The Advertiser

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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER. (OUR WEEKLY EDITION.)

JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager,

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Is not and does not propose to be a partisan paper. It is not an "organ." opinions are its own. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade-British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world.

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Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of man-

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufac-ture and sale of intoxicating liquor; and all expedient general legislation and persuasion in the meantime.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work.

THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are no greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Obligatory Voting. Most of the electoral corruption centers around "getting out the vote." Let the duty laid on every elector of getting out his own vote.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Piebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would be increased, and that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party

> God's in His heaven All's right with the w

London, Saturday, March 4.

THERE is much talk about the wishes of Ulster; yet more than half the members of Parliament from Ulster are Nationalists, in favor of home rule. So that the wishes of Ulster are about equally divided.

LEGISLATION for the whole people cannot be safely had at the bidding of a class. Hence it is that the independent electorate of Canada need expect little or no benefit from tax changes engineered by men who receive their election funds from the owners

cism of the commission in the Senate by Senator Vidal and the aggressive action proposed by Dr. Thos. Christie, M.P., and John Charlton, M.P., in the Parliamentary

SHALL THE ST FFING OF THE CENSUS BE INVESTIGATED? If the census taken in 1891 cannot be reied on, or are shown to have been compiled, not to tell the whole truth about the condition of the Canadian people, but to bolster up a particular policy, then are they misleading, and absolutely worthless. A strong prima facie case has been make against their trustworthiness. Dr. Borden, a Nova Scotia M.P., obtained particulars

from the chief census officer regarding his constituency. He found it to be grossly at variance with the facts, and he did not hesitate to say so. His neighbor, Mr. Flint, M.P., had reasons for believing that the reports regarding his county were utterly unreliable, and he made a similar application to the Government officials. The intelligence of the use to which the returns were being put reached the authorities, and Mr. Flint was informed that any particulars that would verify or call in question the returns could not be given. Then the Government was appealed to for the names of the manufacturers, said to do business in two Quebec towns, and the Finance Minister informed Parliament that the names could not be given, as the enumerators were sworn not to devulge them!
Asked to say by what authority the oath was administered, Mr. Foster could not say, and Mr. Davies pointed out that not only did the census act make no provision for holding the census officer an oath-bound servant of Parliament, but it expressly stated that the returns compiled by him should be laid before Par-liament. This seems reasonable, and the fact that the Finance Minister has so strenuously opposed the proposition that members of Parliament shall be able to test the challenged returns makes one very suspicious of the statistics compiled. The fact is the Government seems to have de-

liberately resolved to pad the census returns to an extraordinary degree in order to prove that the high tax policy has greatly increased the industrial development of the country. The desire of Ministers seems to have been to point to the returns and say, "If our farming population has decreased under protection, just look how manufacturing has boomed!" Hon. David Mills, in Parliament the other night, pricked the bubble most effectively so far

David Mills, in Parliament the other night, pricked the bubble most effectively so far as London is concerned. He said:

"If the honorable gentleman will look at the figures for the city of London, he will see it stated that there are upwards of 800 manufacturing establishments in that city. I venture to say that the honorable gentleman cannot find half that number. I believe this has been done: That every woman employed by a merchant tailor to make vests or pantaloons at home, that everyone employed in a private house in whatever part of the city, is counted as a separate manufacturing establishment, and that the houses in which they live are charged against the capital invested in manufacturing industries in this country. That is my strong conviction. If that is so, it is a gross fraud upon the people of this country, ulterly valueless, and this House will be wanting in its duty if it allows any extra-judicial or any extraordinary oath, unwarranted by the law or uncalled for by public policy, to intervene between it and the duties devolving upon it in behalf of the electors of this country.

The member for Bothwell eleveriy quoted Mr. Foster's own statistics, given in Parlament was weak as a to show how uttarly learner.

Mr. Foster's own statistics, given in Par-liament two weeks ago, to show how utterly valueless the official statistics are. He

"In the census of 1881 the wages paid by manufacturing establishments is given at \$59,429,000, and the value of materials worked up in these factories at \$179,918,.000, or \$239,347,000 paid for wages and material. Now the capital employed is \$165,000,000, so you would have to cover interest on capital and wear and tear of machinery and profits, about \$70,000,000, or $42\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Now mark this, that for every dollar of capital, \$1 05 of raw material is used in tweive months, and there were employed as laborers in the manufactories during that period 254,935 individuals. Now I come to the return at the end of the next decade. In the census of 1891 it is stated that \$99,762,000 was paid as wages, and \$256,000,000 for material, or a total of \$355,745,000 for wages and material. Capital is repre-*In the census of 1881 the wages paid by 000 for material, or a total of \$350,745,000 for wages and material. Capital is represented at \$353,000,000, and profits, interest and repairs at \$119,710,000, or 32\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent. There are employed 367,935 hands. If the same number of hands were employed in proportion to the capitalists in the previous decade, there would be 666,000, so it is perfectly clear there is something wrong. Then when you come to the raw material you have for twelve months, 60 cents worth of raw material worked for every dollar of capital invested, as against \$105 for the previous decade. Now, if you were to take the capital, looking at the number of men employed as being in proportion to the number of hands employed, there would be \$238,000,000 instead of \$365,000,000, so there would be spurious stock of \$114,000, 000. Now, I do not think that begins to represent the discrepancy between the actual state of things and the state of things as represented." or wages and material. Capital is repre

We have the confession, moreover, of Mr. White, chief census officer for Essex, a leading Conservative in that county, that the method adopted by the Government in gathering its 'facta's as to the condition of Canadian industries was faulty." "They were," asserts this officer, 'gathered more for the purpose of bolstering up the National Policy than to show Canadians their true condition. They paid a bounts to assist a fraud." No member of Parliament could bring a stronger indictment against the census than has this officer of the Government. Mr. White continues his revelations in this interesting strain:

"That in the opinion of this Grand Council the Royal Commission on the liquor traffic. The methods adopted have destroyed all hope and confidence in the inquiry se far as the friends of sobriety are concerned, and this Grand Council deliberately records the opinion that the bulk of the material so far gathered by the commission is utterly worthless. That this Grand Council heartily indorses and commends the criti-We have the confession, moreover, of Mr.

capital invested, and the product was amazingly valuable. Being the commissioner for that census district, I wrote to Ottawa pointing out the character of the return, and asked if it was satisfactory to the Government, which, I believed, wanted to ascertain the bottom facts with regard to Canadian industrial establishments. The gentleman whom the Governor-General referred to as being able and painstaking. Mr. George Johnston,

Governor-General referred to as being able and painstaking, Mr. George Johnston, promptly replied that the returns were all right. I have inquired in other places, and find that almost every place where a man or woman worked was set down as an industrial establishment. Such is the character of the figures upon which the Governor-General and the Premier rely to prove that there is a vastly greater number of people employed in industrial establishments in Canada to-day than there were ten years ago. It is an audicious fraud."

After such statements as these, backed up by Members of Parliament from every

up by Members of Parliament from every part of the country, is it to be wondered a that a proposition is now before the House of Commons that a commission, composed of members of both political parties, shall be appointed to make a complete investigation into the whole matter. If there is nothing wrong, the Ottawa authorities will court the most searching scrutiny. Should the decision be to suppress or to limit investigation so as to conceal the actual facts, as Mr. Foster holds to be the proper course, then no condemnation of the course can be too strong. It would leave the census under perpetual suspicion.

NO JEALOUSY IN IT.

Rev. J. E. Lanceley Not Admitted to the Baltimore Conference,

But the Reverend Gentleman Explain: the Reasons—Proceedings of the Conference.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., March 3.—Rev. J. E. Lanceley, of Toronto, who was yesterday refused admission to the Baltimore Methodist Conference, said to-day it was his candid judgment that it was no such thing as jealousy of the ministers of the Baltimore conference that occasioned his unanimous refusal.

They had expressed themselves the previous day in a courteous and timely memorial to the presiding bishop against the overloading by further transfers of an already crowded conference, and this exer-

already crowded conference, and this exer-cise of their own franchise in the direction cise of their own franchise in the direction of exclusion was deemed the only course consistent with the prayer of the memorial.

Mr. Lanceley says: "I received nothing but personal kindness and courtesy, some of those who voted against my reception having called upon me before the vote, explaining their position."

BAITHMORE, March 4.—The Mount Vernon M. E. Church is the largest, wealthiest and most fashionable in this conference and pays its pastor more money than any other.

and most fashionable in this conference and pays its pastor more money than any other. This makes it a very desirable charge, and any preacher in the conference would jump at an offer to fill the pulpit. But the congregation is not easily pleased. None of the local clergy suits, and a selection is usually made from outside the conference. This action, of course, has created considerable feeling, but up to the present time the conference has been unable to prevent the church from bringing here the preacher selected. According to the discipline of the church preachers from other conferences may be admitted to the home body by the assent of the presiding bishop. It is different in the case of ministers coming from other lands, the law saying that they must be elected by the conference itself. Heretofore ministers have been called to the Mount Vernon Church from other conferences in this country, but he have to the present in the country, but he have the table to the present in the country. ence itself. Heretofore ministers have been called to the Mount Vernon Church from other conferences in this country, but when the Rev. A. H. Tuttle joined the Newark Conference, Mount Vernon Church tendered the pastorate to the Rev. John Ellis Lanceley, of Toronto. This was an opportunity for the conference to disapprove of the transfer system. When, therefore, application was made Thursday morning, the Baltimore Conference, now in session at Hagerstown, refused to admit Dr. Lanceley by a vote of 121 to 17. The result was greeted with applause. In opposition to the admission the Rev. W. W. Davis remarked that he was in favor of annexing Canada, but not in this small way, and the church should not take the initiative. "Let Dr. Lanceley," he said, "come into our midst and take a mountain circuit, and not come here and take the top place." This action of the conference places Mount Vernon Church in the bishop's hands. It is the general impression that the congregation, failing to get Dr. Lanceley, will not give the change to a present member of the conference, but will ask for a transfer from some conference where the bishop's appointing power is all that is necessary to make the change. Some of the members of the clurch are very indignant, and talk of withdrawing from the conference and forming anindependent Methodist church. Dr. Lanceley was sitting near conference and forming an independent Meth-odist church. Dr. Lanceley was sitting near

odist church. Dr. Lanceley was sitting near Bishop Newman, who presided, when the vote was taken. The ministers seemed to think that the conference will probably have another Canadian minister knock at their doors for admittance, and he will in all probability share the fate of Dr. Lanceley. The Metropolitan Church of Washington has called the Rev. Hugh Johnson, of Toronto, whom they want to succeed the Rev. George H. Corry, who, it is said, desires to be transferred. The ministers seemed pleased with their action. The Rev. W. T. D. Clemm expresses himself thus: "We supply Canada with first-class rascals and money rogues. She had better keep her first-class preachers to save her keep her first-class preachers to save her morality.

ST. GEORGE VS. GOLDWIN SMITH Action of the St. George's Society in the Professor's Case.

and as a result the following was pre

sented: Whereas it has been brought to the atwhereas it has been brought to the attention of this society that Mr. Goldwin Smith, one of its life members, has openly proclaimed himself in favor of severing Canada from the rest of the British Empire, and has also accepted the office of honorary president of an association having for its object the active promotion of an agitation for the union of Canada with the United States, therefore the society desires emphatically to place on record its strong disapprobation of any such movement, and hereby express its extreme regret that the society should contain in its ranks a member who is striving for an object which would cause an irreparable injury to this Dominion, would entail a loss to the motherland of a most important part of her empire, and would deprive Canadians of their birthright as British subjects.

This carried unanimously.

ATHIETICS.

GODDARD KNOCKED OUT.

New ORLEANS, La., March 3.—Joe Goddard, the "barrier giant," and Ed. Smith, the Denver pugilist, met to-night before the Olympic Club for a purse of \$10,000, the loser to take about enough to defray his training expenses. Smith won in the eighteenth round. Time of fight, I hour and 10 minutes. It is estimated that 5,500 spectators occupied the seats and private boxes.

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