

LORD BERESFORD AT THE TORONTO FAIR.

The Admiral Declares That the Supremacy of the British Fleet Must be Maintained.

Lines of Communication Must be Kept Open and Its Trade Routes Must be Defended.

Toronto, Sept. 1.—When Lord Charles Beresford entered the Exhibition grounds yesterday he was greeted with cheers all along the main drive, and there was another demonstration of welcome when he reached the Administration building, where a large crowd had assembled. The distinguished visitor, who was dressed in civilian attire, with morning coat and silk hat, smilingly acknowledged the cheers, which were renewed when he entered the building accompanied by Mr. Geo. Gooderham, M. P., President of the Exhibition; Mr. W. K. McNaught, M. P., and Hon. Dudley Carleton.

Mr. Gooderham presided at the luncheon, having on his right Lord Charles, Sir William Mulock, Hon. James Young, of Galt, Senator Jaffray, Mr. W. K. McNaught, Hon. J. K. Kerr (Speaker of the Senate), Hon. Dudley Carleton and Mr. W. K. George, and on his left Sir James Whitney, Hon. J. S. Duff, Mayor Oliver, Canon Cody, Brigadier-General Cotton, and Mr. G. R. Mackenzie, of Glasgow, Scotland. Among the other guests were Hon. Thomas Crawford, Speaker of the Legislature; Senator Jones, Hon. A. J. Matheson, Hon. Frank Cochran, Hon. J. S. Hendrie, Mr. E. B. Osler, M. P., Mr. Claude Macdonell, M. P., Mr. J. Russell, M. P., Mr. E. Bristol, M. P., Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P., Dr. Preston, M. P., Mr. T. R. Whitford, M. P., P. P., Sir Aemilia Irving, Chancellor Bursaw, Controllers Hocken, Harrison, Ward and Geary, Colonel Geo. T. Denison, Provost Macklem, of Trinity, Colonel Robertson, of the 48th Highlanders, and Colonel Grasset.

THE ADMIRAL TOASTED.

After the toast of the King, the President proposed the health of Lord Charles. He said he had been closely associated with the Admiral since his arrival in Canada, and he could assure them that his duties had been most pleasant. It was no wonder that Lord Charles was beloved by every man who had served under him.

Lord Charles, who was received with loud cheers, and the singing of "He's a Jolly Good Fellow," said: "I have first of all to thank you most warmly, and indeed gratefully, for the way in which you have proposed my health. The President was good enough to say that we had had a very cheery time together."

"That is certainly so. We have told some very amusing stories, but our principal amusement has been rather that of a paper chase, in which we have been most vehemently pursued, not with the success which the gentlemen of the press wished for. I am certain, but in a way which is most pleasant, and in a way which is most profitable to me. I have always appreciated, in regard to the press, it is their business to get all they can out of the man of the moment, whoever he may be, and it is his business to let them know nothing whatever. Whether the gentlemen of the press have been successful or whether I have been unsuccessful I leave you to judge. I cannot lose one minute before telling you what has impressed me in this country. I have not been here very long but I have two eyes in my head. What has impressed me is the tone and appearance of your people. They are healthy, and they are strong, they have a look of hope about them and a strong impression of content which must make a country. How is it that you have that over here, while I regret to say we are losing it on the other side? There must be something wrong; and all of us who have any power or influence should use our best efforts to put that something right. I have thought of it for many years, but I never thought I would see it so plainly as I do now after seeing your people."

A WEARY PEOPLE AT HOME.

There is a weary look about our people at home. I see it is a feature to which attention has been called by your press, and I am sorry to say that the remarks I have read are not in the least exaggerated. There is a weary look on the people at home, and it is not good for a country to have a weary look. I would rather see a savage look, for there is some fight in a savage man. When he has a weary look there is something very wrong. It may be that we have become too densely crowded, or that there are other circumstances which are within the knowledge of the men who mean to right the wrong, but I, for one, shall certainly tell those of my countrymen whom I have an opportunity of addressing that we must try to get that look of hope and health and contentment back into the features of the people here. It has struck me very forcibly as being one of our characteristics."

After luncheon Lord Charles donned his war-paint, the full dress uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, the breast of which fairly blazed with medals and decorations.

UNVEILING OF MEMORIAL.

At 2.30 the gallant Admiral stepped on to the platform erected at the southwest corner of the Administration building to unveil the Withrow Memorial, and was again enthusiastically cheered, while there were cries of "Well done, Comd'r." With him were President Gooderham, Hon. President McNaught, and Mayor Oliver.

Mr. W. K. McNaught, in inviting Lord Charles to unveil the memorial, eloquently referred to the work of the late J. J. Withrow, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Lord Charles made a brief and appropriate address in unveiling the tablet.

THE OPENING CEREMONY.

The time had now arrived for the opening ceremony, and when Lord Charles drove up to the door of the dairy building he was received with another outburst of cheers from the crowd assembled outside. In the amphitheatre the scene was one of great brilliancy. Flags draped the pillars, and the rays of the bright afternoon sun streamed



LORD BERESFORD.

through the glass roof upon an assemblage which, comprising many of the leading citizens, packed the building to its fullest capacity. When the Admiral entered the building the band of the Royal Canadian Regiment played "Rule Britannia," and while the platform party were taking their seats, that lively air, "A Life on the Ocean Wave," stirred the gathering. The proceedings were opened with prayer, offered by Canon Cody.

President Gooderham said that in past years they had had distinguished men to open the exhibition, but never one of whom they were prouder than they were of Lord Charles Beresford. He then read the address of the directors.

On rising to declare the exhibition open, Lord Charles was accorded a tremendous ovation, the gathering rising and cheering again and again.

ADMIRAL BERESFORD'S REPLY.

Mr. President and gentlemen of the committee of the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto:

I notice in the warm-hearted, genuine and splendid welcome contained in the address with which I have been honored to-day that you speak, not only in the name of the Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto, but also for those who have their homes in Canada, and are proud to own the Union Jack for their flag.

Gentlemen, I take that welcome in very small part for myself. I take it, in the words of the address, as being a representative of the senior partner of the great firm of John Bull & Company, and also having the honor to represent that all-important branch of the Imperial service, the British navy, which, as you rightly describe, has done so much for universal freedom throughout the world.

There can be no doubt that in the past the British navy has had a paramount influence in keeping the peace of the world, and, if that navy remains efficient and sufficient, the peace may be maintained, not only to the benefit of the British Empire, but also to the benefit of the whole universe, peace being the greatest interest that any nation can possess.

There is no insurance for peace equal to a strong navy. The address states that it is fitting that I should visit Canada at a time when the mother country and her grown-up families, the four nations forming the British Empire are gathered in council to discuss what is best to maintain the freedom which we have all enjoyed for so long, and which, I will add, we intend to maintain in the future.

HE WANTS DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

It will be interesting for me to ascertain so far as I am able the sentiments of Canada on this question.

It is earnestly to be hoped that the result of the conference will be found in deeds, not words. Whilst we have been talking other people have been acting.

What is wanted is a bold constructive policy, broad in its basis, Imperial in its object. The time for talking is over, the time for action has begun.

There must be a carefully compiled, concise and practical plan for defeating the enemy's fleets if war should unfortunately be forced upon us. A complete scheme should prevent war and ensure peace.

The question of the safety of the Empire should be put beyond any possible doubt whatever.

SUPREMACY AT SEA.

Our supremacy at sea has been threatened in language that is unmistakable. In the near future that threat may become a reality. It is our business as an Empire to see that our present position is not jeopardized in any way.

If the result of the London conference produces an Imperial organization for war in which the whole Empire takes part, it should preserve our supremacy intact. The latent resources of the Empire have not been called upon as yet to join in an organization which, to be effective, must be based on broad, national and Imperial lines, totally devoid of personal, party or selfish motives.

An Imperial defense, founded on the principle of five nations, one Union Jack, one navy, one army, one throne, we have arrived at a crisis in our history of the Empire. We aim at no aggressive action or increase of territory, nor do we hold threats to other nations. We wish to keep clear of all international disputes. We wish to consolidate the Empire for the purpose of mutual advantage and defense.

But we are determined to hold our own, and let all know that our unsailable supremacy at sea shall be kept. Instead of the British navy solely maintaining the supremacy as in the past, the other four nations have offered to come in and share some of the bur-

den, standing shoulder to shoulder as Britons all, to hold what we have. Union is strength; closer union means greater strength. MUST MAINTAIN NAVAL SUPERIORITY.

If the British Empire is to remain, it must maintain a naval superiority that is undoubted.

The heart of the Empire is absolutely dependent on the punctual and sure delivery of the water-borne food and raw material supplied by its arteries—the trade routes.

A successful attack on the trade routes would paralyze the trade of the Dominions, as well as that of Great Britain.

It therefore becomes a matter of life or death to the British Empire to remain supreme at sea. Any attempt to treat that superiority from us must be met by a steady, reasonable and determined effort on our own part to defend what we hold. Maritime necessities are very different from maritime ambitions. Command of the sea is a necessity for our existence as an Empire.

EMPIRE MUST STAND TOGETHER.

No other nations are dependent upon water-borne food and raw material for their existence. They can produce food for their people in their own fields; and the raw material necessary for manufacture is in most cases to be found in their own or adjoining countries.

The tendency of late has been to gain complete naval supremacy in the North Sea. No doubt that would protect the heart of the Empire—the British Isles from invasion, but complete naval supremacy on all the seas can alone secure the continuance of the British Empire as a whole. It is that fact that has lately been realized by Britons throughout the world.

There is no necessity to aver that Canadians are loyal to the Crown. They have proved this loyalty many times in the past by their fighting or preparing to fight on behalf of the British Empire on questions of an Imperial nature, in which it may fairly be said that Canada had really no interest.

I believe that the Canadian nation will always fight to keep Canada in the Empire, and stand true to that Imperial sentiment.

There may be differences of opinion as to the best means for welding the different parts of Imperial defence into one great whole, but the Canadian nation will have no differences of opinion as to the unalterable fact that the British Empire must keep its lines of communication open, and its trade routes from attack.

Gentlemen, in the address you are good enough to refer to my efforts in the past for adequate naval defence. On those occasions I only did my duty.

A LINE OF COMMUNICATION.

Since I have received the honor of your invitation to open the Exhibition I have been looking forward with the greatest delight to coming amongst you, to learn all I can of Canadian life, the work of your people, to see exhibits of everything that Canada makes, mines, or grows, to take part in that educational effect that exhibitions must produce, by bringing inventors, manufacturers and all concerned in commercial, industrial and agricultural enterprises together, and so form a line of communication with those immense interest- upon which a country depends for its prosperity.

Toronto may well be proud of possessing the largest permanent Exhibition in the world, and the most successful, an Exhibition which has done for the benefit of the whole Canadian nation. Whilst in Canada, it will be my desire, in the limited time at my disposal, to learn all I can about its people and its methods. I feel satisfied that it will be of our public men come over to this country it would conduce to our mutual benefit.

We, in the old country, are well aware of Canadian spirit, enterprise, patriotism, and loyalty, and I feel proud, indeed, in having been invited by you to come over here on this interesting occasion and open the thirty-first Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto. I hope to learn for myself how Canada is progressing by such leaps and bounds.

The address states that by knowing each other better, by knowing more the needs and resources of the different parts of the Empire, we can make our union stronger. There can be no question but that the more we see of each other, the better we are acquainted, the more we can help each other to maintain the Empire, to improve its conditions, and to see that the protection is so unassailable that we need have no fear for its future safety, welfare, contentment and happiness.

A MESSAGE FROM HOME.

Gentlemen, I cannot conclude my remarks without giving you, as representative of Canada, a message from the old country. All classes, no matter to what party they belong, have one sentiment of admiration and respect for the chivalrous, patriotic, and graceful action displayed by our kinsmen beyond the seas in undertaking the voluntary assumption of burdens, responsibilities, and obligations connected with Imperial defence.

In conclusion, let me remind you of the words of one of our greatest poets:

"We've founded where ship may sail, Pray God our greatness may not fail, From craven fears of growing great, I now have the honor to declare the thirty-first annual Canadian National Exhibition of Toronto to be open."

Keep This in Mind.

The successful speculator requires four things—a knowledge of values, a knowledge of general conditions, a knowledge of the machinery of speculation, and something besides.—Thomas Gibson.

Investing money is intrusting it to others who will use it and pay for the privilege; and as some can be trusted, and some cannot, and was some are successful and some are not, an investor who would make money on his investment must find men who combine the two qualities.—Francis C. Nichols, Ph. D.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

DRUGGISTS: BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, BACKACHE.

23 THE PR...

A TRAGEDY.

Two Strikers Are Shot by Private Detective.

Says He Was Threatened and Had to Shoot.

Buffalo, Aug. 31.—Joan C. Nicholai, a private detective employed by the Lake Carriers' Association, shot two marine strikers dead on the West Shore docks this morning and was only saved from lynching by the quick arrival of the police.

Nicholai was in charge of two strike-breakers when George Houghton, a fireman, and Matthew Dwyer, an oiler, both strikers who had been acting as pickets about the dock, held him up. "We'll get you some time," they said, applying a vile epithet to Nicholai. Then, he says, they attacked him, and the two men with him with clubs. One of the strikers struck a strikebreaker over the head and as he did so the detective drew his revolver and fired twice. He dropped a man each shot, Houghton with a bullet through the heart. Both were instantly killed.

A mob gathered with a rush and the officers who are patrolling the waterfront because of the strike had their hands full until a riot call brought help. Nicholai is held on an open charge.

The strikers along the docks are in an ugly temper.

A ROTTEN SYSTEM

Which Has No Presentable Excuse For Being.

(Horace White in Chicago Tribune.)

The infant industry argument and the panic argument were flanked by the wages argument, but the latter has also become unstable and shows signs of shifting. It was always fallacious, since it assumed two things that never were proved: First, that high wages meant high cost of production and low wages low cost, whereas the experience of the world and of competing establishments in our own country has demonstrated the contrary; second, that the employer is forced to divide equitably with his employees the gains resulting from the tariff. There was a time when the wage earners were inclined to accept the latter assumption as true. They thought that if Congress would press the tariff but not they could do the rest, by means of trade unions and strikes. They underestimated the possibilities of foreign immigration. When the flood from Europe began to rise they demanded a contract labor law, and got it, but it availed them little. The men who are now striking in the steel mills are among those who came here long after the contract labor law was passed.

When attempts were lately made to collect, through our consular offices, the facts regarding cost of production in foreign countries, in order to learn exactly what was the difference between our costs and theirs, the reports were received with extreme bitterness by the tariff beneficiaries. One would have supposed that those facts were just what they wanted. Far from it. Their vials of wrath were poured upon everybody concerned in getting the testimony—the consuls, the foreigners to whom the consuls applied for information, and especially upon the officials at Washington who considered the atrocity of seeking fresh light on the subject. President Taft did not escape his share, but his temper seems not to have been much ruffled by it.

The wages argument has thus suffered a sea change. It has been diluted, if not superseded, by the phrase "reasonable profits," introduced with the last Republican platform. We must fix the tariff so that it will cover not only the difference between costs of production here and abroad, but also reasonable profits to our producers. Nothing said about reasonable wages, however! What are reasonable profits? The United States Steel corporation, in addition to its regular dividends on capital invested, has turned back a billion of water into real dollars, or, to speak exactly, into 75 cent pieces. Is \$375,000,000 plus ordinary dividends a fair profit for the time that that corporation has been in existence? It is possible, doubtless, to find some "small producer" so badly situated, or so poorly equipped with machinery or brains, that he cannot make even ordinary dividends in the steel trade. What is the Republican platform, acting through the machinery of the tariff, to do for him?

To sum up: The defence of protectionism in the forum of reason has been abandoned. All the arguments for it have dried up and blown away, and nothing has been substituted in their place. In the light of the recent debate in Congress it stands utterly defenseless. It has been exposed as a mere game of grab, and the only question remaining is, How much longer will the public consent to be its victims?

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Live Canadian Cattle Must Stay Out of Britain.

London, Aug. 31.—At 4 o'clock to-day the Prime Minister received a deputation asking him to redeem his promise of 1901 to support the movement for the admission of Canadian cattle. Alternately the deputation asked for an inquiry. The deputation was introduced by Fred Madison, the Labor member, supported by Mr. Baile, of Edward, Watson & Ritchie, Glasgow; William Henderson, of Coupar Angus; Frederick Stoner, of Liverpool; Mr. Asquith of the Co-operative Union; Mr. Asquith was sympathetic, but he would hold no hope that British ports would be opened, nor would he promise an inquiry into the matter. Lord Carrington, for the Board of Agriculture, took the entire responsibility for advising the Government to take no action.

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PROFIT-SHARING.

How a Montreal Grocer Made Some Easy Money.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—Some interesting stories of "profit-sharing" and grafting were revealed by the Royal Commission to-day. From the corporation for-man to a contractor building for the city and sharing the profits with the brother of Ald. Lariviere, then Chairman of the Roads Committee, is the record of Mr. Leon Giguere.

All that Mr. Phileas Lariviere, brother of the then Roads Committee Chairman, had to do was to sit in his grocery store and share equal profits on the contracts which Mr. Giguere obtained from the city since 1906, when he abandoned his former occupation of corporation foreman to become a contractor.

This was brought out during the examination of Mr. Giguere himself and of Mr. Phileas Lariviere, who, however, denied that any of the profits went to his brother, Ald. Lariviere. "I do many things without letting my brother know," explained the witness.

By joining in the cross-examination of Mr. Giguere, Ald. Mederic Martin appeared in a prominent role during the afternoon. From the questions he asked Mr. Giguere, it was ascertained that he and other contractors had used old bricks belonging to the city to build sewers.

Commissioner Cannon, when told it was a custom, said it was a strange one.

All of the twenty-three aldermen who supported the high tenders will be examined.

SHOT BY BURGLARS.

Desperate Attempt to Rob Montreal Hotelkeeper.

Montreal, Aug. 31.—A daring hold-up was attempted in Joseph Otis' hotel at Parc Terminal last night. Two desperadoes entered the barroom, attacked Mr. Otis with a loaded billy and shot and severely wounded Camille Brien, longshoreman, who came to the rescue.

Otis was just closing up the bar about 11.30 o'clock when two men, supposed to be Poles, entered. Otis was looking for a bottle, and did not pay any attention. One of the two struck him over the head with a rubber tube loaded with lead, while the other made a dive for the open cash drawer.

Brien, who had been standing back in a dim corner, now rushed forward, but the second desperado fired at him four times, severely wounding him in the shoulder and hip, and also cutting a gash in his left ear. The desperadoes escaped.

FOR PRINCE RUPERT.

Railway Material Shipped From Sydney, N. S.

Halifax, N. S., Aug. 31.—The steamer Belle of Spain sailed from Sydney last evening for Prince Rupert, having on board a cargo for the Grand Trunk Pacific, consisting of 15,316 steel rails, 6,640 bundles of fish plates, 283 tie bars, 176 boxes of nut locks, and 1,712 cases of railway spikes, making a total of 5,725 tons of cargo, topped the Dominion tons of lumber, sent from the Dominion Coal Company's pier, Captain Minister expects to make the voyage around Cape Horn in sixty-five days.

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