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The Toronto World

EIGHTEEN PAGES—SATURDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 9 1911—EIGHTEEN PAGES

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Block of eight houses, northwest section; price \$10,000; annual rental \$800. Owner willing to get \$4000 cash to put in his business at once. First-class investment. H. H. WILLIAMS & CO., 25 King Street East.

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Senate Reading Room
JANUARY 1852
SENATE B.O.

Favored Nations

The World is again asked to say whether, "in the event of reciprocity carrying, the twelve favored nations, as well as the British Colonies, will be compelled to give free entry for Canada's natural products in return for Canada giving free entry of natural products from the twelve different countries and the British Colonies?"

The answer is, that the twelve countries and the British states will not be compelled to give free entry for Canada's natural products. Under the British interpretation of the most favored nation clause Canada is under obligation to give these twelve countries the benefit of the removal or reduction of duties without any equivalent. On 18th February, 1911, Mr. Sharpe, M.P., asked in the house of commons: "What is the number and the names of the countries, if any, that will be entitled to have their natural products and manufactured articles come into Canada under the same terms as the United States, under the proposed reciprocity agreement?"

In reply Mr. Fielding, minister of finance, said: "France is a favored nation country to a limited extent, that is to say, as respects the lists of articles specified in schedule B and C, to the French treaty. Twelve countries—Argentina Republic, Austria-Hungary, Bolivia, Colombia, Denmark, Japan, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela—are accorded most favored nation treatment generally."

Mr. Fielding added that "altho not arising from any agreement, in no case has any advantage been granted to any foreign country that did not at the same time extend to all parts of the British Empire. In the few cases in which the rates to be established are lower than those already enjoyed by British countries, the reductions will apply to such countries."

No doubt exists that the twelve foreign countries and all parts of the British Empire will have free entry into Canada for their natural products as provided in the reciprocity agreement without conceding any corresponding reduction on imports of Canadian natural products.

The Cost of Living

The Star says that reciprocity will reduce the cost of living in Canadian towns and cities. It also tells the farmer that he will get more for his produce. In the United States the farmer is told the same thing, and if he is as glib as some Canadian farmers he expects to make a fortune out of Canada. At the same time, the American people in towns and cities are told they will get cheaper food from Canada. All these things cannot be true together. Which of them is true? The Star says that when the duty is taken off the American produce will come in by that much cheaper. American produce will never come in any cheaper than Canadian competition can compel it to come. The Toronto vegetable growers showed Sir Wilfrid Laurier that American competition would destroy them. When they are destroyed, the American dealers will charge what the market will stand and not a cent less. The destruction of the Canadian market gardener would mean higher prices for the householder.

J. C. EATON DENIES REPORT.

President J. C. Eaton of the T. Eaton Company, stated to The World last night that no negotiations had been opened for a store site in Ottawa by the company as reported in an Ottawa paper. "Not to my knowledge, there is nothing in it," was the decisive reply The World received when Mr. Eaton was approached.

BIG CONSERVATIVE RALLY.

The Conservative rally in Parkdale Rink, Cowan-avenue, on Monday evening next, will be one of the big events of the political campaign. It is in the interests of A. C. Macdonell, South Toronto, and E. B. Osler, West Toronto. Premier Whitney, the candidates and other prominent speakers will address the anti-reciprocity mass meeting.

Labor and Capital

There has never been a period in Canada when the labor men and the manufacturers found their interests so interwoven as at the present juncture. Reciprocity means an assimilation of economic conditions in Canada with those of the United States. The manufacturers know that this means their ultimate extinction. The men know that the annihilation of separate Canadian trade interests means the loss of everything distinctively Canadian in their world of work. To the Liberals of the machine this means nothing if the machine should be permitted to roll along for a few years more. Perhaps everything but the Liberal machine is their cry and Laurier has lent his white plume to the treachery. The workmen resent this even more strongly than the employers, as the machine will learn.

The Real Reason

The real reason of high prices in Toronto, as in other cities, is the cost of railway transportation. Any housekeeper who buys off a market gardener's wagon has no complaint to make about prices. In the stores, and in the city market, where the city prevents competition, rates may be higher than the hotel steward mentioned by The Star is able to buy his vegetables for, but as far as Toronto is concerned the city has its own remedy when the city commissioner and the city council agree about it. For the rest the regulation of suburban rates would materially benefit citizens who want country produce. Reciprocity will not cheapen winter vegetables.

But are we going to deliver Canada over to the United States because Toronto has not a properly appointed market, or because the Laurier government has refused to regulate railway rates?

KING TALKS HOG

Has an Ingenious Theory How Producer and Consumer Will Benefit.

INGERSOLL, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Over two thousand people assembled in the skating rink here to-night to hear Hon. W. L. McKenzie King discuss the reciprocity issue. The meeting was held in the interests of Mr. M. S. Sobell, the South Oxford candidate, and was the largest ever held here in the Liberal cause. Ingersoll being a manufacturing centre, Mr. King dealt with the measure largely from the standpoint of the workman. He cited the case of the packer as showing how both consumer and producer would be benefited. Because of the duty on Canadian hogs entering the United States, the packer could so fix prices that it would be as cheap to sell the hogs in Canada. The removal of that duty would give the hog raiser a better price. On the other hand, the price of the finished product of ham, bacon and lard was cheaper in the United States than in Canada, and the removal of the duty would mean that the packer would have to sell more cheaply to compete with the United States. Mr. Sobell, the candidate, gave an excellent fighting speech. Dr. A. McKay presided as chairman.

To-day at the Exhibition

- Citizens' and Athletic Day, 8.00 a.m.—Gates open. 11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m.—Coldstream Guards Band. 1.00 p.m.—Athletic meet. Fifteen mile race starts. 2.00 p.m.—Motor boat races. 2.30 p.m.—Vaudeville. 2.30 p.m.—Champion sprinters start. 3.00 p.m.—Japanese fireworks. 3.30 to 5.30 p.m.—Coldstream Guards Band. 6.00 p.m.—Aeroplane competition on waterfront. 7.00 p.m.—Grandstand performance. 8.00 p.m.—Festival of Empire. 8.30 p.m.—Tattoo—Massed bands—Living flag—Lantern drill. 9.00 p.m.—Coronation procession. 9.45 p.m.—Grand double bill of fireworks. 10.00 p.m.—Massed band concerts of patriotic airs on plaza stand by Lieut. McKenzie Rogan and his Coldstream Guards.

WILL ESTABLISH DIOCESE IN JAPAN

Decision Arrived at by the Anglican General Synod Yesterday—New Missionary Bishop May Be Appointed at Present Sitting—The Problem of the Indian.

LONDON, Ont., Sept. 8.—The formal decision to establish a diocese of the Canadian Anglican Church in Japan was arrived at to-day.

At the general synod meeting, on motion of Chancellor Worrell of the Diocese of Toronto, seconded by the Hon. S. H. Blake, that the district of Flowery Kingdom assigned to the Canadian Church be that of Japan, was accepted.

The motion was put to both the house of bishops and the house of representatives, sitting together as the board of missions, and was passed unanimously.

It is possible that the new missionary bishop for the latest district of the Canadian Church will be selected at the present sitting of the general synod.

It was missionary day at the synod and the presentation of the board of management of the missionary society of the church to the board of missions occupied the day in its entirety. Both morning and afternoon sessions, which were presided over by the primate, were occupied by the reading of this comprehensive report by Canon Gould of Toronto, the general missionary secretary.

The Indian Question.

The Indian, his past, his present and his future occupied much of the debate of the afternoon, a debate that culminated in a memorial being drafted for presentation to the Dominion and provincial governments, that in the opinion of the general synod, the Indian's right could be profitably employed in the conservation of the national resources of the country.

Archdeacon Robison of Moose Factory, who introduced the resolution to the house, started the debate on the Indian question.

There should be a change in the educative system in handling the original inhabitants of Canada, he declared, for to keep them up in schools was the equivalent of condemning them to the undertaker. Their natures demanded something different, and school buildings on the pattern of sanitariums, whereas as much air and light as possible could be obtained were what he suggested.

Outdoor occupation, such as fire ranging and kindred pursuits, were further suggested as his life work. His physical constitution demanded work of this nature, not the confining restricted life of a factory or shop.

A Serious Problem.

G. B. Nicholson of Chapeau, Ont., said the extension of the railways thru the north country was slowly driving the Indian out of his present sphere of life, and that unless something were done in order that the Indian might be taken up the problem would be serious. He suggested the matter be taken up with the government.

This was the idea of many of the delegates and in addition to the resolution to memorialize the government a second was passed appointing the archbishop of Rupert's Land and the bishops of Mackenzie, Mooseonee, Kootenay, Athabasca, Yukon and Kootenay a committee to investigate the secular, the religious and the educational welfare of the Indians, the Indian school question, the application of the funds from the sale of reserves.

RAN OVER BICYCLIST.

While riding his bicycle at Queen-st. and Cowan-avenue last night, J. A. Wiggins, 1612 West Queen-street, was knocked down and run over by a horse and buggy, in which were three men, who appeared to have been drinking. He was carried to his home. The extent of his injuries is unknown. The chariot-racing trike kept right on and their identity was not learned.

Whippet Races.

At the exhibition whippet races yesterday G. G. McFarland, Toronto, Oakley Flyaway, won the feature event, beating the two crack American flyers in 13 secs. The winner was trained by Alton Young. The results: Final-1. Green Flyaway, 25 1-2-12 1-2. 2. Yellow Vanity Fair, 22 1-2-9 1-2. 3. White Fatmouth, 16 2. Red White Rose, 12secs.

ANOTHER FRENCH REVOLUTION



In the Shadow of the Guillotine.

CONSERVATIVES WILL CAPTURE MANY SEATS

Review of Political Situation in the Maritime Provinces—Borden Enthusiastically Received.

From private advices received by a member of The World staff, from the maritime provinces, there is good reason to believe that the Conservatives will come back with an increased representation from that section of Canada.

Our correspondent has taken, he says, special pains to ascertain the feeling in all sections of the three provinces. Lunenburg, he says, seems to be in favor of reciprocity, but in Queens and Shelburne, the Liberals are not so strong, it is said, and it looks like a win for McCurdy, who is opposing the minister of finance, Mr. Fielding.

Yarmouth County is largely in favor of the pact, but this, of course, is a strong Liberal county.

In Annapolis County there is a good chance to elect Davidson, the Conservative, while he thinks that the Digby fishermen will oppose the pact. One of the fishermen with whom he talked, said that ninety per cent. of the fishermen in St. Mary's Bay would vote against it.

Our correspondent says the chances stand about even for Rhodes, the late Conservative member, and his opponent. Mr. John Stanfield, the Conservative, will no doubt hold Colchester, and in Pictou there is even money being bet that Bell will defeat E. M. Macdonnell.

The chances are good for electing the Conservative for Cape Breton North, and the same applies to Cape Breton South, altho a Catholic Liberal is running against the late Conservative member, Mr. J. W. Maddin, and the priests are taking the platform in his favor.

In Halifax there can hardly be any doubt about Borden, and the chances are very good for Crosby. Next for New Brunswick. The chances are excellent for Harth of Charlotte County. This was formerly held by Ganong, the Chocolate King, who lost his seat in the last election.

O. S. Crockett in York is safe, and Fowler will probably carry Kings. Dr. F. W. Daniels is sure in St. John City and county, and there is some chance of Powell beating Pugsley in St. John City.

There is also a chance of Smith, the Conservative, defeating McLean in Queens and Sunbury. Prince Edward Island, with a possibility of four, Fraser will undoubtedly be elected in Kings, while in Queens there has been a split in the Liberal party, which will operate seriously against their two candidates.

Our correspondent says that Mr. Borden was received with great enthusiasm, and that the Conservatives are united as never before, in the endeavor to return him at the head of the government. He believes that on the whole, there can be hardly any doubt but that the Conservatives will come back stronger from the maritime provinces. In the last parliament, they had nine out of thirty-five seats.

W. F. Maclean's Meetings

Mr. Maclean having concluded his outside engagements will commence meetings in South York on Monday. The opening meeting will be held at Earlscourt on Monday night. On Tuesday night Mr. Maclean will meet the North Toronto electors at the town hall, and on Wednesday evening meetings will be held at the Masonic Hall, the Beaches, and St. John's Parish Hall (Norway). Announcement of other engagements will be made later.

EARLY FROST FOR WALDRON

Less Than Fifty Heard Reciprocity Candidate in West Toronto.

Characterizing the wholesalers and manufacturers of Toronto as the "Red Parlor Slush Fund Association," directing its attack against reciprocity in its own interests, Mr. Gordon Waldron of Parkview Mansions, in an hour's passionate appeal to forty-eight men and a great deal of blank space in Brown's Hall, College-street, and Ossington-avenue last night, asked that E. B. Osler be defeated and himself sent to Ottawa from West Toronto.

During his address Mr. Waldron made the statement that Toronto depended in a large measure on one single crop of wheat in the north-west.

"With all of its dangers and difficulties," "this is not a very large crowd for a riding which has 6014 new voters registered, is it?" Mr. E. B. Reid, a cobbler, and Dr. Spence also spoke.

AYLESWORTH ADMITS

That He Doesn't Know What Effect Pact Will Have on Prices.

BARRIE, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Sir Alan Aylesworth addressed a fair-sized meeting here to-night in the interests of Leighton McCarney, Liberal candidate in North Simcoe, to whom he gave a good certificate of character and handed out an intimation that a cabinet position might come his way. Mayor Becroft presided and H. E. Jory also made a short address. In Sir Alan's address there was not much new matter. There was, however, an important admission, when Sir Alan confessed that he did not know what effect reciprocity would have on prices which are regulated by many other conditions besides duties. He claimed it would help both the consumer and producer. In conclusion, he said it was another phase of the world-old struggle of the classes against the masses, and he, as a son of toil, was glad to be ranged alongside of Sir Wilfrid fighting the battles of the common people.

FOR ONE CONSERVATIVE THREE LIBERALS TURN

Three Thousand People Cheer Sir James Whitney's Denunciation of the Reciprocity Pact.

COLLINGWOOD, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Nearly 3000 people crowded the curling rink to hear the premier of Ontario, the Hon. Jas. Duff and Major Currie speak on the issues of the day. A large number of ladies were present, and showed by their enthusiasm that they were just as well versed in the political matters of the day as were the sterner sex.

After the presentation of an address by the mayor to the premier, the chairman called on Mr. Duff, who was received with a roar of cheers. Taking up the question of reciprocity he showed from the figures of the United States commissioners that Canadian prices were higher than those of the United States side of the line. His remarks were heartily cheered.

It remained for the first minister of Ontario to receive the greatest ovation, ladies waving their handkerchiefs and standing on the benches cheering for many minutes. After acknowledging the warmth of his reception, Sir James at once took up the main question of reciprocity. It was, he said, so momentous a question that party lines faded away, and for one Conservative whom he found going to vote for the pact there were at least three Liberals who would vote against it. His speech was convincing all thru, and was repeatedly punctuated by cheers and hand clapping. At its conclusion the scene at the beginning was repeated. Major Currie, who followed, was listened to with the greatest interest all thru, and no one who listened to him and the other speakers could for a moment doubt but what he will be returned by a much larger majority than at the last election.

Hearty Reception at Barrie.

BARRIE, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—Sir James Whitney stopped off at Barrie to-day and was tendered a hearty reception by the citizens, in marked contrast to the frosty reception given Sir Wilfrid as he passed thru here on Wednesday en route to Collingwood. The band escorted the motor containing the premier to the Queen's Hotel, and from the balcony a short speech was given denouncing reciprocity as a movement tending to weaken our British connection. Mayor Becroft and many prominent citizens greeted the premier.

SIFTON WON OVER HIS OSHAWA AUDIENCE

By His Carefully Reasoned Utterances He Proved the Sanity of His Opposition to Reciprocity—Heard by Crowd of Fully 5500.

OSHAWA, Sept. 8.—(Special.)—The biggest and most converting political meeting in the annals of this industrial town was held to-night in the big rink to hear Clifford Sifton discuss reciprocity. Fully 5500 people, men, women and many children, listened attentively for an hour and a half to his calmly reasoned speech, readily grasped his arguments, applauded often and cheered at times, and at the close appeared to be won wholly to the orator's view. The audience was not all Conservative. The first fifteen minutes of Mr. Sifton's speech was ineffective by reason of the fact that there were many present mentally disposed to oppose his every utterance. When he warmed to his subject, however, and showed the ideal relations existing between manufacturer and operative in Canada, and the state of war between men and capital in the United States, when he denounced the conspiracy of Laurier to hand over to the United States the pulpwood of Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, when he pilloried the brazen attempt to destroy Canada's system of independent and national transportation, he had his auditors in the hollow if his hand, and proved the sanity of his opposition to reciprocity to the conversion of those who had come to scoff.

Never has Mr. Sifton more effectively shown his mastery capacity to persuade than to-night. Many Liberals, almost persuaded before the meeting, have had their doubts removed, and they now see the light. After the meeting for an hour groups of citizens were seen on the streets discussing the situation under the new illumination. The opposition of Oshawa to reciprocity is sound and sure. The lofty national time pitched by Mr. Sifton has turned the whole tenor of the campaign in Oshawa, which was in a bad way to degenerate into a bandying of personalities, owing to the propanation of Mr. Fowke.

The meeting was preceded by a torchlight procession, headed by the Citizens Band. A dozen banners emblematic of the shadow cast by the reciprocity pact were a feature of the parade. One banner intimated that every vote for reciprocity was a brick from an Oshawa factory. Two pipers in kilts added to the exhilaration of the street exhibition. Prominent men from all over the riding occupied seats on the platform in the big rink. Dr. John and Dr. F. M. Moore of Brooklyn, Arthur Johnston of Broxton, John Bright of Myrtle, Albert W. Jackson, Major Rutledge, Donald McKay, John Smith of Whitty, T. C. McAvary and Fred Jones of Balsam, John Cowan, John Schofield, Sam McLaughlin, Fred Bull, president of Williams Plant Co.; Geo. H. Pedlar, H. T. Carwell, J. D. Storie, George McLaughlin, M. F. Smith, Dr. Kaiser and many others of Oshawa were among those present.

A Campaign of Abuse.

Robert McLaughlin, president of the McLaughlin Carriage Works, as chairman, made an impassioned appeal to the citizens. He moved for the peace and prosperity, not only of Oshawa, but also of Canada. He didn't care if

Continued on Page 12, Column 1.

Different From the Ordinary.

It is the general opinion that mechanics-in-law are of an interfering nature, but the two who take prominent parts in the comedy, "What the Doctor Ordered," which will be at the Princess next week, are vastly different in types and both gems.

SATURDAY FOR MEN'S HATS.

There is not such very wide choice in hats for fall if you desire to follow the accepted fashion set by the well groomed men of New York and London. New York styles cling to the English blocks, in fact the whole world of fashion looks that way. The designs issued by Henry Heath of London, England, for stiff felt "Derbys" are five in number, and range from a reasonably narrow to quite a broad rim, from a low to a high tapering crown. Dunlap, the great American maker, has a distinctly different line which will hold the faithful wearers of this hat, as Dunlap always does. The Dineen Company, corner of Yonge and Temperance-sts., are sole Canadian agents for these hats, besides being distributors for other large American and English makers. The company is showing the latest blocks by Christy, and Melville of London, and by Steaton of Philadelphia, and Borsalino of Italy. Store open Saturday night.