

The Toronto World

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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 21, 1911

BE LOYAL TO CANADA.

This is a day of unusual moment for Canada and the Canadian people. At a word from the Republican administration of the United States the Dominion Government, in the persons of its envoys to Washington, agreed to depart from the national policy which has made the Dominion a free, self-reliant nation. The splendid success of that policy is written large on the pages of Canadian history for more than a generation. By its aid Canada has reached her present unexampled position, has taken rank as the foremost of the rising nations of the world. Full of buoyant hope and of the faith and confidence inspired by constant advancement and achievement, the Dominion hailed the dawn of the twentieth century—Canada's century. Before that century passed its meridian, Canadians dared to believe that their loved country would stand a living example of the finest fruitage of their glorious British heritage. Chief, too, among that splendid imperial band of equal, self-governing communities, whose voluntary co-operation and common loyalty to King and flag heralds the triumph of the cause of world peace.

Yet scarcely had the first decade of the century passed when Canada, by the act of her government, is menaced with the destruction of her national ideals. Reciprocity has been thrust upon the Canadian people, at the instance of a republic that ignored and contemned the Dominion until its magnificent resources became the necessity of United States manufacturers and its expanding prosperity and unprecedented prospects roused the envy and greed of a power that demands the domination of the American continent. Canada, President Taft and other public men of the United States have declared, is at the parting of the ways. Canada, they imagine, can still be drawn by closer commercial union from the mother and sister lands, towards the continental sphere. Reciprocity, on their own admission, is designed to secure that closer commercial union which will lead to complete identification of interest and at least to political amalgamation. That is the vision which hovers and has always hovered, before the eyes of the citizens of the republic of the United States. Dimmed for a while, it has grown brighter by the act of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his cabinet and their obedient following.

Reciprocity, so fatal for Canada, would have been forced thru parliament but for the determination of the King's loyal opposition to compel a reference to the Canadian people. Had believers in Canadian national ideals failed in that most sacred duty, they might well have expected an exorcism second only to that of a government which was ready to immolate these ideals on the altar of continentalism. To-day the country will speak and will arbitrate its own destiny. It has been given the opportunity to say whether it shall remain one of the imperial band of British states, or whether it shall link itself with a republic whose constitution has failed to respond to twentieth century democracy. Every Canadian loyal to Canada, to the empire and to the King will vote to-day against reciprocity and for the continuing independence of this country. If patriotic electors are true to the faith that is in them they will to-day sound a note that will ring round the world and tell with no uncertain voice that Canadians they are and shall remain.

STAR PRICES.

An east end voter called at The World office yesterday evening with a copy of The Star's alleged Toronto prices, and the actual prices he is paying at his butcher's. He thinks The

Star is convincing the voters to vote against reciprocity by its untruthfulness. If the advocates are so untruthful, what is the policy likely to be? Here are the figures: Roast rib beef, Star price 20 cents, actual price 14 cents; sirloin steak, 23c and 18c; leg of lamb, 18c and 16c; lamb chops, 22c and 18c; chuck roast beef, 12½c and 10c; loin of pork, 18c which in this case was correct; round beef steak, 18c and 16c; veal chops, 22c and 18c.

In every case but one, The Star prices are incorrect, and while the Toronto prices given are not as low as the Buffalo prices given by The Star, the Toronto prices are for the best quality of goods. Whether The Star prices are for the best quality of goods, or are correct at all, would appear doubtful in the light of the falsity of their Toronto figures. Anyone, however, who has lived in Buffalo knows how absurd it is to represent living there as cheaper than Toronto.

MR. TAFT'S DISCOMFITURE.

There will be one discredited man in America to-day, and that will be President Taft. By no vote of the Canadian people is it possible to have reciprocity ratified by the new Canadian parliament, and it will take months to discuss the question even if Sir Wilfrid Laurier has a majority, which is not at all likely.

On the contrary, reciprocity, in our best judgment, will be defeated to-day. Be that as it may, reciprocity will never go thru the Canadian parliament. It is therefore up to Mr. Taft to give cheaper food by a specific reduction of the tariff in his own country without any conditions attached to it in so far as Canadian markets are concerned.

RECIPROCITY WILL LOWER WAGES.

Working men have a special interest in defeating the reciprocity pact. The wages of every class of workman has gone up in the last eleven years as much as 50 per cent. Bricklayers have advanced from 30 and 31-2 cents to 48 and 50 cents an hour; builders' laborers from 15 and 20 cents to 25 and 28 cents per hour; plumbers, 25 and 30 cents to 35 and 37 cents; stonecutters, 23 1-2 to 30 cents; carpenters, \$1.10 and \$1.75 a day to 50 cents an hour; machinists, \$1.36 and \$2 a day to \$2.25 and \$2.75 a day. All the workers in the building trades, in the metal trades, and in every other line of work are aware of this. They have been asked to vote for reciprocity and the party which would change this condition of things on the ground that these wages have increased during the rule of that party. Workmen will not neglect the fact that if the party changes the policy under which good wages have been secured there is no guarantee that the good wages will remain. On the contrary it has been made perfectly clear that the object of the American Government in offering the reciprocity terms was to secure, the Canadian markets, both east and west, for American farmers and manufacturers. President Taft would ruin the Canadian workman in two ways. He would rob him of his own home market, by destroying his best customer, the Canadian farmer, and he would drive him out of any market left by the American competition. The Canadian manufacturer will be compelled to pay lower wages to meet this United States competition, and the cheap food which the Liberal party promises as a result of reciprocity would be made the first pretext for a reduction of wages. Wages and cost of living always bear a direct proportion to each other. The argument of the Liberal party as advanced by The Brantford Expositor, that cheaper food will benefit the workman without impairing in the slightest his ability to make good wages is defeated by The Expositor's own admission, that "the low cost of living in England is the only salvation of the British workman."

The Liberal press, in its usual deceptive and misleading way, has twisted the desire of intelligent Canadians to let things remain as they are, into a wish for stagnation. This absurd untruth will deceive no one with a spark of intelligence. Canadian workmen will desire things to remain as they are, methods, means and opportunities to remain as they are, while they derive from them greater and richer results than ever. The desire of Americans to share in our opportunities may be very laudable—for Americans—but it need have no interest for Canadians, who were refused a look in at American prosperity when they needed it in the blackest of times. Sir Wilfrid Laurier may wish to carry us back to that time, but we prefer to remain as we are.

LOYAL PUBLIC SERVICE.

Sir Robert Hart, late Inspector-General of Chinese Customs, has not long survived his retirement from that responsible position. In every way a typical civil servant of the class that apparently only the English-speaking people can produce, his career was one of marked distinction in a field that few foreigners could hope to fill even with partial success. In 1862, after the reorganization of the Chinese customs service, he became its head, and for well nigh half a century he administered the department with ever-increasing reputation, both in his native

and adopted country. Sir Robert Hart knew China as none but the best informed Chinamen knew it and his devoted service and high sense of honor earned him well-deserved gratitude. He has passed, but his memory will remain and his works will follow him.

BOURASSA AND THE GLOBE.

After the violent attacks made by The Globe on Mr. Bourassa, the leader of the Quebec revolt against the domination of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is surprising to find that the editor of The Globe was moved to remark that Mr. Bourassa's Nationalism was nothing else than a Liberalism. This he did after Mr. Bourassa had uttered the words of the Canadian Club exacting the same viewless campaign and also the other day at Sudbury. If the opinions expressed by the French Nationalist leader did not conflict with loyalty to the British Empire five or six years ago, they cannot do this now. The change is in The Globe, which has no use for Mr. Bourassa now that he is actively engaged in opposing Sir Wilfrid Laurier. As a partisan organ The Globe cannot do otherwise.

Laurier and larger trusts.

Reciprocity was not made in Canada. Laurier and Taft and larger markets for the United States farmer.

Sir Richard Cartwright asserted at Kingston that Borden's chances for defeating Laurier were 100 to 1. That is what he said, whatever he meant. The omen is good.

SOME CATTLE TALK.

Editor World: Mr. Wm. Weir, St. Mary's, makes some statements in The Globe of Sept. 9, which call for some comment.

If the Canadian cattle selling in Toronto at \$2.25 to \$2.40 are equal in quality to the States cattle selling in Chicago at \$7.50 to \$8, and only bring ¼ of a cent less in Liverpool, why do not Mr. Weir and his good friend ship to Liverpool and save the difference for themselves. The plain truth is that shipping cattle are only \$6 to \$6.40 in Buffalo at present. I would also remind Mr. Weir that the cattle feeders of Ontario are not so stupid as to be sold in Toronto last spring and which placed the place of Ontario cattle to the great loss of Ontario producers. And they have not forgotten about the good Grit cattle buyer who sold them in Chicago than in Oxford and Perth. As for his statement that beef from the consumer at 10 cents per pound, he is telling lies, and he knows it. I met a Chicago man only last week, and he told me that you can get any beef fit to eat under 20 cents per lb. in Chicago.

Geo. A. Smith, Tavistock.

TO THE BRITISH-BORN.

Reports have been received from all parts of Ontario and the Maritime Provinces telling of the good work being done by the Canadian-British Association to fight the reciprocity issue. To keep the closest relationship between the mother country and Canada, and to maintain the British relationship and the ties of blood.

When the campaign against reciprocity was launched by the Canada-British Association at Earlscourt in early part of the year, the British-born, denounced in no small measure the agreement, which to them and to the right thinking British-born subjects of Canada from the mother country, other parts of Ontario as well as have shown that the British-born element, wherever they are gathered, gather at one to deal the death blow to this infamous agreement. Reports of the meetings which have been held, show the feelings of the British-born, and the way the speakers of the Canada-British Association have been received, proves that the British-born element in Ontario will oppose reciprocity. The work of the association has been applauded both by Liberals and Conservatives, and while several of the Liberal party organs have tried to show that the work and speeches of the Canada-British Association have been with no other intention but to arouse racial prejudice, they have indignantly failed, because, no matter how scurrilous their statements are, they cannot throw dust in the eyes of the Britisher who has lived under the regime of free trade in the old country.

Arthur Hawkes, chairman and founder of the Canada-British Association, has been assailed and attacked most unmercifully by the Grit papers all over Ontario, but whether it is a case of party principle, or a case of party jealousy, because he is trying to lead the Britishers away from the party, no one knows, but nevertheless he has shown himself to be not only a staunch out-and-out thro' Britisher, who has the interests of Canada first, Britain second, and the United States nowhere. It says more for him because he has never cast anything but a Liberal vote in his life, and the men who have come from the motherland to this new country, which means not so much for them as for the little fellow who plays on the floor, they could not do better this one vote, which will decide for or against Canada as a part of the United States. Britishers, beware of the pact! Your vote means a great deal, not only a vote for Canada, but means a vote for a better intercommunication of communities and her fairest friend, also a member, Britain requires all her colonies at this present time to be closer than ever, and she has been, so that she can still be the mistress of the world.

CANADA PERMANENT

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per annum, and your money is always available when you want it.

TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.

MORTGAGE CORPORATION

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sept. 20, 1911.

Motions set down for single court on Thursday, 21st inst., at 11 a.m.:
1. Hyde v. Canadian Maltese.
2. McDonald v. Currie.

The sittings of divisional court and court of appeal have been adjourned until Monday, 25th inst.

Master's Chambers.

Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Town of Sturgeon Falls v. Imperial Land Co.—H. W. Mickle for Trusts and Guarantees Co. S. H. Bondford, K.C., for the company and its liquidator. G. H. Kilmer, K.C., for plaintiffs. Motion by defendants for an order for further particulars. Judgment for the company. As for the case now stands I think the defendants can safely plead and should do so in camera. They only need set out the grounds on which they claim priority over the plaintiffs. Motion dismissed with costs in the cause.

—J. R. Code for plaintiff. E. N. Armour for defendants. Motion by plaintiff for a replevin order. At request of defendants enlarged until 26th inst.

Colonial Trust Co. v. Verne—M. L. Gordon for plaintiffs. J. G. Smith for defendant. Motion by plaintiffs for judgment under C.R. 606. Motion enlarged until 26th inst. peremptorily, any affidavit in answer to be served on 26th inst.

Gravelle v. Northern Customs Contraband, Limited—H. S. White for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for his examination de bene esse to be taken before E. W. Kearney, barrister, Haliburton, on notice to defendants to produce. Order made.

Halliday v. Parker for defendants. Level and Heather, C. A. Moss for plaintiff. Judgment under C.R. 603. Enlarged until 26th inst., at 10.30 a.m.

Elvidge v. Loan Co. v. Hoho—A. W. Ballantyne for plaintiffs. Motion by plaintiffs on consent for an order for payment out of moneys paid into court as security for costs by defendants and defendants respectively. Order made.

McKibbin v. Duthie—Z. Gallagher for plaintiff. Motion by plaintiff for an order for the issue of an alias writ facias. Order made.

Single Court.

Before Middleton, J.

Mr. James Parker presented his certificate of fitness, and was on the day of the examination de bene esse as a solicitor of the supreme court of judicature.

Livingston v. Livingston—J. H. Moss, K.C., for defendant. H. B. Orr, K.C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendant from the report of George Kappela, K.C., an official referee. By agreement between the parties motion enlarged sine die.

Re Lang and Richardson—O. P. Deacon for vendors. T. W. Lawson for vendee. Motion by vendors for an order referring to a referee to ascertain and report whether the petitioners save a good proprietary title to the lands in question. Order made referring it to George Kappela, K.C., an official referee, to ascertain and state whether vendors can make a good title. Referee to dispose of question of costs.

Forythe v. Forythe—J. A. Patterson, K.C., for defendant. J. W. McCullough for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order dispensing with the concurrence of plaintiff for the purpose of barring her down in the lands in question. By arrangement between the parties motion enlarged sine die.

Morgan v. Johnston—A. H. F. LeRoy, K.C., for plaintiff. G. Grant for defendant. A motion by plaintiff for an order continuing judgment, also a motion to commit defendant for breach of the injunction. The injunction modified so as to compel defendant to pay the costs of this motion reserved to trial. Costs of this motion reserved to trial. Costs of this motion reserved to trial. Costs of this motion reserved to trial.

Barrow v. Barron—G. M. Clark for plaintiff. E. C. Cattanaach for infant. Motion by plaintiff for judgment removing Michael Barron as guardian, for payment of plaintiff's share, and for maintenance of infants. It appears

that the only assets of the estate consist of cash and a mortgage, order made appointing the official guardian receiver to receive and get in the outstanding assets and execute all necessary documents. The official guardian arranged the costs of Kenning and Cleary, to pay \$75 for maintenance of infants and \$10 per month to each thereafter for five months for maintenance. Trustee's costs and his compensation set off. Plaintiffs and official guardian's costs out of fund.

Divisional Court.

Before Meredith, C. J.; Sutherland, J.; Middleton, J.

Volcanic Oil and Gas Co. v. Hallett. J. Parker representing both parties. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of the County Court of Kent of 4th April, 1911. At request of parties argument of appeal was adjourned, and case placed at foot of list.

—J. F. Boland for defendants. W. M. Douglas, K.C., for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the order of the District Court of Keewau of 30th May, 1911. Counsel for defendants stated that they had abandoned their appeal and asked that case be stricken from list. Order made, dismissing appeal with costs.

Thompson v. Columbia Phonograph Co. General—Plaintiff in person. J. D. Montgomery for defendants. An appeal by plaintiff from the judgment of the County Court of York of 11th March, 1911. The plaintiff sued for \$87.70, the amount of a bill of costs for fees and disbursements. The defendants disputed the claim and claimed a set off under a judgment assigned to them. At the trial judgment was given plaintiff for their claim without costs and judgment was given defendants on their counter claim with costs. Appeal argued and dismissed with costs. Counsel for defendants undertakes that the judgment of the Union Bank against plaintiff shall be set off pro tanto against defendant's judgment in this action and that defendant's judgment in this action shall be for the balance.

Wilson v. Barton—J. G. Farmer, K.C., for plaintiff. W. A. H. Duff, K.C., for defendants. An appeal by plaintiff from a judgment of the County Court of Westworth of 10th May, 1911. The plaintiff's action was for a mandatory order restraining defendants from enforcing payment for the sidewalk in question, for repayment of \$51.08, alleged to have been wrongfully and illegally collected from plaintiff, and the chief justice of the King's Bench at trial awarding plaintiff \$2000 damages for injuries sustained by her whilst a passenger on a car of the defendant company, by reason of the car starting while she was in the act of getting on. Judgment: Appeal dismissed with costs.

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McCarthy, K.C., for defendants. B. H. Arlidge, for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of the chief justice of the King's Bench at trial awarding plaintiff \$2000 damages for injuries sustained by her whilst a passenger on a car of the defendant company, by reason of the car starting while she was in the act of getting on. Judgment: Appeal dismissed with costs.

Williams v. Toronto Railway Co.—D. L. McCarthy, K.C., for defendants. B. H. Arlidge, for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of the chief justice of the King's Bench at trial awarding plaintiff \$2000 damages for injuries sustained by her whilst a passenger on a car of the defendant company, by reason of the car starting while she was in the act of getting on. Judgment: Appeal dismissed with costs.

McCarthy, K.C., for defendants. B. H. Arlidge, for plaintiff. An appeal by defendants from the judgment of the chief justice of the King's Bench at trial awarding plaintiff \$2000 damages for injuries sustained by her whilst a passenger on a car of the defendant company, by reason of the car starting while she was in the act of getting on. Judgment: Appeal dismissed with costs.