The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 24, 1911.

THE CASE AGAINST RECIPROCITY.

Mr. Sifton's presentment at Ingersoll of the case against reciprocity was admirable in form and temper. Its notable quality was lucidity, both in thought and exposition, and it offered supremely convincing arguments against the homologation of the Washington pact by the Canadian people. As it was ostensibly accepted by the Dominion Government and is now urged mainly on account of the supposed benefit that will accrue to the agriculturists of Canada, Mr. Sifton offered a keen analysis of the bearing of reciprocity on their interests. Speaking as he did with ample knowledge and evident sincerity, few who are prepared to give fair and impartial consideration to the facts and conclusions he advanced, but will recognize how illusory is the promise of advantage to the farmers and stock-raisers of the Dominion. As Mr. Sifton summarized the situation that will more than probably arise, the proposal offers "the farmer what may be called a gambling chance of getting a slightly improved price for 15 per cent. of his products, while as to the other 85 per cent. it will let down the bars. It abolishes the protection and it allows the home markets of Canada to be flooded by the surplus products of our strongest competitor."

Illuminating too was the poem which epitomized the progress of the Dominion under a protective tariff and its effect on the attitude of the United States. Canada's rapid expansion and the depletion of the natural resources of the republic prompted the imposition of the 25 per cent. surtax on the imports from any country discriminating against it and the trade treaty between France and the Dominion afforded the opportunity to apply the screw. The Dominion Government weakly yielded and not only granted tariff concessions to the United States, but consented to enter into negotiations looking to reciprocity. Then came the mysterious negotiations at Washington conducted by Messrs. Fielding and Paterson without the knowledge of their colleagues, except perhaps the prime minister. The subsequent stages in the reciprocity deal and the character of the comment made in the United States afford convincing evidence of the motives underlying the policy of the United States Government. No one who wants to know the strength of the case against reciprocity should fail to read Mr. Sifton's Ingersoll address.

CANADA'S POWER TO WITHDRAW

To possess power and to exercise it are two very different propositions. In theory the King can disband the imperial army, sell the ships of the fleet for scrap metal and do many other things of more or less importance at his own hand. The imperial parliament in theory can alter or abrogate the federation acts of any of the self-governing states of the empire of its own volition. Power is there, but it is power that will not be arbitrarily exercised and cannot be so exercised except at a risk that no sane man or prudent legislature would care to undertake.

In terms the parliament of Canada will have the power to reimpose the tariff duties which the reciprocity agreement proposes to remove. But it does not necessarily follow that the power may at any future time be voluntarily exercised. Free exchange of natural products must identify the United States and Canadian markets, and this community of interests will create rights liable to disturbance on a change in fiscal policy. Between two approximately equal nations trouble probably would not arise—with nations one of which is much the stronger, complete freedom of action may easily be impossible to the weaker. It is therefore no relevant answer to the contention that reciprocity will better Canada's fiscal liberty to say that her parliament possesses the power to restore protective duties.

CONTRAST IN STRIKE-BREAKING.

The handling of the recent mammoth strike thruout Great Britain has proved once again that the English Government is the most efficient, the most responsive and the most capable ruling body of present-day civilization.

Under the circumstances, it is interesting to consider what would have been the effect of this great disruption of social conditions had it occurred in any other country. In making this comparison, the United States of America, the second great Anglo-Saxon nation, comes first to mind.

From the recent trend of events in the States and from the conditions now existent there, it is not difficult to make a fairly accurate forecast of what would take place in the event of any huge revolt of organized labor such as has occurred in Great Britain. In the first place, the Wall-street market, always vacillating, would collapse into a chaotic condition, precipitating a disastrous financial panic thruout the country. At the first sign of violence on the part of the actual strikers the huge foreign element, never under proper control, would give full reign to its inborn passion for lawlessness and riot. The American police, trained to unhesitating use of the "gun" and baton, and faced by huge mobs, not of American laborers, but of European degenerates, would turn the streets of every large city into bloody shambles, and a death list running into the thousands is not an unjustifiable prophecy. In face of the terrible riots and bloodshed that comparatively small labor troubles have caused in American cities, these conclusions are fair.

The scientific dynamiter, one of the products of the American social system, would be in his glory. In every city the huge office buildings of railways, newspapers and other business would come crashing about the heads of their innocent occupants. It has been proved that human life in the United States during a strike of national importance is the last thing to be considered.

The Americans themselves admit that the different executive bodies of their government have many strings attached to them. Great interests other than the general welfare of the nation must be consulted before any drastic action is undertaken. Under present conditions congress and the senate could never hope to meet a sudden emergency in the rapid and comprehensive manner of the English Government. It has been proved twice within the last two months that in time of national stress the factions of the English parliament at once become a unit acting solely in the interests of the people.

Tho the American army might be as efficient as that of England in keeping the necessary lines of communication open thruout the country, there is no doubt that they would be seriously hampered by the splits which would be bound to occur in the federal and in the different state governments. Whereas the commerce of England only suffered to a comparatively small extent, that of the United States under similar conditions, would probably be completely upset for a dangerously long period.

These conclusions are based on events which have continually occurred in the United States during labor troubles of comparatively minor proportions. In the event of an American strike of such size as was the English one, it is a fair conclusion that for a time at least anarchy would prevail. Contrast this with the fact that thruout the trouble in England not half a dozen lives were sacrificed, and in the main the affairs of the country progressed as usual.

That such a strike, with the attendant conditions we have outlined, will one day occur in the States, many well informed men believe. Do Canadians want to be a part of it? Shall we sever our connection with a country that is at every step progressing towards the light to form an alliance with one that must surely pass thru a terrible fire of regeneration before it also can begin to move forward?

Sir Wilfrid Laurier and reciprocity are leading us to such a change.

"PLANTING" THE GLOBE.

Yesterday The Globe unearthed another terrible conspiracy. The federal government organ discovered that Canadians were being deluded into thinking that reciprocity meant annexation, by means of quotations from sources hired by its opponents in the United States. As President Taft, head of the Republican administration, and Champ Clark, speaker of the Democratic house of representatives, are both in favor of reciprocity and are also largely responsible for the belief that the United States has designs on Canadian independence, the Globe's insinuation is obvious. Both are in the pay of the trusts that are behind the "plant" organized to defeat reciprocity. The proof may be perfectly overwhelming, but The Globe out of the plenitude of its knowledge had better in the first place remove the contradiction.

PARCEL OFFICE AT UNION.

Editor World: Not the least of the many inconveniences endured by the traveling public at the Union Station are the inadequate facilities provided at the parcel room. Time after time passengers have to suffer exasperating delays. People have nearly missed trains and others, having only an hour or so in the city, have lost time.

Yesterday morning shortly after ten o'clock, about thirty people thronged in front of the wicket, and as fast as the clerk could dispose of them, the others kept coming. One clerk may be sufficient during certain hours of the day, but surely auxiliary help is available when a rush is on. One clerk to receive parcels from the people eager to be off on their business, and at the same time find parcels for outgoing passengers is satisfactory to neither.

Superintendent Beck ought to look into this grievance of long standing.

Commercial.

THRU PARTY NEGLECT.

Editor World: I see in this morning's issue of your paper that Mr. J. J. Ward is reported as saying in his speech at the Labor Temple last evening that "we (Toronto) have five members sitting in the cold shadow of the opposition, and that Toronto is being neglected as regards harbor improvements." A more plainly worded acknowledgement of a corrupt government would be hard to find. In other words we are being punnished for electing Conservative members to Ottawa, and Laurier and the machine are spending the money of the people where (regardless of its being in the best interests of the country) it will influence votes in their favor, and this is the government Mr. Ward says should be returned to office.

Mr. Ward should know whereof he speaks, as he must, being a Liberal candidate, be closely in touch with the present government. Of course, if this is Mr. Ward's sense of honor in public life, both municipal and federal, it is difficult to see how he can be a fit representative in any public position of our riding or city.

Reg. W. Smith.

354 Victoria-st., City.

COL. MATHESON TO THE GLOBE.

To the editor of The Globe,
Toronto.

Sir.—With reference to your article in to-day's paper as to deposits in the Farmers' Bank, the province keeps accounts with the main office of each of the banks in Toronto chartered and licensed by the Dominion Government. One of the reasons is that the province desires to have its cheques cashed at par at any branch. With very few exceptions, friends of all the banks have from time to time asked that their especial banks shall have a share of the deposits, and a number of people at various times requested that the Farmers' Bank deposits should be increased, as they were small and the deposits in other banks very much larger. The main consideration has always been that the deposits should be safe, and in no case, neither with the Farmers' Bank, nor in any other case, have the deposits been made with a view to advances being made to particular people or corporations.

In 1908, a number of people asked that deposits should be made in the Farmers' Bank, but in no case were deposits made with a view to discounts being given, and no bank has ever been requested to make advances in consideration of deposits being made.

In The Canada Gazette returns for 30th April, 1908, the Farmers' Bank showed total liabilities of $978,000 and assets of $1,475,000, the paid-up capital being $468,000, and deposits from the public $753,000, showing, according to the Dominion Government statement, that the bank was apparently quite safe, and in the ordinary course they were given out of their current account in which their cheques were deposited a further advance of $25,000, shortly afterwards reduced to $10,000.

The letter to which you refer was never received by me, and if it had been, the bank would have known that the immediate effect would have been to close the account with the bank by withdrawing the deposit. In any event, the deposit would not have been made had it not been for the favorable statement in The Canada Gazette.

(Sgd.) A. J. Matheson.

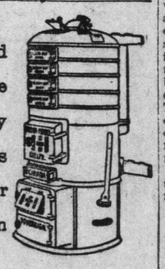
Toronto, Aug. 23.

GOOD CROP WEATHER.

WINNIPEG, Aug. 23.—Weather bulletins from widely diverse points in the western provinces substantiate the forecasts of last night in so far that ideal weather for grain-ripening and harvesting obtains. Warmth is once more general, and the depression which followed in the wake of Sunday's storm is largely dispelled. A fairly accurate estimate of the damage caused by the week-end storm is now obtainable and it appears damage was very largely confined to the immediate path of the windstorm. In this route cutting had been mostly completed and the resulting loss by storm is not more than five per cent.

Mrs. Jessie Alexander Roberts, Mrs. H. M. Blight and Miss Edna Alexander, are back in town, after a pleasant visit of three months spent in Britain and on the continent.

The second edition of the "Dictionary of Heating" is now ready for distribution



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Sir George Ross Declines It.

In his speech before the Canadian Club in this city on Nov. 30, 1903, Sir George W. Ross, referring to the fact that Britain takes 60 per cent. of our exports and the United States only 30 per cent., said:

"Does it not appear the proper thing, partly because of our imperial relations, and partly because of the extent of the British market, that we should direct our energies towards meeting these requirements rather than towards framing a treaty with a nation that has treated us with undue harshness in commercial matters, and upon whose commercial good-will we cannot depend. I prefer to establish channels of trade with Great Britain, which, I believe, will be permanent. 'Where your treasure is there will your heart be also.'

"All we have to do is to enter in and possess it with Britain's assistance. **In the United States we would be under a bond, and I decline myself to assume or accept any policy that will place the trade of Canada at the mercy of congress or at the mercy of a rival nation.**

"If the United States want any of our products, let them remove the duty as we have done with corn, coal and cotton. If they want our barley, let them take the 30c a bushel off. It is simple as A B C. If they are anxious for reciprocity, let them take down some of these barriers. Better bring forth fruits meet for repentance."

Hog Facts for Farmers

In the following correspondence three points are brought out:

(1) The anxiety of the farmer to acquaint himself with the facts.

(2) The existence of the facts.

(3) The anxiety of the reciprocity party to conceal them.

When the farmer and the facts are brought together, there will be an end of the reciprocity agreement.

The safety of the agreement depends upon hoodwinking the farmer.

In a life and death struggle for power, the government organs will say anything. But here are facts:

Mr. Noble's Letter to the Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd.

Uxbridge, Aug. 7, 1911.

C. C. S. Wilson,

Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find a statement of prices your company have paid for hogs during the past ten years. I would like to know if this statement is correct, or is it a misleading statement to cheat the farmers? I am just a poor farmer and would like to get information from headquarters. Some of the farmers in this section think the statement is correct and some think the Chicago prices are false. Please let me know if these prices are correct, and if you signed your name to such a statement. Hoping to hear from you soon, I remain,

Yours truly,
Alex. Noble,
Uxbridge, Ont., Can.

Ingersoll Company's Reply to Mr. Noble.

Aug. 9, 1911.

Alex Noble, Esq.,
Uxbridge, Ont.

Dear Sir,—Your favor of the 7th to hand, enclosing a copy of a statement, "The Price of Hogs," issued by us on April 12.

You ask the question—if this statement is correct or if it is a misleading statement to cheat the farmers. You will note what we say—that the statement is absolutely correct, as taken from our books and open to the inspection of any government official. We will go further than that and allow any man who disputes the statement to examine our books. The writer signed the document and the company will stand by all it says.

As to Chicago prices, those issued by Boyd, Lunham & Co., the same firm as the Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd., it being owned by T. L. Boyd, who is the president of this company, are verified by them. The other Chicago prices are according to the Union Stock Yards record.

We know that the friends of reciprocity don't like this statement, because it contains too much fact for them and is very much against their cause. We expect to prepare another statement showing Canada has paid more money for hogs than the United States during the last six months. We enclose you a few other circulars which will do you good to read. We believe it will be a sorry day for Canada if reciprocity passes.

Yours truly,
The Ingersoll Packing Co., Ltd.
C. C. S. Wilson.

Mr. Noble's Letter to Boyd, Lunham and Company.

Uxbridge, Aug. 7, 1911.

Boyd, Lunham & Co.,
Chicago.

Dear Sirs,—Enclosed you will find a statement of prices, paid by your company for hogs during the last ten years. Will you please inform me if this is correct, or is it just campaign literature to deceive the farmers of Canada on this reciprocity question. I am just a poor farmer, and would like to know if this statement is correct, as it is a serious matter for the farmers of this country to consider. Please let me know as soon as possible.

I am, yours truly,
Alex. Noble,
Uxbridge, Ont., Can.

Boyd, Lunham and Company's Reply.

Chicago, Aug. 10, 1911.

Mr. Alex Noble,
Uxbridge, Ont., Can.

Dear Sir,—Yours of 7th to hand and contents noted. We are very glad you wrote us in the frank manner you did, as we know only too well that during election, and especially an election on such an important matter as reciprocity, there are always, unfortunately, too many misrepresentations around, but we can assure you that the enclosed figures are absolutely correct. They are taken right out of the books of our Ingersoll plant, and also from our books here, and are open to verification at any time by any government officer.

We would be pleased to answer anything further you may want to know, relative to this matter.

Yours truly,
Boyd, Lunham & Co.,
T. H. Boyd.

Drowned in Wisconsin.

CORNWALL, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Alexander MacCormick of Ashland, Wis., formerly of the first concession of Lochiel, Glengarry, was drowned recently in the Marengo River, in Wisconsin. The body was recovered and taken home for interment.

New Imperial Branch.

A branch of the Imperial Bank of Canada will be opened at corner of Bloor and Dundas-streets this morning.

O'Keefe's

"Gold Label" is just the kind of Ale that you would expect The O'Keefe Brewery to brew—a rich, creamy, delicious old Ale—that is wonderfully wholesome and nutritious.

No cork screws needed to open the bottles—they are sealed with Crown stoppers.

"The Beer That Is Always O.K." 147

O'K

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Aug. 23, 1911.

Judge's chambers and weekly court will be held on Thursday, Aug. 24, at 10 a.m. Cases set down for hearing in weekly court:

1. Bell v. Superior Cement.
2. McCarthy v. Belleville City.
3. Muir v. Muir.
4. Abbott v. McCaffery.
5. McKee v. Occidental.
6. Wright v. Durie.

Master's Chambers.

Before Holmested, K.C., senior registrar.

Allen v. Grand Valley Railway Co.—G. H. Sedgewick, for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff to serve defendant with writ of summons, substitutionally. Order granted.

Enoch Thompson, Limited, v. Antipitzky—Welsh (R. F. Segsworth), for plaintiff. Motion to dismiss action for non-service of writ of summons. Orded granted dismissing action with costs.

Judge's Chambers.

Before Falconbridge, C.J., K.B.

Re Villeneuve—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Motion on behalf of infant for order for payment of sum not exceeding $100 to mother for maintenance. Order granted.

Re Smith—F. W. Harcourt, K.C., for infant. Motion on behalf of infant for order dispensing with payment of money into court and allowing mother to retain money for maintenance. Order granted.

Divisional Court.

Before Falconbridge, C.J., K.B.; Teetzel, J.; Latchford, J.

Bartlett v. Bartlett Mines, Limited—Judgment: An appeal from the judgment of Sutherland, J., delivered at the trial (19 O.W.R., 865) awarding plaintiff $2500, with interest, under an alleged contract by the defendants to employ the plaintiff at a salary of $2500 a year and expenses, as a mineralogist. The objection to the judgment chiefly relied on was: That the provisions of section 88 of the Ontario Companies Act, 7 Ed. VII., cap. 34, were not complied with. Held appeal should be allowed and action dismissed with costs. James Bain, K.C., and M. Lo Gordon, for defendants, appellants. Hamilton Cassels, K.C., for plaintiff.

Miss Tarbell and Dr. Macdonald

The American Magazine for September has an article on "James A. MacDonald" by Miss Ida M. Tarbell. The article is about Dr. Macdonald, editor of The Globe, and as Miss Tarbell has not been able to write his name correctly, we cannot vouch for the accuracy of all the statements made. But they make interesting reading, for those who remember The Globe's straight road on the Northwest provinces and other incidents. Here is the article in full:

Straight Road for Crawfish.

"'No man loses his way on a straight road. This was the guideboard which ten years ago the then newly chosen editor-in-chief of The Toronto Globe set up for himself and his associates. There is a common notion that a straight road is a dull one. It is anything but that for the editor. It leads him inevitably to liberalism, and the path of liberalism is usually as thorny as it is exhilarating. Again and again in the last ten years Dr. MacDonald (doctor by virtue of a degree from the University of Glasgow given him as a newspaper man) has been denounced at Ottawa and thirty-seven times he has been sued for libel!

"This stimulating experience has been largely the result of Dr. MacDonald's fight to secure a body of laws for Canada preventing there many of the errors (particularly in relation to property) into which the United States has fallen. 'Lock the stable before the horse is stolen,' that is what Dr. MacDonald believes in and what he has fought for. He has had a journal in which he could do this because he believes that a free, courageous, intelligent editorial page is a newspaper's most precious possession. He has jealously guarded The Globe from the many subtle currents, commercial, social and political, which impair the integrity of newspaper expression the world over, and the result is that his editorial page is a fighting machine of first-class calibre.

Friend of Uncle Sam.

"Dr. MacDonald's straight road has not only served Canada, it has enabled him to make at least one excellent turn for the United States. Last year when the application of our newly-adopted scheme of maximum and minimum tariff was threatening to get us into trouble with our northern neighbor, Dr. MacDonald happened in Washington on a vacation. He saw that the two governments were standing aloof when a friendly interview might prevent trouble, and he made it his business to get the idea to Mr. Taft. It was so obvious a thing to do now that his attention was called to it that Mr. Taft, without delay, took the straight road, and it led naturally to a reciprocity treaty. Indeed, free and friendly negotiations between Canada and the United States cannot possibly lead elsewhere. It is only by taking the longest road around and complicating it by the most unreasonable twists and turns that anything but free exchange between the two nations has been possible in the past.

"Dr. MacDonald sees more than a mere trade agreement in the reciprocity treaty. 'What gives dignity and significance to the discussions in congress and parliament,' he told the writer recently, 'is not merely the commercial or industrial advantages involved, but the far higher and more enduring interests of international good-will. Just and honorable trade relations will make for mutual respect and international peace, and will make war impossible among English-speaking nations of the world.

Would Pledge a Troth.

"'This desire for better trade relations springs from a source deeper than the selfishness of trade. It grows out of a sense of that community of interest between the two great English-speaking world powers. Blood is thicker than water, and in the crisis of the nations blood tells. The dominant opinion in Canada stands against British jingoes on the one hand and against American continentalists on the other. History has made Canada a part of the British Empire. Geography has made her the next-door neighbor of the United States. The marvelous commingling of the nationalities within her citizenship has given her vital and interpretative relations with both. Canada would take full advantage of her unique and strategic position. She would take the hand of Britain and the hand of the United States and across the uniting boundary line of four thousand miles pledge a troth which no political exigency or selfish interest of bigoted jingoism can ever weaken or break.'

"The personality of this man who walks the straight road so boldly and freely is frank and joyous and as full of flavor as his name. 'All Celt, Cameron, Grant and MacDonald,' that is what he tells you he is, in a voice which in some mysterious way has preserved its Scotchness, tho the first MacDonalds came to this side in 1776, and father, grandfather and great-grandfather were all born here.

California Vacation.

"If loyalty to Canadian democracy is James MacDonald's first passion, a love of Scotland is close to it, and in that one finds the secret of a part at least of the fervor he is giving to the cause of international peace. He gave, recently, at Stanford University and other points on the Pacific, a series of wonderful appeals for good understanding between nations. Nothing in these addresses so proved the unutterable loss to civilization from war as the pictures he drew of what it had done for Scottish glens and Scottish men.

"In the so-called peace movement Dr. MacDonald is bound to become a powerful factor, not only because of his trained mind and fine courage, but because he is that unusual thing, a convincing orator, one that you do not resent. The effect of his eloquence on the student body of Stanford University was to make an anticlimax of all succeeding speakers—even of Theodore Roosevelt himself!

"—Ida M. Tarbell."

TOBACCO HABIT

Dr. McTaggart's tobacco remedy removes all desire for the weed in a few days. A vegetable medicine, and only requires touching the tongue with it occasionally. Price $2.00.

LIQUOR HABIT

Marvelous results from taking his remedy for the liquor habit. Safe and inexpensive, home treatment; no hypodermic injections, no publicity, no loss of time from business, and a cure guaranteed.

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The person who commences the week with the knowledge that the past week's salary is gone, and with a mortgage on the coming one, has little incentive to work, and as a rule, does not give value received to his employer.

Open a savings account with this company. The four per cent. compound interest which we pay will assist the growth of the fund.

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Never Saw the Will.

KINGSTON, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—In a statement to the lawyer looking after her interests, Mrs. Abbie George, widow of the late Joseph George, says that she never saw the will of her husband, which has just been found under sensational circumstances. She not only never saw the will, but never heard of it being in existence.

Died in Chicago.

KINGSTON, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—Within five days of each other, two former Kingstonians passed away in Chicago. John Crowley and his wife. Two daughters and one son survive. Crowley was born at Kingston Mills sixty years ago, and attended the old boys' reunion here a few weeks ago.

Lost Two Hundred and Fifty Chickens

KINGSTON, Aug. 23.—(Special.)—P. D. Lyman, a well known poultry fancier, reports that he has lost 250 chickens this summer thru "growing light," one of the most fatal diseases among pigeons and chickens. The disease appears to be caused by varying extremes of weather.

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Try Genuine Gas Coke for your next fuel—burn it the way our booklet explains. We know it will give you better satisfaction and more heat for less cost.

What is Genuine Gas Coke? It requires one and one-half tons of high-grade coal to make one ton of coke; 1½ tons of high-grade coal is deprived of all gases, tar, soot and sulphur. This leaves nothing but the element that gives heat. You get most of the heating element of 1½ tons of coal in 1 ton of Genuine Gas Coke. Send your express man to our works to-day for a trial order.

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