you may secure a policy that in case of illness from any but chronic or hereditary causes. and in case of any accident whatsoever, will bring \$25 a week indemnity during the most prostrated illness-gives a special indemnity, as well, for operations-pays two thousand dollars ordinary accident insurance and FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS double liability. No formality. Phone Main 1642.

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from Great Britain, were ready to go these Canada had got peace, and good down to Albany and bow the knee to the American Government—and sell us out. The Payne bill was a club which The people of Canada were only seven. millions, while they of the United. States were ninety millions, and if v.s. had been stiff with them they would this year caused Canada to surrender the right to increase for all thirteen items on her tariff schedule. Next year this club would be used have been stiff with us. again to compel us to surrender on

Close to Reciprocity. "Now we are within measurable disance of reciprocity with our neighbors.

"We can negotiate with any nation we please, and we intend to begin with the United States, Sir Wilfrid concluded, tho there were certain things on which no concessions could be made to the United States.

THE NATIONALIST POLICY

Two Years to Elapse Before Passage of a Bill in Commons.

LONDON, March 33 .- The Nationalists, at a meeting over winch John E. Redmond presided, to-day decided that while giving general support to the government's veto resolutions, they would vote in favor of amendments making the legislation by the house of commons effective upon a second rejection by the lords, instead of upon the third rejection; and removing the condition that two years must elapse between the introduction of a bill and its final passage by the house of com-

Dr. B. E. Hawke, 21 Wellesley-strew, to do to preserve our vested interests Toronto, makes, a specialty of all dis-by avoiding tariff difficulties." said eases of the lower bowels. Piles, fis-

Two Guiding Rules.

ests of this country, for the present and the future, it was far better that we should make these concessions than even that we should have a triumph over the United States on terms which would have left soreness and ill-feel

ing, and may have created friction in the negotiations that might arise from time to time."

sions, Mr. Fielding said that two prin-

W. F. Maclean: "Do these conces-

ciples were laid down. First, that the

should not be numerous, and, seco

Victories Too Dearly Bought.

tariff, proceeded:

been a heroic method.

two peoples.

"I am

In considering the matter of conces-

"If, therefore, we could avoid the maximum tariff, if it were likely to be imposed, if we could avoid a conflict with the United States by granting some concessions-not very numerous, and from our point of view not very important-I claim that in the inter-