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# The Toronto World

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VOL. XXXI—No. 11,315

## An Appeal to Canadians to Preserve Fiscal Freedom

**R. L. Borden Warmly Received at London—Reciprocity Designed Only to Promote the Interests of a Political Party in the States—Reference to Government's Naval Policy.**

### LAURIER'S ABANDONMENT OF IMPERIAL PREFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—It was an alert, quickened apprehensive 8000 that greeted R. L. Borden at the opening meeting of the general election campaign here to-night. The reciprocity question filled the air. There was room for little else. London was eager to hear Mr. Borden and the message he gave left no mistaken impression. Frank as Mr. Borden was in the west, he was equally frank here. He assailed the government's continuing attitude of Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues in accordance to President Taft's request. He refuted the malicious argument that reciprocity had been the hope of all parties in Canada for 40 years. Reciprocity was a sedition and designed only to promote the interests of a political party in the United States.

Mr. Borden was convincing and at times warming. There was an absence of flamboyant oratory, but a wealth of sound, earnest reasoning. There was no appeal to race prejudice or to the passions of the masses, but a successful entreaty to Canadians to preserve for themselves their fiscal freedom. He inveighed against secret diplomatic treaties and declared that the Canadian tariff policy should be worked out by parliamentary control. "Then, and then only," he declared, amid applause, "can we preserve and maintain the true fiscal independence and autonomy of the Canadian nation. And above that let us take no steps which may weaken or impair the ties which unite us to our world-wide empire, endowed with the imperishable memories of a glorious past and crowned with the confidence and hope for a still more splendid future."

"Our strong determination," he declared, "is to preserve our freedom of action and thus to work out our destiny, which affirmed here by our own voice and along our own lines, will most assuredly win the respect of our neighbors, who have given us the example." (Hear, hear.)

That the national appeal was stronger than the citation of figures regarding prices and profits, spiriting speculations and the like, was manifested by the oft recurring applause that greeted every reference to the development of a Canadian type.

It must have been Nemesis that brought Mr. Borden to London. Here it was that Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 1896 made his first public utterance on the imperial preference. Fate has pursued him from that time, and a London audience to-night was the first to hear a denunciation of the man who now proposed to leave that path of virtue.

In a masterly review of the entire trade situation Mr. Borden led his hearers from primary premises to conviction. His brief reference to the government's naval policy evoked rounds of applause and showed that the subject was by no means dead.

"If Canada can be neutral when Great Britain is attacked, why cannot Britain be neutral when Canada is attacked?"

—Wm. Gray, president of the London Conservative Association, was in the chair. He spoke briefly, directing attention to the dominant motive before the country. Major Beattie spoke briefly.

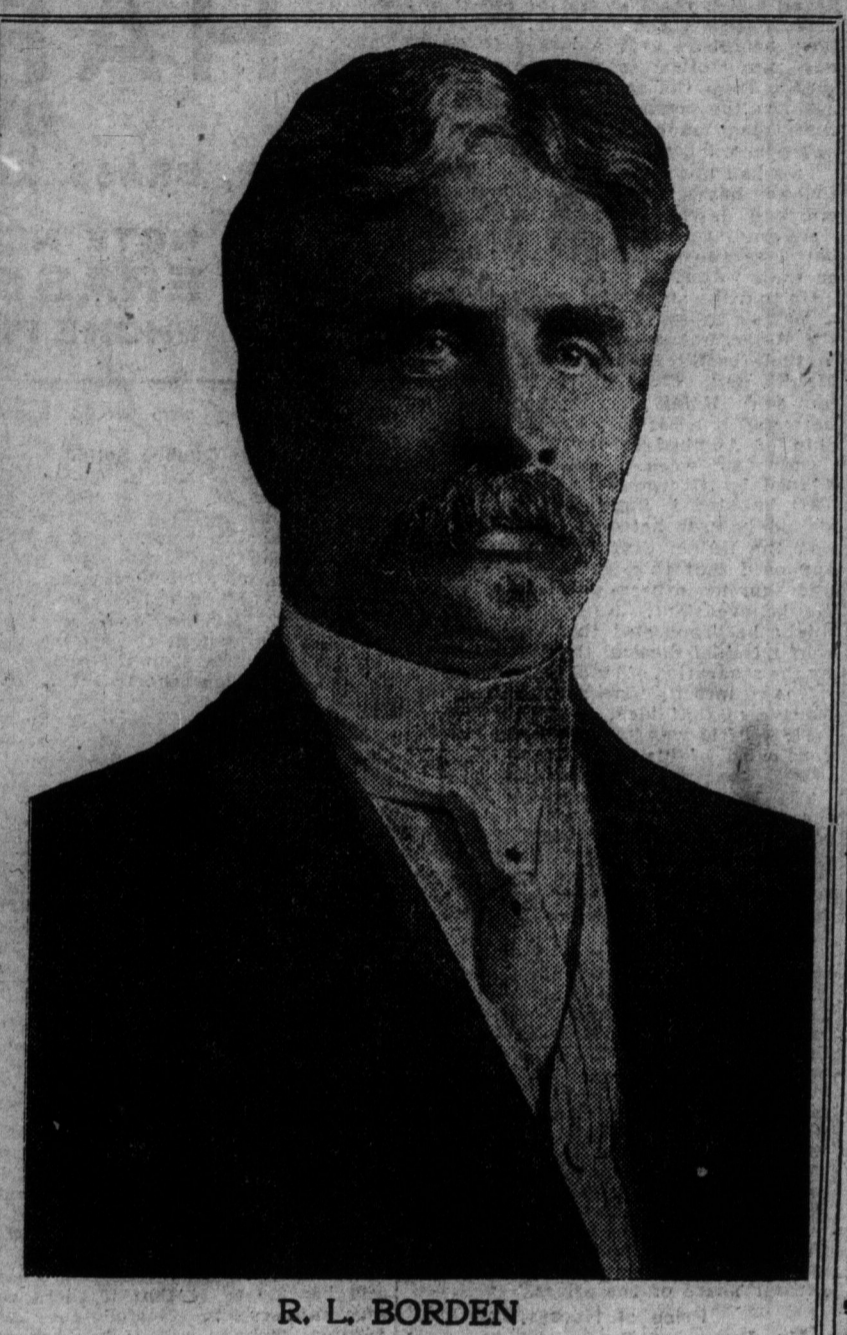
Mr. Beak Gets Ovation.  
 Second only to the warmth of Mr. Borden's reception was that accorded to Hon. Adam Beak. Mr. Beak did not trespass at length upon the time of the audience, but he felt he would not be doing his duty as a Conservative and a representative of the City of London if he did not come forward and lend his hand to help Mr. Borden in the fight against reciprocity. The Conservative leader was able to rise above party bias and deal with such questions on a statesmanlike basis. Drawing an inference from the efficient administration in Ontario, Mr. Beak said Mr. Borden would be a like honest administration at Ottawa. The "White Coat" policy of the Whitney government was a policy of conservation, he declared. Why, then, should Canadians look south to another country for their products, and why not develop their own industries and their own nation, rather than let it be done by their neighbors?

On the whole Mr. Borden's meeting was a great success. His effective marshalling of the arguments against reciprocity appeared to accomplish much in clearing away the chaos which has prevented many from gaining a clear view of the unfortunate pact, while more than passing interest was given to his unimadvised upon the waste in connection with the national transcontinental, the Quebec bridge and departmental incompetence and extravagance.

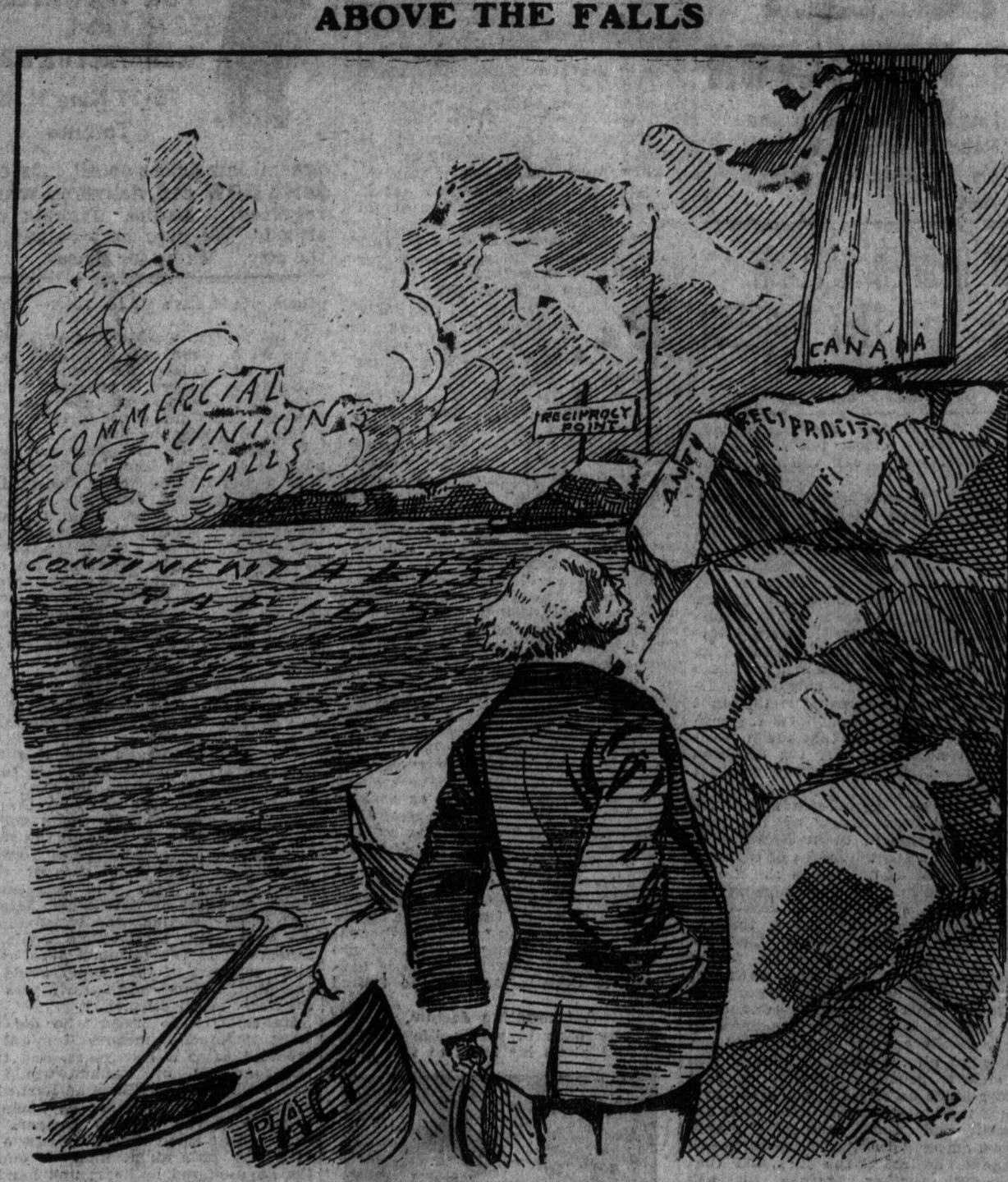
After the speech which greeted Mr. Borden has quitted, the Conservative leader spoke briefly of his former visits to London.

Proceeding to discuss the issue of the day, Mr. Borden, commencing at first slowly but quickly increasing in force and vigor, said:

"The general election which now confronts the people of Canada," began Mr. Borden, "has been brought about by the action of the government in undertaking a revision of the tariff by conference with the United States Government behind closed doors. The revision was undertaken notwithstanding the pledge of the prime minister that there should first be a thorough investigation into tariff matters. The solution which was decided upon so suddenly on the 29th July last, came after repeated declarations by the government."



R. L. BORDEN



WILF: Come on, and if we find the rapids dangerous we'll turn back.  
 MISS CANADA: There's no turning back in those rapids.

## LAURIER OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN AT SIMCOE

**Belittles the Suggestion That Closer Trade Relations Would Lead to Annexation—Could Terminate the Agreement on a Day's Notice—William Charlton Speaks.**

SIMCOE, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Sir Wilfrid Laurier fired the first shot in the general election campaign here today. He made it plain that reciprocity with the United States in natural products was the issue.

He repudiated the suggestion that closer trade relations with the United States might lead to annexation, and with some bitterness said: "Let Mr. Borden answer for the Tories: I will answer for the Grits." Further on he said: "The talk of annexation is beneath the contempt of serious people."

He claimed that the leaders of public thought in Canada for the past forty years had favored reciprocity with the United States, hence it was natural that this policy should be adopted by him. The present Conservative leaders he called renegades.

He held that the agreement with the United States could be terminated on a day's notice, and that it would not interfere with the action of Canada should Great Britain make advances to us in the matter of mutual preferential trade. If it did, then so much the worse for the agreement with the United States. If the attitude of Great Britain regarding preference changed at any time, Canada would be ready to meet the change.

**Favored Nations Treaties.**  
 He belittled the effect of the favored-nations treaties, claiming that the countries that would be brought into competition with Canada were of little importance, and the goods they sold Canadians did not interfere with Canadian products.

The fact that John Charlton, who for 25 years represented Norfolk in the house of commons, was the champion all his life of freer trade relations with the United States, and had his home in this town made Simcoe a fit place for Sir Wilfrid Laurier to utter his battle-cry in favor of reciprocity.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the open air to a gathering of 3500 people, composed of towns folk and yeoman from the surrounding neighborhood. It was a well ordered, attentive, and appreciative audience; at no time was the applause prolonged or uproarious, but the patriotic and personal parts of Sir Wilfrid's address were thoroughly applauded and frequently cheered.

The meeting was called to order at two o'clock by H. M. Mowat, president of the Ontario Reform Association, Toronto. He spoke briefly, congratulating Simcoe and Norfolk on being chosen for the opening meeting in the campaign, and extending thanks for the honor done him, as president of the

## NEW PROTESTANT MOVEMENT IN CITY

**Canadian Protestant Association Will Require Pledges From Political Candidates, and Will Put Up Independent Where Party Men Fail.**

A political sensation may be sprung in Toronto before long if the story that came to The World last night, bears anything like the significance that has formerly clung to such statements.

There is a Canadian Protestant Association at work in Toronto, of which S. Hornshaw, 25 Hayter-street, is president, and John Furlong, 604 Eglinton-avenue, secretary. Another active branch of the association is said to be at work in Ottawa.

Independent of party, and open to all who approve the platform, the association numbers among its members leaders of the Prentiss Boys' Association, prominent workers in the Orange Order, and in the Orange Young Britons. Work has been going on actively in Toronto for six months, and next week the executive is to meet for the purpose of planning the campaign in the approaching election.

The association will support candidates irrespective of party who pledge themselves to the association's platform. Failing such pledges a third man will probably be run in any constituency where it seems warranted.

The association's officers wish to husband their resources and will not intervene in every riding. In Toronto it appears as though they might concentrate their strength in the South.

## LEADERS IN THE CITY

Mr. R. L. Borden was in Toronto yesterday morning on his way to London. He received many visitors at his room in the King Edward, and afterwards paid a visit to Sir James Whitney at the parliament buildings. Among Mr. Borden's visitors were Premier Roblin, Manitoba, Hon. Frank Cochrane, and the local party organizers. Mr. Borden is in splendid health and is thoroughly sanguine about the result of the elections.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier spent twenty minutes in Toronto on his way to Simcoe yesterday morning, but he was asleep in his car, and was not disturbed. A gentle shower swept over the city while he remained.

Among prominent Liberals accompanying Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the other ministers were: Hugh Guthrie, M.P., of Guelph; Dr. Rankin of North Perth, Alexander Smith, formerly Liberal organizer, and a Toronto delegate that included P. C. Larkin, H. M. Mowat, K.C.; J. Walter Curry, K.C.; Dr. J. A. Macdonald, and a dozen newspaper men.

**Band Concert, West Toronto.**  
 The Band of the Royal Grenadiers, under the direction of J. Waldron, will play at West Toronto this evening, from 8 till 10 o'clock.

## May Re-open Asylum Split in Liberal Ranks in Russell

**Coroner Will Take Matter Up With Provincial Government in View of the World's Charges.**

HAMILTON, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—The publication on Monday of The World's story concerning the asylum inquest created a sensation in this city, and the matter has been freely discussed since yesterday morning. The consensus of opinion is strongly in favor of reopening the inquest and probing the fatal asylum fire to the bottom.

The World this afternoon interviewed Coroner McNichol, who had charge of the inquest which ended last Thursday, and asked him to go into the matter again. The substance of The World's charges was laid before him, and he promised to take the matter up with the provincial government.

Mr. George Lynch-Staunton is at present at Point Au Baril, Muskoka, where he is spending his holidays, and Coroner McNichol stated it would probably take several days to get into touch with him.

The public, however, feel that any unnecessary delay in the matter will not help the provincial government. However, this may be, it is significant that, although the French vote predominates in Russell, more than two-thirds of those in attendance at to-day's meeting were English speaking. Of these a large contingent came down from Ottawa, among whom were several civil servants, and especially members of the public bureau.

It is pretty generally considered that if the contention of the Conservatives to bring a strong French speaking candidate is carried out, Mr. Murphy is surely slated for defeat. Many prominent French Liberals who supported him in 1907, heeding the advice of their clergy, are becoming determined to outbid him in favor of a candidate of their own race. They accuse him, in conjunction with Bishop Fallon, of having sent a petition to Rome, asking that the teaching of French be abolished in the university at Ottawa, and copies of the now famous document are being distributed throughout the country. It is said that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in an effort to pour oil on the troubled waters, has taken a personal hand in the matter, and, through a medium of promises, has endeavored to set at peace the warring factions.

Various delegations from the county have visited Ottawa lately and it is learned upon good authority that Sir Wilfrid has even promised a fish court judgeship, to a Russell French-Canadian in the event of Mr. Murphy's being returned.

## REGISTRATION BOOTHS.

There will be 39 registration booths open in the Toronto ridings on Aug. 30 and 31, and Sept. 1 and 2. They will be distributed as follows: Centre Toronto, 11; North Toronto, 13; South Toronto, 7; East Toronto, 11; West Toronto, 17. There is an agitation in favor of the opening of a booth at the island, where 180 men are employed at the waterworks.

The booths will be kept open in Toronto on the four days selected from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and in the evenings from 7:30 to 9 o'clock.

**Sam Hunter on Deck.**  
 Mr. Sam Hunter, The World's and Canada's greatest cartoonist, is still at his summer home, but he starts in today to draw three cartoons a week until his return to town, later on. The cartoon of to-day smelt of the outdoor and the river, sure enough.

**Oldest Resident Dead.**  
 KINGSTON, Aug. 15.—(Special.)—Robert Shannon, Glenburnie's oldest resident, is dead. He was eighty-four years of age and lived at Glenburnie for half a century.

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## TWO AVIATORS MET DEATH AT CHICAGO

**William R. Badger and St. Croix Johnstone the Victims—Later Drowned in Lake Michigan.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—Two aviators, William R. Badger of Pittsburg and St. Croix Johnstone of Chicago, both young men, lost their lives at the international aviation meet here today. In dying, both revealed the frailty of the craft in which two score more aviators were curving and gliding about the air, with scarcely a pause for the deaths of their contemporaries.

Death in both cases was due to unexplained accidents, probably the results of unsuspected defects in the mechanism of the machines, and was in no way caused by carelessness or lack of responsibility of the drivers.

Badger, a wealthy youth, credited to his death in a pit in the aviation field. There had been a flaw in one of the wings of the propeller of the Baldwin machine which he drove. Centrifugal force broke the propeller, upset the delicate equilibrium of the machine, and Badger dashed 100 feet to the bottom of the pit, his neck broken.

Johnstone fell 500 feet under his engine and was drowned as the result of an equally unsuspected defect. Caught under the heavy engine in the Moisant monoplane, he was carried deep into Lake Michigan, and his body was not brought to the surface until an hour later.

Badger lived for 45 minutes after he had been extricated from the remains of his engine. He did not recover consciousness and died almost at once after he had reached a hospital. His death was the first serious accident of the meet, although 35 flyers have dipped and glided here for three days.

St. Croix Johnstone's wife saw her husband fall, but she was told that he had been rescued and rushed to the hotel to meet him. His father, Dr. Stuart Johnstone, had left the grounds twenty minutes earlier.

**West Toronto Convoy.**  
 On account of R. L. Borden's meeting here on Aug. 23, the date of the West Toronto convention has been changed till August 22, instead of Aug. 23, as first announced.

## RAINY DAYS BEGIN.

It will, from this on, be hard to say what weather each day will produce. You should be equipped for sudden changes from sun to rain. The Dineen Company is showing some excellent material in raincoats and umbrellas—absolutely guaranteed material and the latest designs—at very low prices.

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