Growing Prejudice in Canada Against Americans

By FREDERICK J. HASKINS
The Journal's Special Correspondent

Winnipeg, Oct. 24.—Canada is ambitious to become a rival of the United States, and she bravely announces herself to this effect. By this ultimatum it is very plain that our neighbor is biting off a very large mouthful. The wonder of it is that she should elect herself to such a big job. A strange feature of the situation is that Canada expects to draw from us the strength with which to make this rivalry possible. American money and American settlers are responsible for the Canadian boom. No one in the Dominion denies this fact, yet our neighbors make no secret of a growing feeling of hostility toward us. This is where the Canadians are making the mistake of their lives. If they make it their policy to rub Uncle Sam the wrong way of the grain it means that they are letting a contract for trouble. It will be wisdom for Canada to train with the Americans; folly for her to antagonize them.

Whatever may have been the causes that enabled the United States to become more powerful than Canada, the fact remains that they are more powerful. Canada is certainly not in a position to do the chip-on-the-shoulder act with the United States. After all is said and done the real interests of the Canadians are with the Americans—even more than with the English. American money and American men are now doing for Canada what England never did and never will do—developing the resources of the country. Sentiment is poor food for the stomach, and after all, any grudge the Canadians may have against their American cousins is only skin deep.

Feeling Against Americans.

Some contend that the Yankees were hostile to England during the Boer war. This was not as much hatred for the English as it was the American love for a fair fight and sympathy for the under dog. If Canada should become involved in trouble with England there would rally around the Canadian standard more American volunteers than there would be fighting men in the Dominion. In such an event it is certain that Canada would get the larger part of her army from among the people she is trying to persuade herself she is hostile to.

A Philosophic View of It.

Mr. John W. Dafoe, the eminent Canadian journalist, says that the feeling of hostility in Canada for the Americans can easily be overestimated, and that the constantly increasing commerce between the two countries will eventually be too much for the politicians whose business it is to keep existing antipathies awake. This is the sane, hopeful view. Canada will be great if she courts the good will and prestige of the United States. If she sets herself up against the strength and power of her great neighbor she will be crushed. The weak cannot possibly hope to successfully contend against the strong. In the past Canada has almost stood still, and, on account of her lack of consequence, has not figured to any great extent one way or the other. Now that she is coming forward it will be suicide for her, at the outset, to challenge competition that cannot help but be too strong for her.

After all, what objection do the Canadians really hold against the United States. A slight difference in some forms of law, particularly the administration of justice, and a dislike for the mixed character of our great population. Canadian law is good. In some respects it is superior to American justice, but on the whole our laws have produced better results—the greatest country in the world. There is certainly truth in the contention that we have some population which is bad, but along with this undesirable element we have attracted sufficient law-abiding, wealth-producing population to enable us to accomplish what we never would have, had we stood still as the Canadians have done. It takes people to develop resources and create wealth. The bad goes with the good in everything, and to get as much desirable population as we have, we can very well afford to put up with the disagreeable element that came with it. These are the main objections the Canadian always raises against American institutions. He holds up the trivial things and loses sight of the big points. General results are what count, and there is no getting around the sum total when the balance is struck.

They Are Satisfied.

The Canadians claim they are getting along fast enough to suit themselves, and are really doing as well or better than if they were a part of the United States. It is said their trade would have been detracted to the American centers. This is not sound argument, because, if it were so, Chicago would have prevented the growth of Minneapolis and St. Paul; San Francisco of Seattle, etc. The truth in the matter is that Canada is getting along on a lunch when it might just as well be enjoying a square meal. Its people are not satisfied. They are as ambitious as any one to better their condition, and are moving heaven and earth to get England to adopt the protective policy to help them out. But they are barking up the wrong tree. What has England ever done for them in return for all their loyalty? What can England do as compared to the United States? Not very much.

The British Against the Canadian View.

During the recent congress of the chambers of commerce of the British empire, held in Montreal, Sir William Holland, M. P., told the Canadians:

"You must remember it is easier for Canada to give a preference than for Great Britain to give one. Canada has only to take off the coping, so to speak, from her tariff wall in favor of Great Britain. But Great Britain must first put up a wall before she can take anything off for Canada. To do this means a revolution in her fiscal arrangements.

"The main objection is that protection would increase the cost of production. In the first place, it would add to the price of food stuffs. Canada, great as her wheat resources are, only furnishes us with a minor portion of our wheat. When Canadian wheat fields are fully developed, of course, the tariff on food stuffs will not mean so much. But just now it means higher wages. Then, again, some of the colonies are as much interested in raw material as in wheat. Australia, for example, sends us vast quantities of wool. In fairness to them, raw material would also have to be taxed, which would again add to the cost of production.

"The mills that are closed in Great Britain today are not suffering so much from foreign competition as from the scarcity of raw material. The small crop of cotton, and the abnormal speculation in it caused the cotton mills to shut down. Many of the woolen mills have become idle because the drought in Australia lessened the supply of wool.

"Great Britain has more hostages on the side of free trade today than she ever had. She has stood for years as a free-trade country and for the principles of peace. Can she afford, by setting up a hostile tariff, to provoke a tariff war with other nations? She would be the worst sufferer in such a war. Moreover, a commercial war is not very far removed from a war of arms.

"I am not opposed to protection for Canada. What I contend for is that each part of the empire should adopt that trade policy which would best conserve its own interests. We in Great Britain do not interfere in your tariff matters. No more would you wish to dictate to us what our tariff law should be."

American Settlers.

The destiny of Canada, if from no other consideration than proximity, is with the United States. It is true that it can no more afford to fight us commercially than to start any other kind of hostility. But our neighbors will not always hold out against us. The pioneers are sending over to help get the wealth from Canadian soil will do more to unite the two peoples than anything else. During the month of June, this year, 4,678 American settlers went into Western Canada. They came from the following states: Minnesota, 1,527; North Dakota, 1,196; South Dakota, 338; Iowa, 345; Illinois, 174; Massachusetts, 173; Montana, 154; Wisconsin, 125; Michigan, 111; Nebraska, 93; Utah, 70; Wyoming, 54; Indiana, 40; Missouri, 35; Colorado, 32; Mexico, 29; New York, 27; Kansas, 24; Ohio, 20; New Jersey, 17; Pennsylvania, 14; Idaho, 14; Washington, 13; Oklahoma, 12; Texas, 7; Maine, 5; Florida, 4; Vermont, 4; North Carolina, 3; New Hampshire, 3; Rhode Island, 3; California, 3; Arizona, 2; Indian Territory, 2; Tennessee, 1; Connecticut, 1; Maryland, 1; Georgia, 1 and Arkansas 1.

The large number from Minnesota and North Dakota does not indicate that these states are being depopulated, or that their wheat crops in the future will be smaller. It means that well-to-do farmers are sending their sons across the border for more room, and that the world's supply of cereals will be increased.

The Land Laws.

The land laws of Canada do not provide for the taking of homesteads by women, unless they are widows with children depending upon them, but in a number of other respects Canadian land laws are of greater benefit to the intending settler, notably in two particulars—a father having sons eligible for homesteads may have his sons live with him, and the sons are not bound to take up their residence on their own land. If a homesteader desires to purchase land not adjoining his homestead, but in the vicinity (possibly six miles), he may reside on the land purchased, and this will count as residence on the homestead.

The policy of the Canadian government is to invite all those who are desirable. The regulations at the seaports respecting rejections of undesirable immigrants are almost exact counterparts of those in force in the United States. The immigration officials have statutary power to reject and to deport any undesirable immigrant who may have been in Canada not more than 12 months.

The American farmer is welcome in Canada because he has the money to invest in his business, and the experience to succeed. He is the world's champion tiller of the soil. In his wake prosperity always follows on. He will not forget that he is an American, and he will plant the seed of Americanism as surely as he will plant his grain.

TOURNAMENT AT SEATTLE.

(Journal Special Service.)

Seattle, Wash., Oct. 31.—Owing to the poor weather conditions yesterday the scores made in the Washington State Sportsmen's association meet were not up to the standard. The tournament proper closes today, but a special contest has been arranged for Sunday. Summary:

Event No. 9, mixed angles—First money divided between E. E. Ellis of Seattle, H. T. Denham of Tacoma and J. T. Hillis of Vancouver.

Post-Intelligencer medal—Won by Fred McBroom of Spokane, by a score of 43 out of a possible 50. Dr. Steele of Tacoma took first money, while second was divided between E. E. Ellis of Seattle, R. B. Miller of Whatcom and P. J. Hollohan of Wallace, Idaho.

Event 11—First money was divided between P. J. Hollohan and Thielman of Seattle, each making a score of 14 out of a possible 15 birds.

Event 12—Won by Mack of Seattle, with a score of 23 out of 25.

Event 13—Won by Ruppe of Seattle, with a straight score of 15.

Event 14—First money divided between E. E. Ellis and Fred McBroom, with a score of 19 out of 20.

Smith trophy—Won by Dal Cooper of Whatcom, with 36 out of 40. First money was won by Forbes of Spokane, second money was divided between Ellis of Seattle and Miller of Whatcom. The six unfinished matches which were on today's program will be shot off tomorrow.

Journal friends and readers when traveling on trains to and from Portland should ask news agents for The Journal and insist upon being supplied with this paper, reporting all failures in obtaining it to the office of publication, addressing The Journal, Portland, Or.

A LONG SEARCH

How an Eastern Man Came All the Way to Portland to Recover a Lost Treasure.

Health is one of the treasures of life. The following narrative by a well-known citizen of Portland tells of physical torture which led to a trip from the East to Oregon in search of it.

James Peterson, employed by J. C. Havely of the O. R. & N. R. R. Co., and living at Woodstock, says: "In my opinion, if any sufferer from backache fails to find relief in Doan's Kidney Pills there is no relief for him on earth. However, I don't believe any case exists which Doan's Kidney Pills will not help. I had severe backache and a weakness of the kidneys for years. My back aches at times so that I could hardly get up from a couch, and the kidney secretions presented very unnatural appearance, and deposited a heavy sediment if allowed to stand long enough. I spent lots of money when living in the East in trying to get something to effect a cure. I came out here to Portland twelve years ago, thinking the change of climate might benefit me, but the trouble still clung to me. I paid one doctor in the town $75 for medicines, but I might just as well have taken so much water, so far as any benefit was concerned. I used five bottles of a well-known remedy manufactured in the East and received only temporary relief. I finally saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised, and one day I stepped into the Laue-Davis Drug Co.'s store, at Yamhill and Third streets, and asked Mr. Laue what he knew about them. I knew I could depend upon what he said. He reported that people who had used them recommended them in highest terms. I bought a box and had used them only a few doses when I knew they had gone to the root of the trouble. I continued their use until I had used three boxes and can say cheerfully that they did more for me than all the other medicines put together."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name — Doan's — and take no substitute.

NEW YORK GOSSIP ON MANY THEMES

SUBJECTS DISCUSSED IN THE JOURNAL'S WEEKLY LETTER OF INTEREST TO PEOPLE GENERALLY—THE METROPOLIS IN A WHIRL AS WINTER DAYS APPROACH.

Political Contest an Absorbent Topic—Fiercest Municipal Campaign Waged in Years—Social, Industrial and Commercial Matters Briefly Touched—Dowie a Loser on His Restoration Pilgrimage.

New York, Oct. 31.—All the forces of the Fusionists and Tammany are lined up for the great political battle next Tuesday and even though canvasses have been made by several clubs and one of the big daily papers, it is not possible to predict with any degree of certainty whether Mayor Low will be re-elected, or whether George B. McClellan will defeat him at the polls.

Great Political Fight.

Certainly New York has never had a more picturesque campaign in its history. The fight between District Attorney Jerome and Comptroller Grout, who seems to have forgotten all the terrible things he has said concerning Tammany since accepting that organization's nomination, has paled considerable the lustre of the two leading candidates and every word that is uttered by either man is eagerly gobbled up by the reporters and devoured by the public upon appearance in print. Undoubtedly both are good talkers. If Tammany wins, Mr. Grout stands a chance of redeeming himself; if the Fusionists succeed in re-electing their candidate, it will be many years before Grout will come to the fore again, if ever, for it would not be beneath Tammany to lay a great deal of the blame for its defeat upon his shoulders.

Calling a Halt.

Within the past few weeks that has developed a marked disposition in many quarters to call a halt upon what is termed the extravagant plans for public improvement in New York. The fact that all of the city departments and all of the borough presidents have asked for largely-increased appropriations has caused dubious shakings of heads and much political capital for the campaign. Ultra conservative New Yorkers seem to forget that the city is growing and that a considerable increase in expenditures is necessary to keep pace with the current development of the city. On the other hand, while apparently wishing to be economical, the present incumbents of offices are instituting reforms which in after years will serve, as it were, as monuments to their incumbency in office.

Colony of Russian Jews.

Much interest is manifested in the report that a society of Russian Jews is buying several pieces of property on the outskirts of Brooklyn for the purpose of establishing a colony there for a number of refugees from Kishineff. Whether or not the report is true cannot be ascertained. If it should prove correct, however, there is apt to be a tall kick coming from the suburbanites in that particular portion of Brooklyn, to use the vernacular of the Bowery.

Immense Bridge.

Few people know that the new Williamsburg bridge, which will be formally opened the 1st of December, will cost $3,000,000 more than the famous Brooklyn suspension bridge, when completed. The moving platform will not be completed for two years and this will cost $9,000,000. Even when the Williamsburg bridge is completed there will be others on the way, for Manhattan and Blackwell island bridges will hardly be completed for three years. A few more and New York will have a little claim on the title of city of bridges.

Sad Days for Commuters.

With the approach of winter sad days loom up for the great army of commuters that must travel daily between homes in suburbs and to business in New York. Those who live on steam and trolley lines suffer untold inconveniences by the sleet and snowstorms of winter and many who can afford it board in the city to avoid the delay caused by such conditions. There are thousands, however, who cannot afford such modes of living, however, and these are the ones who deserve to be pitied.

Elijah II a Loser.

The season of the Rev. John Alexander Dowie is drawing to a close and it is doubtful if he will carry away from New York all the dollars that he hoped for. Indeed it is pretty safe to say that "Elijah II" lost on the proposition. His campaign has been full in incident, however, and New York, which from the very first refused to take Dowie seriously, has had its quota of fun from the visit. The students of the various schools and colleges, probably reaped the most genuine amusement out of the restoration host's doings; certainly they have been a thorn in the flesh of Mr. Dowie and the vigor with which he called them "stinkpots," curs, nasty things and other unprintable names oftentimes prompted them to retort "Now, Dowie, go ask God to forgive you for that!" which, of course, only added to the "restorer's" wrath. When they leave Gotham next week, it will be in disappointment not triumph.

Morgan a Delegate.

J. Pierpont Morgan is one of the delegates from New York to the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, which will be held in Pittsburg, Pa., from next Tuesday until the Friday following. One of the leading subjects to be discussed is "The Limitations of Industrial Liberty." Under the head of this subject the labor troubles in New York and other large cities are to be discussed, and if possible, methods will be adopted to effect better relations between capital and labor. Another interesting subject will be "Marriage and Divorce."

Society in Opera.

Society will lend its graces to the production of "Parsiful," the great operatic event of the season and the audience at the first performance will be one of the most pretentions that New York has ever seen. Not only will Gothamites be out in full force, but visitors from other parts of the country, who will come to attend the horse show will stay over for the production. Herr Kloeper, the eminent basso, who has achieved so much success in Berlin, London and Munich, will be another attraction of the opera.

New Orleans Beats New York.

In the agitation for the approval of the $105,000,000 canal bill, it is pointed out that New Orleans this year, exported 1,000,000 bushels of grain more than New York. That city claims 32,500,000 bushels against 31,150,000 bushels in New York. A properly constructed canal, equal to the demands of the present, would destroy the railroad combination against the state. Therefore, it becomes a question whether the state will agree to an improvement of its canals or submit to a decline of its commerce.

New York has a new greeting and, it may be incidentally remarked, Dowie is responsible for it. It is the smart thing now to say "Peace Be Unto Thee," though you may feel in the scrappiest kind of a mood or be talking to your bitterest foe. No other greeting is permisible and it is heard everywhere. "Peace be unto thee—confound you!" is not an unusual form of address.

School Children's Fads.

Each season brings its fads among the school children. This season it is the woven shoe-string watch fobs and other trinkets. Laces of all colors are designed in a really clever fashion by many children. In some instances they can be purchased for two or three cents, but as the youngsters seem to like the idea of decorating themselves with their wares, they tell you quite frankly that you can secure a complete course of "instruction" for 10 cents and make your own ornaments. The cleverest weaver is judged by the number of danglings hanging from the coats and apron strings of the boys and girls.

THE VALUE OF CHARCOAL.

Few People Know How Useful it is in Preserving Health and Beauty.

Nearly everybody knows that charcoal is the safest and most efficient disinfectant and purifier in nature, but few realize its value when taken into the human system for the same cleansing purpose.

Charcoal is a remedy that the more you take of it the better; it is not a drug at all, but simply absorbs the gases and impurities always present in the stomach and intestines and carries them out of the system.

Charcoal sweetens the breath after smoking, drinking, or after eating onions and other odorous vegetables.

Charcoal effectually clears and improves the complexion, it whitens the teeth and further acts as a natural and eminently safe cathartic.

It absorbs the injurious gases which collect in the stomach and bowels; it disinfects the mouth and throat from the poison of catarrh.

All druggists sell charcoal in one form or another, but probably the best charcoal and the most for the money is in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges; they are composed of the finest powdered Willow charcoal, and other harmless antiseptics in tablet form, or rather in the form of large, pleasant tasting lozenges, the charcoal being mixed with honey.

The daily use of these lozenges will soon tell in a much improved condition of the general health, better complexion, sweeter breath and purer blood, and the beauty of it is, that no possible harm can result from their continued use, but, on the contrary, great benefit.

A Buffalo physician, in speaking of the benefits of charcoal, says: "I advise Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges to all patients suffering from gas in stomach and bowels, and to clear the complexion and purify the breath, mouth and throat; I also believe the liver is greatly benefited by the daily use of them; they cost but twenty-five cents a box at drug stores, and although in some sense a patent preparation, yet I believe I get more and better charcoal in Stuart's Absorbent Lozenges than in any of the ordinary charcoal tablets."

KEEP DAY LUTHER MARKED.

(Journal Special Service.)

New York, Oct. 31.—Today is to all Lutherans a memorable day. It was on October 31, 1517, that Martin Luther published his celebrated 95 theses which signaled the advent of the reformation. The churches of the Lutheran denomination throughout the world will commemorate the event tomorrow by divine services in their houses of worship.

Your Nerves

Furnish the motive power of the entire body. Dr. Miles' Nervine will keep the nerves strong and healthy or restore their strength if weakened.

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MANY MILLIONS ARE PRODUCED

OREGON MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF GREAT MAGNITUDE AND GROWING RAPIDLY IN VOLUME—PORTLAND REPRESENTS OVER HALF THE BUSINESS.

Secretary McIsaacs has compiled a list of the manufacturing industries of the state, which has been submitted to the Manufacturers' association. The figures show an increase of over $37,000,000 in the last three years in the state, while in Portland the growth is $26,000,000. The principal industries which represent valuation of over $1,000,000 are as follows:

Bakery products	$1,000,000
Carpentering	3,000,000
Railroad shop construction	2,000,000
Dairy products	2,000,000
Clothing	2,000,000
Fishing and canning	2,500,000
Milling feed stuffs	8,000,000
Iron and steel works	1,700,000
Furniture goods	1,600,000
Liquors	1,600,000
Lumber products	19,000,000
Brick and stone	2,500,000
Paper and wood pulp	2,000,000
Gas and steam fitting	1,500,000
Newspaper and printing	2,500,000
Saddlery and harness	2,000,000
Ship and boat building	1,200,000
Meat Packing	5,000,000
Tinsmithing	1,250,000
Woolen goods	1,600,000

Portland's Industries.

The specified industries of Portland which represent over $1,000,000 are as follows:

Lumber	$5,300,000
Meat packing	3,500,000
Flour mills	2,500,000
Carpentering	2,250,000
Masonry and brick	2,000,000
Railroad shop work	1,700,000
Foundry and iron	1,500,000
Furniture and cabinet	1,500,000
Printing and newspapers	1,400,000
Plumbing and steam	1,200,000
Other industries	26,587,000
Total	$49,437,000

Astoria and Oregon City take the lead over other state cities, both having industries valued at $3,000,000 each. Baker City is next in line, with $1,250,000, and Salem has $1,000,000.

COURSING MEET IN OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma City, O. T., Oct. 31.—Scores of dogs, the product of years of careful breeding and training, are taking part in the Waterloo and American Derby coursing meet which was formally opened near here today. The meet will continue through the greater part of the coming week. The officials in charge of the meeting are R. J. Riley of San Francisco, judge, and John Eagon of St. Louis, starter. From early indications the meet will prove the most notable event of the kind ever pulled off in this part of the country.

MILEAGE FOR THE WEST.

(Journal Special Service.)

Chicago, Oct. 31.—Though several roads have declined to give their adherence to the plan it is probable that the new 2,000 interchangeable mileage book will be put in operation on the Western railroads during the coming week. A majority of the principal lines have joined in the plan and it is believed that the rest will follow suit when it is put in operation. The new book will prove a great convenience to the traveler, as it will be good on all trains and on all roads belonging to the mileage bureau.

CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

[To The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.]

"Pe-ru-na is All You Claim For It."

Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio,:

Gentlemen---"Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble."—David F. Wilber.

Peruna a Preventive and Cure for Colds.

Mr. C. F. Given, Sussex, N. B., Vice President of "The Past-time Boating Club," writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter.

"Last winter I was advised to try Peruna, and within five days the cold was broken up and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends and all speak the highest praise for it. ***There is nothing like Peruna for catarrhal afflictions. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it."---C. F. Given.***

A Prominent Singer Saved From Loss of Voice.

Mr. Julian Weisslitz, 175 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is corresponding secretary of The Sangerlust, of New York; is the leading second bass of the Sangerlust, the largest German singing society of New York and also the oldest.

In 1899 The Sangerlust celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a large celebration in New York City. The following is his testimony:

"About two years ago I caught a severe cold while traveling and which settled into catarrh of the bronchial tubes, and so affected my voice that I was obliged to cancel my engagements. In distress I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had never used a patent medicine before, I sent for a bottle.

"Words but illy describe my surprise to find that within a few days I was greatly relieved, and within three weeks I was entirely recovered. I am never without it now, and take an occasional dose when I feel run down."—Julian Weisslitz.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

The OREGON DAILY JOURNAL
A NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

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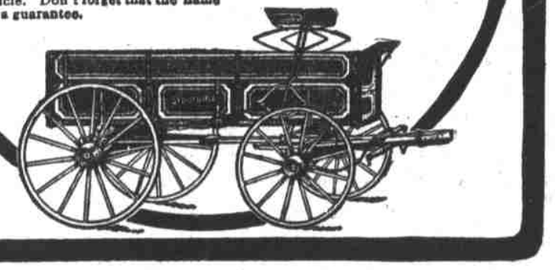
P. S. If it has the Studebaker name plate upon it, it's your guarantee to a perfect Vehicle. Don't forget that the name plate is a guarantee.



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CURES THE WORST CASES WITH ONE BOX
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