

The Toronto World.

No. 25 YONGE STREET, TORONTO.
Daily World, in advance, 50 per year.
Sunday World, in advance, 25 per year.
Telephone: 222, 223, 224. Private branch
exchange connecting all departments.
Mailing Office: 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105,
106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114,
115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123,
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THE WORLD OUTSIDE.
The World can be had at the following
news stands:
Windsor Hotel.....Montreal.
St. Lawrence Hall.....Montreal.
Pascot & Jones.....Buffalo.
Wolfeboro News Co.....Detroit.
St. Denis Hotel.....Chicago.
P.O. News Co.....Chicago.
John McDonald.....Winnipeg.
T. A. McIntosh.....Winnipeg.
McKay & Son.....Winnipeg.
Barnard & Doherty.....St. John, N.B.

ADVERTISING RATE.
15 cents per line—with discount on ad-
vance orders of 20 or more insertions, or for
orders of 100 or more lines, to be used
within a year.
Positions are contracted for subject to
prior contracts with other advertisers.
Positions are never guaranteed to any
advertiser of less than four inches space.
An advertiser contracting for 1000 worth
of space to be met within one year may
have, when practicable, a selected position
without extra cost.
Inside page positions will be charged at
20 per cent advance on regular rates.
All advertisements are subject to approval
as to character, wording and display.
Advertisers are free to examine the sub-
scription lists at any time.
"Want" advertisements, one cent a word
each insertion.

OUR STRONGEST WEAPON.
The United States will perpetrate
every possible injustice on this
country as long as we show a disposition
to calmly accept it. Britain has been
freely blamed for sacrificing Canadian
interests to the United States. That
blame is not misplaced, but Canada
herself is not altogether blameless.

We have the power to command the
respect of the American people, to show
them that they cannot afford to afford
to take advantage of the timid diplomacy
that is willing to surrender every Cana-
dian interest for the asking. Unfortu-
nately, the instrument of defence which
we have in our tariff is allowed to lie
idle. We take refuge after refuge from
the American republic without turning
against them the weapon from which
they have most to fear.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Balfour
see clearly that tariff retaliation is the
most effective weapon Great Britain can
wield today. They are asking the Brit-
ish people to endorse them in this view
and their appeal is meeting with phe-
nomenal results.

Why cannot Canada use her tariff
against her enemies, even as she is us-
ing it in behalf of her friends. In no
other way can we obtain decent treat-
ment from the United States. It is
just a question if the Governor-in-
Council should not be given such con-
trol of the tariff as would enable him
to promptly meet the advances of an
enemy.

SOME LINES IN LOGIC.
The upholders of the boundary de-
cision are trying to prove too much,
and are falling into some inconsistencies.
Here are some of them:
It is almost an act of sacrilege to
question the learning or impartiality
of Lord Alverstone, but it is quite
right to describe Mr. Aylesworth and
Sir Louis Jetté as peevish, partial and
lacking in learning or experience.

It is said that Lord Alverstone's de-
cision is absolutely judicial, and was
not biased in the slightest degree by
diplomatic or political considerations.
At the same time it is suggested that
the decision might have been different
if Canada had been contributing to the
support of the British navy.

It is said that Canada cannot make
her own treaties, because she cannot
back up her contention with force.
At the same time it is said that we
must not even think of force in con-
nection with the two great branches
of the Anglo-Saxon race; that a war
between these two countries would be
a civil war, something too horrible to
be contemplated.

We fully admit all the horrors of
war, but there is perhaps a little mean-
ing in supposing that war is any
more between an Englishman and
an American than between a
Frenchman and a Prussian. But if
there is to be no war in North Amer-
ica; if there is to be no exercise of
force; where is the sense or logic in
saying that we cannot make treaties
unless we are prepared to back them
up with force?

OUR JUDICIAL DELIVERANCE.
It is often said that election pre-
dictions are uncertain, but The World
has made a careful study of the situation
in Muskoka and Sault Ste. Marie, and
is pretty sure that it is not very far
from the mark. The very fact of the
guaranteeing of the wages by the govern-
ment, and the promise of further bene-
fits, has won a good many votes, but
on the other hand, many electors are
disposed to regard these things as
bribe, and the government is not very
far from the mark. It may lose a
little more, or win a little more.

Similarly, in Muskoka, Gurney seems
to have made a good many friends, but
on the other hand his name arouses a
good deal of antagonism, and we must
bear in mind that the seat was for-
merly held by the government.

Summing up all these things, we
have arrived at the conclusion that one
of four things will happen: (1) The
opposition will win both seats. (2) The
opposition will win Muskoka and lose
Sault Ste. Marie. (3) The opposition
will win Sault Ste. Marie and lose
Muskoka. (4) The government will win
both.

This might seem to exhaust all the
possibilities, but there is one more.
The opposition may win one or both
but be judged out of the victory some-
how. Such things have happened to
opponents before.

EQUALITY IS THE ISSUE.
Underlying a good deal of the com-
ment on the Alaskan boundary award
is the assumption that Canada ought
to be content to play a subordinate
part in the affair. It is curious to
see how the pro-American and the
anti-American agree in this view.
The former tell us that we could not
possibly fight the United States, and
that it would be wicked to make the
attempt. The latter tell us about the
obligations that we owe to Great
Britain in protecting us from the as-
saults of foreign nations. Possibly
there may be truth in both these

TUESDAY MORNING

THE YEARS HAVE BROUGHT NO CHANGE.



A long chapter of "Little England" blundering and neglect.

views. But it is beginning to dawn
upon us that we are doomed to get the
worst of it, whatever view prevails.

Canada does not object to assuming
her fair share of the responsibilities of
defence. Nor does Canada want to
embroil Great Britain in war. What
Canada does object to is being led at
the tail now of a war party, now of
a peace party, as somebody in London
may dictate. In other words, the col-
onial status, the state of childhood,
is coming to an end. Suppose there
had been no quarrel between George
III. and the Americans, does anybody
suppose that the conditions of 139
years ago would have been permanent?

Some great change, some shifting of
political power, would certainly have
occurred. What is to be the future
relation between the various parts of
the British empire?

In considering the necessity of this
shifting of power, there is no need of
rash or violent talk. Take the case of
our own confederation. Ontario has
hitherto been the dominant province in
wealth, population and political power.
It now sees the political centre shifting
westward. Some day that centre
may be Winnipeg. To become worried
or excited over these things would be
like growing worried or excited over
the tides and the winds. But we must
provide for them.

THE CANADIAN RECORD.
Nothing can be further from the truth
than that Canadians are a sort of spoilt
children of the empire, taking all the
benefits and giving nothing in return.
The United Empire Loyalists would
have had an easier time if they had
submitted to the inevitable, and re-
mained citizens of the United States.
They would have had to take part in
settling the question of slavery, but
there is no reason to suppose that they
would have shirked that duty.

It is true that all Canadians are not
descendants of United Empire Loyalists.
Leaving our French-Canadian brethren
out of consideration, because theirs is
a separate history, we have the de-
scendants of those who came here
largely in the forties and fifties, simply
to better their condition. Were they
the spoiled children of the empire?
Quite the contrary. The very fact of
their leaving the United Kingdom shows
that they did not belong to the privi-
leged classes. It is no light thing for
a man to break up his home, put his
family and all his belongings into an
ocean vessel, and begin life anew in a
rough, unsettled country. A man
who does that is either in desperate
straits or he is a very enterprising and
adventurous man.

The conduct of these immigrants in
Ontario shows that they were not a lot
of weaklings. The many of them were
clerks and mechanics, and others not
accustomed to farming, they turned
cheerfully into the roughest kind of
farming, the life of the backwoods
farmer, and they converted a wilderness
into the garden that we inhabit to-day.
When we speak of our debt of grati-
tude, we must not forget the gratitude
that we owe to our own ancestors in
Canada.

As the history of Canada does not
show any lack of political or diplomatic
ability, Canadians have made their
mistakes, but they have peacefully set-
tled questions such as might have led
to war. After the fiasco in 1857 they
addressed themselves earnestly to the
task of obtaining self-government for
Canada by peaceful, constitutional
means, and they succeeded. Then they
had to settle a very serious race ques-
tion, such as might easily have led to
war, and they succeeded. They found
that the old Legislative Union of Upper
and Lower Canada would not work,
and they substituted for it a federal
union, eventually extending from the
Atlantic to the Pacific. They built a
railway from ocean to ocean, at a time
when they did not possess half the
wealth that they possess to-day. They
are now building a second and a third.
All this is the work, not of weaklings,

but of men who were strong, wise and
hopeful.

Finally, we must remember that all
this work was done in competition with
a powerful and aggressive community,
largely British in origin, possessing a
significant country, and having a long
start of us in development. That it
was done peacefully, and after the war
of 1812, with very little bloodshed, is
a credit to the credit of Canada.

If Canadians had been quarrelsome and
unreasonable people, they might have
kept their brethren at home in con-
tinual turmoil, either in disputes with
the United States, or in domestic
squabbles arising out of race or creed
differences.

Let Canadians be calm over this
Alaskan boundary question and devote
their brains and energy to the solu-
tion of the great problem: "How old is
Ann?"

The British government seems to
think that it can never do enough to
repay the American people for the
attention bestowed upon it. It seems
to think that the mediocrity of the
Venezuelan message.

FREE TRADE.
Editor World: In the matter of Mr.
Chamberlain's Imperial free trade pro-
position it is all right. Free trade
thru the empire will be to us what
the S. A. is to them. It is most need-
ed. What could not our manu-
facturers accomplish with free admission
to Britain, India, Australia, South
Africa, etc.

In the matter of making our own
treaties, why not in special limits? Had
this Alaskan boundary question been
left to us, we might have been able to
do better. The Canadians might be
as to their integrity. Matters of this
kind will be shorn of their annoying
features by leaving them open to a
final acceptance by Britain.

HOW TWO EQUALS ONE.
Having successfully had elucidated
the mystery enveloping Ann and her
age, The World is asked to submit the
following problem to its readers:
In mathematical puzzles. According
to this algebraic solution, two is found
equal one. Why and how? This
something that has bewildered a good
many learned minds. What do you
think of it?

Let x =
Multiply both sides by x; then
x² = x²
Subtract x² from both sides; then
x² - x² = x² - x²
Divide by x - x; then
x = x
Substitute x for a; then
x = x
2 = 1

A New Policy Contract.
Following its well known policy of
keeping the company in the foremost
position in Canadian life assurance, the
Imperial Life Assurance Company of
Canada has just revised its always
liberal policy contract, with the result
that its new form is unexcelled as re-
gards simplicity, liberality and ac-
curacy—the three prime requisites of
an ideal life assurance policy. Full
particulars are embodied in a pamphlet,
which may be obtained at the head
office, Toronto.

Farmers' Institute Meetings.
G. C. Creelman, superintendent of
Farmers' Institutes, has sent to the
presidents of institutes throughout Ontario
a list of 850 meetings to be held during
November, December, January and
February. These meetings will be ad-
dressed by 50 institute workers.

THEY (THE BRITISH COMMISSIONERS) SEEM TO HAVE ONLY ONE THING ON THEIR MINDS - THAT IS TO GO HOME TO ENGLAND WITH A TREATY IN THEIR POCKETS SETTLING EVERYTHING NO MATTER AT WHAT COST TO CANADA.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S RE WASHINGTON TREATY 1871.

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THE T. EATON CO. LIMITED

\$1.75 to \$3.75 Men's Boots, \$1.50
Sale Commences at 12.15

519 pairs Men's Boots; strictly up-to-date models of fine shoemaking;
consisting of fine box calfskin, glazed goatskin and patent leather
uppers, with genuine prime hemlock soles; comfort cushion lining;
sizes 6 to 10; selling to-day at \$1.75 to \$3.75; for the sake of those
who cannot come to the store at 8 o'clock we place them on sale
at 12.15 noon; Harvest Home Sale, Wednesday, 1.50

Men's Overcoats To-day \$8.50, Wednesday \$5.45

100 only Men's Overcoats; good, heavy weight; black heaver cloth;
medium length; square pockets; velvet collar; Italian cloth lining;
sizes 34, 37, 38, 39 and 40 inch chest measurement; regu-
lar price \$8.50; Harvest Home Sale, Wednesday, 5.45

Children's Kilt Suits, Were \$2.50 and \$3, Now \$1.39

Children's Kilt Suits; navy blue serge; nice quality; soft twill finish;
lined skirt, trimmed with braid, cord and whistle; sizes 1 1/2 to
3 years; regular \$2.50 and \$3.50; Harvest Home Sale, Wednesday, 1.39

Men's Fur Overcoats, Harvest Home Price, \$12.50

Men's Silver Wallaby Fur Overcoats; 50 inches long; natural full furred
skins; high storm collar; heavy, Italian cloth lining; regu-
lar price \$15; Harvest Home Sale, Wednesday, 12.50

Men's and Women's \$1.50 to \$2.50 Umbrellas at 99c

180 only Men's and Women's Extra Fine Gloria Silk Umbrellas; best
frame and rod; covers warranted not to cut; handles come in horn,
ivory, Congo and various styles of fancy handles; regular
value \$1.50 to \$2.50 each; Harvest Home Sale, Wednesday, 99

Tapestry Carpets at 35c
1205 yards English Tapestry Car-
pet; 27 inches wide; all good de-
signs and color combinations; suit-
able for parlors, dining-rooms,
halls, bedrooms, etc.; a splendid
wearing carpet; regular price, 55c
and 70c; Harvest Home Sale, Wed-
nesday, 35

Infant Linoleums at 89c
250 square yards Infant Linoleums;
2 yards wide; mostly the short
ends of this season's best selling
patterns, in floral, historic tile and
parquet designs; 8 to 24 square
yards in a piece; suitable for din-
ing-rooms, kitchens, etc.; made
of oak and birch's eye maple; stain-
ed and finished in high-class style;
our regular price \$1.00 to \$1.25;
Harvest Home Sale, Wednesday, 89

Bedroom Pieces
12 only Bedroom Pieces; odd lines;
comprising bureau, chest of draw-
ers, toilet tables and chest of drawers;
in mahogany, quartered golden
oak and birch's eye maple; made
and finished in high-class style;
our regular price \$1.00 to \$1.25;
Harvest Home Sale, Wednesday, 89

Extension Tables Reduced From \$16.50 to \$11.95

20 Dining-room Extension Tables;
made from extra choice quarter-
cut golden oak, highly polished;
covered in heavy art silk; exten-
ding to 8 feet long; with
five heavy legs; handsomely turn-
ed; our special price, to-day
\$16.50; Harvest Home Sale, Wed-
nesday, 11.95

Fifty Mattresses at \$5.50