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LAST EDITION

SIFTON IS FULLY ANSWERED

Dewart Calls Some Things to Mind—Ex-Minister and Cross Roads.

Some Great Men Can Make Mistakes—Can Eat Their Words—Our Surplus Products—The Bourassa Alliance.

The chief objection on the part of Mr. Sifton appears to be not so much against the terms of the agreement as whether there should be any agreement at all. In fact, one might almost think that we agree with the proposition so delightfully expressed that "we should have no truck with the United States." To hear him talk is almost to imagine that we have "no truck" with them now. Do you think we do no business with the United States. Why we do more business with them than we do with the whole world. Great Britain not excluded. The only question left to consider in that regard, is whether we shall do our business with a measure of hostility on either side, or whether we shall do it with friendship and kindness on both sides.

The agreement in the language of the street is for Canada a case of "heads I win, tails you lose." It may interest some conservatives to learn that last year we imported goods to the value of \$86,000,000 from the United States, which were free of duty. The new arrangement would add only \$9,000,000 to this sum. What are its main effects, so far as imports are concerned? First, the consumer gets all kinds of vegetables and fruits cheaper. Second, he gets a substantial reduction in duty on all kinds of food products. Third, the manufacturer gets reduced duty on certain of his raw materials.

What is its effect on export? It gives the farmer free access to the American markets for all their products which in the past have been largely shut out by prohibitive duties, and it will substantially reduce the high American tariff on a limited list of manufactured articles.

Mr. Sifton asked last night, repeating verbatim the argument of the western publications, that as we consume eighty-five per cent. of our natural products in the home market, why risk our future for the sake of the remaining fifteen per cent. This argument is entirely fallacious. It can readily show you by the use of a simple illustration: Out in the great wheat growing west are two towns, North Portal and South Portal. The main street is the dividing line which makes two out of one, for it is the international boundary. Now I have the authority of Senator McCumber, of North Dakota, for the statement that at the present time the farmer on the south side of the street gets ten cents a bushel more for his wheat than the Canadian farmer on the north side. Now suppose this reciprocity goes into effect, (as it surely will) what will happen? Will the buyer who wants a little more wheat for a shipment say to the farmer give me a small quantity of your wheat at the Canadian price, or an advance of five cents if you like? If he does, I know what the Canadian farmer will say. His reply will be, "No, sir, I take the whole lot at United States figures or leave it for discussion of fairy stories or the fifteen per cent. residuum."

The Farmer's Fair Share.

Another argument of the same kind which would sound specious, but which will not admit of analysis, was advanced by Mr. Sifton at Ingersoll, when he declared that the farmer had more than his share of prosperity, because the prices of what he had to sell had gone up thirty-five per cent. in three years, while the prices of the things he had to buy had advanced fourteen per cent. in the same time. Of course, that is not the determining factor, those figures tell nothing; what we want to get at is the profits which each party has made under rubing prices during that time, and then, and then only, shall we be able to tell whether the farmer has had his fair share. Has he had it, do you think? ("No, no.")

Then, again, he said that the reasons for reciprocity disappeared twenty years ago, and that it was abandoned by the liberal party in 1898. If it had not been, he declared, he would have resigned both as a minister and as a member of the liberal party. Let us see how true that statement is.

Five years after the date he gives, on January 10th, 1903, to be exact, a distinguished liberal, in fact, a member of the cabinet, made a speech at the Commercial Club in St. Paul, following one by James J. Hill. The Canadian said things which should have shocked Mr. Sifton, who for five years had been ready to resign if any one in his party breathed reciprocity. Here is the report of the utterance, as given in the St. Paul Pioneer Press of January 11th, 1903:

"On the subject of reciprocity, he spoke freely. He endorsed all that Mr.

Hill had said on the subject, and expressed himself in favor of any treaty that would give the citizens of both countries equal advantage. He had no sympathy, he said, with those Canadians who expected the United States to give something for nothing, and he thought as little of the Americans who expected Canadians to do the same thing. The Canadians expected to give 100 cents for every dollar they got.

"He was particularly severe on those American and Canadian newspapers that print articles that irritate the other side. Most of such writing, he declared, was done in utter ignorance of the subject, and only stirred up bitterness where none should exist. He hoped a way would be found to curb such intemperate comment.

"Further attempts at adopting reciprocity treaties, in his opinion, must depend on the efforts of the United States. Canada had made many advances in that direction, and was ready to meet the United States on any fair proposition. First of all, however, there must be a campaign of education in the States south of the border states.

"Now, why when these words were uttered by a prominent member of the liberal party, and a member of the cabinet, why did not Mr. Sifton, the man who expected the United States to give something for nothing? For the simple reason that the speaker in St. Paul was the Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior in the dominion cabinet. (Applause.)

"No, I tell you those days were not as these days. Now, Mr. Sifton's motto seems to be, 'I am rich, and I want to be richer, and have need of nothing'—therefore, let well enough alone."

The British Market.

Let us take up another of his arguments. He says we have the British market. I asked the other day what we were going to do with our surplus wheat, and an Englishman promptly cried out that we should send it to Britain. Now, I am half English myself, and I know that the appetite of an Englishman in good health is something to be laughed at, but even John Bull might find some meals a little too big to be got through at several sittings. Try and figure what the future of that great western wheat country is going to be. In 1890 the wheat crop was 32,000,000 bushels; in 1890 it was 42,000,000 bushels; in 1900 it was 55,000,000 bushels; this year the estimated crop is 240,000,000 bushels.

"Sir William Whyte was telling of the great crops of Saskatchewan in a speech in London in 1910, and on that occasion he pointed out that that great as they were, they simply represented in acreage the road allowances of the province. What of the rest of it? Why in ten years the province of Saskatchewan alone will produce more wheat than the whole of the United States. And what, then, of Alberta, of Manitoba, of British Columbia, of our own hinterland of Northern Ontario?

"When wheat, oats, barley, sheep, and pigs continue to multiply, how shall we dispose of them? Great Britain consumes 200,000,000 bushels of wheat, why, according to the estimate of Sir William Whyte, in ten years we shall be supplying three times enough for England, with enough left over to supply the whole of Canada.

"But we have a market right at our door. Wheat is not the great American crop. Their two big crops are corn and cotton. There was a time not so very long ago when the United States exported thirty-two per cent. of its farm products, now only six per cent. are exported.

"We are told that we cannot compete with foreign countries. Cannot? Why at this moment we are competing with every one of them in the British market. All we ask is what Timothy Eaton asked, a fair field and no favors.

"Mr. Sifton talks of traffic going north and south, instead of east and west as at present. This is another specious argument made to look as reasonable as possible, but when it is examined at really close range it disappears like snow before the sun. This is not a tariff question, but a transportation question. Railways are run to make money, and the road which gives the best service at the lowest rates will get the business. Can you name one man in business who thinks of anything but service and cost when making shipments.

Money Back

If "Mocca" ointment fails to heal ulcers, burns, scalds, boils, ulcers, or sores of any kind, the druggist from whom you bought it is authorized by Foster-McClellan, Limited, Toronto, to hand you back your quarter.

Mrs. Crippen's Jewels Auctioned.

London, Sept. 14.—The jewelry of the late Mrs. Hawley Harvey Crippen, known on the stage as Belle Elmore, whose husband was hanged for her murder, was sold at auction yesterday. It realized \$700.

Could You Use It?

4 months at \$50, per mo.—\$200 saved by Moon College 30-Day Shortland.

timber there will be free, until then it is not free.

"The American trusts are so big, says Mr. Sifton, that with their enormous power they will grind us to fine powder. He tells us that twenty-five men substantially control the business operations of the United States. He has evidently accepted some of the articles in cheap American magazines at their face value. It is the trusts and the combines that control people and these are the result of the high tariff which has been built up higher and higher in the United States. These cannot operate in Canada unless they are incorporated or licensed by the legislatures. And the legislature of Ontario is directed by Sir James Whitney. We have no trusts, of course, and yet it seems to me I have heard of proceedings being taken against a plumbers' combine. You remember Mr. Curry started out to prosecute that combine. At a certain stage of the proceedings he was told to send his brief in this matter to the parliament buildings. He did so and never saw it again. It never came back, and he resigned. You must ask Sir James Whitney and Mr. Foy who is going to prosecute that combine.

Bourassa Alliance.

The Bourassa combination with Mr. Borden and Mr. Sifton makes a great trinity of leaders. I think the one man in politics to-day who must have his hours of secret satisfaction is Mr. Sifton. At the last election he was the most bitter, assailed man in Canada at whom all the attacks of the Tories were directed. To-day these same Tories are striving roses in his path and acclaiming him as the great patriot, the new-found champion, and leader of the people. Note how thoroughly the pact between Mr. Borden and Mr. Bourassa has been carried out. In his last manifesto Mr. Borden goes out of his way to attack the navy—something he did not do in previous documents. He delivers the goods from his side. In return, Mr. Bourassa two days ago goes back on reciprocity, which he had formerly approved, thus absolutely reversing himself on this subject.

"Canada has a great opportunity, opening before her, and I can only say in charity for those who cry for us to let well enough alone, that they can have no conception of the great future which is before the dominion."

PREMIER SHOT

In the Municipal Theatre in Kiev, Russia.

PANIC WAS PREVENTED

BY THE PROMPT ACTION OF EM. PEROFF NICHOLAS.

Who Ordered the National Anthem to be Played—Premier Stolypin May Recover—Fourth Attempt on His Life.

Kiev, Russia, Sept. 15.—Russian Premier Stolypin was shot in the Municipal theatre last night. It was Emperor Nicholas' prompt action that prevented a panic, when Premier



PREMIER STOLYPIN. Stolypin was shot by a young lawyer, while witnessing a gala performance, following the day festivities in this city, yesterday. When the noise of shots resounded throughout the

WESTERN GRITS MAKE A FINE FIGHT.

Nominations Show Them in Fighting Form and Quite Ready.

Winnipeg, Man., Sept. 15.—Liberals of the western provinces never felt more confident on the eve of the decision of a great political issue than they do to-day, and the showing made at the nominations justifies their hopes. While there are no acclamations to record it is only by most strenuous effort of the machine that this was prevented. Herron in MacLeod, seeing the hopelessness of his stand, wants to retire, and his former friends are agreeable, but the party machine says "stick." His cause is hopeless.

In Medicine Hat, McGrath is quite ill, and Buchanan is having his own way. McGrath asked to be relieved last week of his candidature.

In Edmonton, Oliver is sweeping everything before him, his majority will be thousands.

In Victoria, both White, liberal, and Morrison, conservative, are advocating reciprocity.

Bennett is the only man who has a chance. In Saskatchewan, the conservative cause is more than hopeless. McCraney's right hand man in Saskatchewan is T. H. Hendricks, conservative candidate, against Dr. McNeill, liberal, last election for legislature.

Haultain spoke last week for Lake, but he has retired to his shell. Late last night he was beaten. It will be a solid majority Thursday. In Battleford, Champagne is being opposed by Howell, who retired last week, but feeling the effect on other seats, the party organization induced him to go back. McManus, independent, however, retired, and is supporting Champagne.

In Manitoba, Glen Campbell wants to quit; he is broken hearted at the large desertion of his friends, and refuses to be consorted.

Meighan, Sharpe, Staples, Mayer, Bloor, have no show to win in face of the prevailing reciprocity sentiment. Bradbury, Roche and Atkins have bare chances. Souris and Winnipeg are uncertain.

AGAINST PUBLIC POLICY.

Go to the Courts to Incorporate "Hell."

Albany, N.Y., Sept. 15.—The aid of the courts will be invoked to compel Secretary of State Lazansky to incorporate "Hell."

A few days ago Secretary Lazansky refused to file a certificate of incorporation of a company in New York city which proposed to conduct a restaurant and cafe under that name on the ground that it would be against public policy.

To-day he was served with a notice that the attorneys representing the concerned parties have applied for a writ of mandamus to compel him to accept the certificate.

The matter is returnable at a special term of the supreme court in this city on September 23rd.

PAPERS STOLEN.

Magnanimous Liberal Asks Bystanders to Sign Set.

Hamilton, Sept. 15.—There was a great sensation at the West Hamilton nomination, when Mr. Dickson's nomination papers were called for. It was found that they had been stolen. Maj. McLaren, the liberal candidate, at once asked the fair-minded men present to come forward and sign a new set of papers. This was done.

ARRESTED IN VANCOUVER.

In Connection With the Farmers' Bank Charter.

Vancouver, Sept. 15.—On instructions from the Toronto police, Gladstone H. Smith, former provincial secretary and one of the provisional directors of the Farmers bank, was arrested here, charged along with Dr. Beattie Nesbitt and others, with conspiracy to obtain by false pretences a charter for the bank. Nesbitt is still unlocated.

BANK ROBBERY OF \$250,000.

Burglars-Break Into Bank of Montreal in New Westminster.

New Westminster, B.C., Sept. 15.—In the early hours this morning the local branch of the bank of Montreal was broken into by burglars using nitro-glycerine. Authentic information is lacking but it is reported that \$250,000 in gold and currency is missing. The trail of the gang was traced to the mountains and then lost.

OLD LANDMARK GONE.

\$35,000 Residence Destroyed by Fire Near Colborne.

Colborne, Sept. 15.—An old landmark near Colborne village was destroyed by fire yesterday. It was the residence known as "Kelwood," erected fifty years ago by the late Joseph Keeler and said to have cost \$35,000.

VOLUNTEER POLICE FORCE.

British Government Contemplates Formation in Large Centres.

London, Sept. 15. It is announced that the government contemplates the formation of a volunteer police force in each of the large centres of population. This is for the purpose of coping with emergencies like the recent strike troubles.

A Heavyweight Battle.

New York, Sept. 15.—Trainloads of fight fans have arrived here to witness to-night the first heavyweight battle here for years, when Carl Morris, of Oklahoma, will meet Fitzsimons James Flynn. Morris is heavier, but Flynn has lots of experience and science. The betting is about even.

"Red Cross cough syrup," Gibson's.

TO ASK CHINA

As to Safety of Canadian Missionaries.

DEMAND TO BE MADE

THROUGH THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

There is Great Anxiety Among Relatives of the Missionaries—The Province of Chentu Seethes With Revolution.

Toronto, Sept. 15.—This morning's cables indicate that the majority of the Canadian missionaries in China are holed up in Chentu, which city itself is under siege by a strong force of rebels and the centre of the province is seething with revolution.

Renewed anxiety has been aroused here, and has resulted in a request to the Methodist mission headquarters here on behalf of relatives of the Canadians in Chentu for immediate representations to the Chinese government, through Ottawa, and London, regarding the safety of a hundred and fifty Canadians, of whose welfare nothing definite has been heard for ten days.

It is pointed out that at the time of the Boxer uprising three or four nations were stirred up over the rescue of missionaries in Peking. But in the present case, practically all foreigners in Chentu are Canadians, and it is the Canadian government's business to make a move. The request will probably be made to Ottawa, to-day.

Sent to Suppress Rebellion.

Peking, China, Sept. 15.—An imperial edict issued to-day admits that the situation in the neighborhood of Chentu where the Canadian missionaries are besieged, is very dangerous, and General Tsen-Chun-Suan, regarded as the heartless oppressor of rebellions, has been ordered to go there immediately with reinforcements of troops. The British river gunboat Wiggins is leaving Suifu for Kiating, presumably for the protection of British-Canadian subjects.

A MILLION AND A HALF WILL VOTE

Interest in Issue Will Cause Unprecedented Exercise of Franchise.

Ottawa, Sept. 15.—It is estimated that fully a million and a half votes will be cast in the general election. In 1908 the total was 1,173,000, but the growth of the country justifies the belief in the increase mentioned. The qualified voters number over two million, but it is impossible to ascertain the exact number, as some of the provinces make no returns on the subject to Ottawa and print their list locally. The magnitude of the issue and the tremendous awakening of public sentiment against the reciprocity agreement make it certain that a great proportion of indifferent people who ordinarily neglect to vote will this time exercise the franchise.

The Superintendent of Elections reports that all arrangements are complete for the voting throughout Canada. The official proclamations of returning officers have been received from all the constituencies, giving in detail the polling subdivisions. There is a great demand for extra copies of the Election Act and voters' lists.

The Farmers' Last Chance.

Cape Vincent Eagle.

A Canadian exchange is authority for the statement that the farmers of Wolfe Island feel jubilant over the fact that reciprocity will be carried on Sept. 21st. It is their only hope now and the farmer who won't vote for it deserves all the hard times that can be showered upon him and his homestead.

Baseball Records.

Eastern league—Rochester 9, Buffalo 0; Providence 8, Jersey City 2.

National league—Pittsburg 4, Chicago 2-2; New York 13, Boston 9; St. Louis 6-5, Cincinnati 5-5.

Canadian league—Berlin 4, Hamilton 1; London 6, Brantford 2; St. Thomas 4, Guelph 4.

Died at Gravenhurst.

Miss Lizzie Hutton died in Gravenhurst, on Thursday. She was formerly of Sydenham and the remains, which arrived in Kingston, were sent to Sydenham for burial. Deceased was forty years of age. She had been in Gravenhurst sanatorium. Her brother, Jacob Hutton, of Chicago survives.

King George Congratulates Taft.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Among President Taft's messages of congratulation on his fifty-fourth birthday to-day was one from King George, expressing pleasure at the friendly relations between the two countries.

Real Estate Transfer.

E. W. Mullin, has sold Frank Sherman the property owned by Charles Walker, on John street.

Herbert Cooper and Miss Sara Brickman, both formerly of Belleville, were married at Philips, Ark., on August 2nd.

Miss Marion MacDonald and George Flynn, of Thurlow were married at the Mansie, Belleville, on Wednesday.

Six barges with more than 4,700 cords of pulp wood have arrived at Oswego, N.Y., from Antioch.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 15th, 10 a.m.—O-tawa Valley and Upper St. Lawrence—Southerly winds; showery. Saturday, westerly winds; fair and moderately warm.

FALL MILLINERY OPENING

Tuesday, Sept. 19

The "Stacy" Millinery

Is always authentic possessing that charm of attractiveness which every lover of good form in millinery admires.

NO MATTER WHAT THE PRICE

The style is correct, as we insist on style, quality and better millinery for the money than is possible elsewhere.

YOU ARE CORDIALLY INVITED

To attend the opening. Competent milliners will be in attendance to aid you in every possible way in making a choice best suited to your individual case.

Stylish Fall Coats

Our display of these magnificent tailored garments are original and exclusive. The lines we show embody everything that is new and fetching in style, weave and color, and the prices positively the lowest.

SEE OUR VERY SPECIAL LINES AT \$8.50, \$9.75 and \$11.

STEACY'S

THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

BORN.

PILLAR—in Kingston, on Sept. 14th, 1911, to Mr. and Mrs. George C. Pillar, a son.

DIED.

MOORE—in Kingston, on Sept. 14th, 1911, Jane Moore, beloved wife of John Moore, aged 84 years. Funeral will take place from her late residence, 192 Queen Street, Sunday morning, at 10.30, service at 12 to Sand Hill Cemetery, Sunbury. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend. Godefrich, organists please copy.

IN MEMORIAM.

In loving memory of J. M. McCarter, M.D., who died September 15th, 1911.

ROBERT J. REID.

The Leading Undertaker.
Phone 577. 230 Princess Street.

JAMES REID

The Old Firm of Undertakers,
254 and 256 PRINCESS STREET.
Phone 147 for Ambulance.

ANTIQUA TABLES.

Octagon, Square, Round and Oval Tables in Mahogany and Walnut. Reasonable offers not refused. Tur's, Phone 795.

TRUNKS.

RIDGWAY'S HIGH GRADE TEAS

As Supplied to the King.

40c, 50c, 60c and \$1.00 Per Pound.

In 1-2 lb and 1 lb. tins.

First Appearance in Kingston.

Jas. Redden & Co.

An Automobile Fatality.

New York, Sept. 15.—Mrs. Josephine Noble was killed and her escort, Thomas Swaine, contractor, was severely hurt, when their automobile returning from festivities at Coney Island was wrecked in rounding a sharp curve.

An Election Bet.

A Hawes' hat is a favorite wager—they are always \$3 and leaders in style. George Mills Co., Kingston.

Spend Sunday in Watertown.

Good going Saturday or Sunday, returning Monday, \$1.50 return.

"Red Cross cough syrup," Gibson's.