

# The Toronto World

FOUNDED 1890.  
A Morning Newspaper Published Every Day in the Year.  
WORLD BUILDING, TORONTO.  
Cocher James and Richmond Streets.  
TELEPHONE CALLS:  
Main 100—Private Exchange Connecting all Departments.

Readers of The World will confer a favor upon the publishers if they will send information to this office of any newsstand or railway train where a Toronto paper should be on sale and where The World is not offered.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 31, '10.

## THE TARIFF ARRANGEMENT.

Mr. Fielding's concessions no doubt involve a departure from the standpoint which so commended itself to the country. Looking to the treatment meted out to Canada in the days when pilgrimages to Washington were undertaken under very different conditions, there was certainly strong temptation and ample justification to leave the United States to get out of the pit it had dug and itself fallen into as best it could. Its attempt to coerce other nations into granting most favored nation treatment under threat of imposing its maximum schedule was quite unwarrantable, and no one could have blamed the government had it declined to help President Taft out of the dilemma created by the rigid terms of the Payne-Aldrich Act of Congress to which he had assented. The president undoubtedly was in an extremely difficult and unpleasant position, threatened as he was on the one side by the Scylla of a humiliating climb-down, and on the other by the Charybdis of a Republican landslide in the bordering states of the union. Either way probably sign defeat, or at the least serious defeat. It would have been only retributive justice had the Republican party been left to stew in its own juice.

But there is another side to the question which cannot be ignored. Canada might have derived considerable satisfaction from the president's surrender—a satisfaction that would only have been postponed had he chosen to save his face at the expense of a tariff war which could only have had one end. The situation created by the imposition of the maximum schedule rates on Canadian exports and reprisals on the part of Canada, was bound to hit the United States far more severely than it would have hurt the Dominion, and this certainly was undeniably a thoroughly present to the president and his advisers. But no doubt can be felt that Mr. Taft was unaffectedly sincere in his desire to avert a tariff rupture apart from his bearing on Republican prospects. His own action and the general tenor of public and press comment throughout the United States all revealed the change that has taken place in his attitude towards the Canadian nation. Set face to face with the immediate prospect of increasing tariff duties directly to virtual cessation of trade intercourse, it has learnt to never before the spirit and temper of the Canadian people and the lesson will not be forgotten.

That is of itself a sufficient triumph for the Dominion, and rendered it possible for the federal government to take a broader view of the problem. The World, therefore, as now advised, is not inclined roundly to condemn the government for making some minor concessions in order to avert the injuries which a tariff war must assuredly have entailed for both countries. The duty of furthering friendly relations and international good-will between the two leading powers of the continent cannot be disregarded, nor should the wider imperial aspect which looks to the desirability of advancing that solidarity of interest and policy which is becoming every year more clearly evident among the English-speaking nations of the world.

## GERMAN AGRARIANS AND THE CANADIAN AGREEMENT.

In a recent communication the Berlin correspondent of The Pall Mall Gazette says that the agrarians and landowners of Germany are up in arms against the recent arrangement made between Canada and Germany on the ground that it will lead to the dumping of wheat and other grains, and force them either to lower prices or to lose the greater portion of their home market. The Dominion, they consider, has won a great victory, while their own government has neglected to protect German farming interests—the backbone of the empire. These agricultural interests objected to the concessions made to the United States, but the Canadian arrangement is described as causing them to roar aloud in indignation, and fling the vials of their wrath and scorn at the manufacturers and newspapers who have been prominent in patting the government's back for having ended the 12 years' tariff war. What adds to their annoyance is the fact that the German government took Canada's action in clapping on the sursax quietly, and allowed Canadian goods to enter under the general tariff instead of imposing an extra duty of 50 or 100 per cent.

According to the German agrarians Germany has made very considerable concessions in grain, cattle, horses, timber, etc., while Canada simply admits German goods at the general, not the intermediate rates. On this point The Deutsche Tageszeitung says: "Canada has indeed understood her position and secured her own interests very well. It is certain that the direct imports of flour and

grain from there into Germany will increase largely. Without doubt we shall have to reckon with Canada in future as a serious competitor to the farmers of Germany. It is a bad outlook for agriculture in this country.

Disaffection on the part of the landowners and agriculturists, who are largely conservative, may cause the government some trouble. But Germany is now an industrial as well as an agricultural country and the government recognizes the need for opening up and developing foreign markets. With the prospect that in the near future the value of their greatest market may be seriously impaired thru the success of the British tariff reform movement, it is scarcely to be expected that the German government will prefer the agricultural interests to the industrial, however bitter their complaint.

## LONDON PRACTICALLY FOG FREE

No winter visitor to the imperial metropolis, remaining any length of time, but made acquaintance, sooner or later, with that undesirable quantity, a real London fog. Those who have experienced its effect know how rapidly the streets became chaos and the feeling of absolute helplessness which it engendered. A full day's fog involves a cost to the city estimated at not less than \$750,000, so that when as in 1905 there were 44 sufficiently severe to be recorded, the aggregate loss ran well into millions of pounds sterling.

Since that year there has been a gradual diminution in the number of fogs, and last year only four happened along. During the winter now closing, London has been practically fog free, and an article in The Daily Mail notes that the falling off has corresponded with the diminution in the volume of smoke attributable to the introduction of gas fires and cookers and of electrical heating apparatus. Half a million of these have been introduced into London within recent years, and experts declare that the electrification of the District and Metropolitan Railways has also helped materially.

A share in the deliverance has also been ascribed to the activity of the local authorities in the matter of excessive smoke prosecutions. Scientific authorities explain the cause of fog to an electric condition of the atmosphere, where the electrons act as nuclei to which the minute particles responsible for the fog are attracted. Sir Oliver Lodge has suggested the neutralization of these nuclei by the artificial discharge of electricity of the opposite kind or "sign." Not the least of the wonderful service, which electricity is destined to yield would be the dispersal of the fogs responsible for so many tragic shipwrecks and loss of human life.

## FEMININE MAGNANIMITY.

Miss Agnes Murphy writes from Montreal to point out that in Rostand's new play, "Le Boi Sacre," the plot turns on the sacrifice by one of the female characters of her own passion to bring about the reconciliation between the husband and wife whose separation she might have caused by her guilty love for the husband, and the neglect of her own husband. Miss Murphy quotes, with approval, the words of a critic who thinks that "this comedy again emphasizes a species of feminine magnanimity which has been unusually conspicuous in several new plays in Paris this season, altho it is a characteristic probably not so rare in real life as many superficial observers would suppose."

If Miss Murphy believes that this testimony strengthens her case she is welcome to the view. The "species of magnanimity," which meditates unfaithfulness in the marriage tie and refrains, may not be so rare in real life, possibly, but is it anything to boast about? As superficial observers we would prefer to believe that the Canadian women, at any rate, who had to exercise such a "species of magnanimity" were the rare exceptions.

Handing out Bibles to foreigners is all very well, but something more must be done before the stranger and the foreigner is turned into a good Canadian citizen.

John Redmond is credited with the remark that it would be a crime were differences of opinion to rupture the

political alliance that meantime controls the house of commons. But it is the Nationalist determination to control the policy of the alliance that renders it insecure. Redmond has to fight with one eye to parliament and the other to Ireland and the Independent Nationalists. His own position is none too safe.

Ontario teachers want to make examinations easier for bad spellers. Why not try simplified spelling and save the time wasted over the present illogical system, that is the stumbling block to both children and foreigners?

Ex-President Roosevelt has made the mistake of imagining that what appeals to Anglo-Saxons must be equally clear to men of very different race. Those who have been most closely associated with the eastern mind agree with Kipling that east is east and west is west and never the twain shall meet. No doubt he spoke with the best intentions, but his address at Cairo will not make the task of the British in Egypt more easy.

## WINDOW GLASS EVERYWHERE

Not a Single Foot of It is Made in Canada, But It Will Be.

Every year marks a distinct step forward in the industrial enterprise of the Dominion. This year is to be made memorable by the introduction of an industry that has been carried on in various other countries for nearly three thousand years. We refer to the manufacture of window glass.

In the rapid development of the country vast quantities of building materials are being used, and there are but comparatively few people who know that a single foot of window glass is being manufactured in this country. Millions of square feet of window glass is imported into Canada every year. The climatic conditions of the country and its rapid development makes Canada one of the largest consumers, per capita, of window glass of any country in the world. Enquiry among dealers fails to elicit any logical reason for the non-existence of factories in Canada.

Experts have been carefully investigating conditions in Canada for several months, and report that we have all the material in quantity and quality for the production of unlimited quantities of first quality window glass at a cost which would make an up-to-date plant a commercial and profitable proposition.

Silica sand forms the base of all glass, and these experts state that Ontario contains immense deposits of the finest silica to be found anywhere in the world. It is well-known that limestone, which is another of the natural products used in the manufacture of glass, is to be found in immense quantities in Ontario.

Recent improvement in the method of manufacturing sheet glass has simplified the process, and very materially reduced the cost of production. We are reliably informed that the new process is being commercially operated in the States and that the quality of the glass produced is superior to that manufactured by old methods.

The result of the investigations in Canada has led to the organization of the Welland Glass Manufacturing Company, Limited, and this corporation proposes to erect, at Welland, Ontario, the most modern window glass factory in the world. This will add another parent industry to our long list of progressive enterprises, furnish a market for our natural resources and give employment to a large number of Canadian citizens. It is the development of enterprises of this character that increases our independence.

## PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SUCCEEDING THERE.

Weekly Sun: The net earnings of the Timiskaming Railway during January were over \$54,000. It is reasonable to expect that net earnings in most of the other months of the year will be larger, because activity in the mining regions served by the line is greater in summer than in winter. Moreover the cost of operation, owing to absence of snow blockades, etc., is less in the warm months. But, taking the figures as they stand, they are exceedingly satisfactory. They represent net earnings for the whole year of over \$600,000. That is equal to 4 per cent. on the entire amount charged to capital account on the railway up to the end of October last. This publicly owned road is doing fairly well.

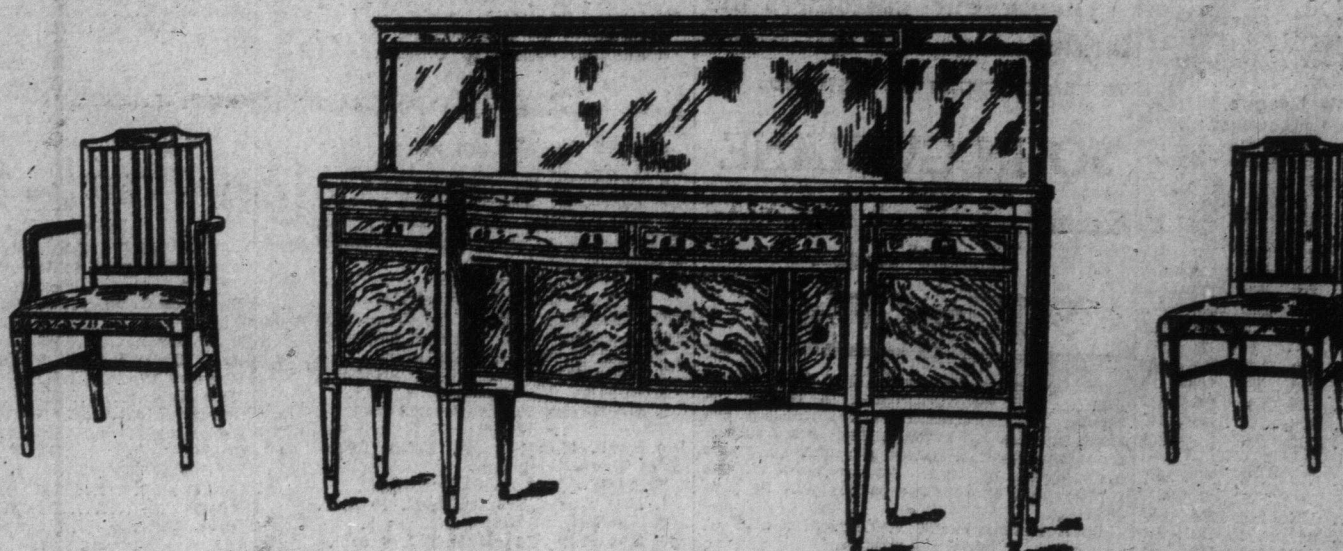
**MICHIE'S Extra Old Rye Whiskey** is always of the same even quality and mellow flavor—none better.  
**Michie & Co., Ltd.**  
7 King St. West

WHEN YOU GO OUT TO LUNCH TO-DAY be good to yourself and order a bottle of **O'KEEFE'S "PILSENER" LAGER**. It's the best appetizer and aid to digestion. Brewed as they brew lager in Pilsen, Germany—of pure Barley Malt, Hops and filtered water—the beer is filtered again after it is brewed and pasteurized after being bottled. Ask for The Beer With a Reputation THE LIGHT BEER IN THE LIGHT BOTTLE

# JOHN KAY COMPANY

## A Great Spring Display of Quality Furniture

An Authoritative Presentation of Style and Fashion in Furniture—Period Reproductions and Modern Conceptions—Character and Distinction in Furniture of Moderate Cost—Varieties Large Enough to Permit the Exercise of Individual Taste.



SIDEBOARD AND CHAIRS ON SHERATON LINES

The assemblage of furniture now gathered on four floors of this great store betters our best efforts of former years. It is the result of careful personal selection from the productions of foremost makers in Canada, England and the United States.

A collection so large and so thoroughly representative of the best in period and modern furniture design was only made possible by long years of experience in furnishing homes of the highest class.

We cordially invite you to visit our store, whether you have a thought of furnishing or not. If you reside at a distance from Toronto, write for our catalogue. A copy will promptly be mailed.

### FOR THE DINING-ROOM

We speak advisedly when we say that a showing of quality dining-room furniture comparable with that now displayed on our second floor can be found in very few cities on this continent.

Colonial, Sheraton, Chippendale, Louis XVI, Tudor and other period designs are represented by fine examples in suites and individual pieces. Mahogany, Circassian walnut, fumed oak, early English golden oak, fumed ash, are all in evidence.

Prices cover a wide range, as may be gathered from the fact that we sell a cleverly-designed buffet in fumed ash at \$21.00, and a magnificent Colonial sideboard in crech mahogany at \$400.00. There are a great many handsome sideboards at prices between these figures, with tables, chairs, cabinets, dinner wagons, etc., to complete the suites.

### FOR THE DRAWING-ROOM

A magnificent collection of upholstered furniture for drawing-room and living-room occupies our spacious and well-lighted top floor. It embraces mahogany and gilded suites and individual sofas, chairs, armchairs, rockers, etc., etc., in period and modern designs. Stuff-over Davenport sofas, big deep seated, luxurious; club easy chairs in leather or denim, in large variety of size and price; lounges, sofa beds, etc., etc.

The upholstering of these various pieces is all done in our own workshops under the best sanitary conditions by men experienced in first-class work. We pride ourselves in the quality of our upholstery. It cannot be excelled.

For parlor suites our prices range from \$34.00 to \$300.00.

### FOR THE BEDROOMS

With the immense assortment displayed on our third floor to choose from the selection of tasteful and appropriate furnishings for any bedroom should not be difficult. Rosewood, mahogany, birdseye maple, Circassian walnut, oak and white enamel are all represented. There are Colonial suites in mahogany, with dressers of generous width, and four-poster or roll-end beds; dainty sets in Louis XV, Louis XVI, Sheraton and other period styles; simply designed pieces at low prices for hall bedrooms or attics, and a very wide choice of individual dressers, chiffoniers, dressing tables, wardrobes, someones, toilet trees, brass bedsteads, iron bedsteads, etc., etc.

At \$12.00 we sell a dainty little dressing table in mahogany veneer, and for \$600.00 a suite in English walnut that is equally good value—a range of prices that will cover any reasonable requirement.

### FOR THE LIVING ROOM

The furnishings for this important room should, of course, be of a substantial character, made for use and comfort rather than for show. We devote a whole floor to a comprehensive showing of just such furniture—Davenports, Morris chairs, armchairs, lounges, card tables, writing tables, bookcases, secretaries, etc., in the Tudor, Craftsman and other admired styles. For the most part this furniture is made of oak in the fumed or early English finish. Many of the chairs and sofas have softly-stuffed cushions in Spanish leather, tanned in pleasing shades of green or brown.

In mahogany sitting-room furniture also we have a wide variety most reasonably priced.

## Furniture to Order

We aim to make this the complete furniture store; even in our immense stocks, however, we cannot hope to carry everything that may be desired. To meet this condition we are ready always to submit sketches and quote prices on furniture designed to meet your special requirements. Our prices on made-to-order furniture are always reasonable.

## New Drapery Fabrics

New shipments of lace curtains, crepe curtains, madras muslins, taffetas, cretonnes, casement cloths and velours are to hand. They add interest to our already splendid showing of drapery and covering materials.

## New Wall Papers

Our experts in interior decoration are enthusiastic over the new importations in wall papers, and with good reason. No such assortment of exclusively high-class papers has, we think, ever been shown here.

**JOHN KAY COMPANY, Limited**  
36 and 38 KING STREET WEST - TORONTO