

LIBERALS OF NORTH MIDDLESEX FOR THE LARGER MARKETS

By Renominating Mr. Alex. Smith at Ailsa Craig Convention
Liberals of Riding Select Strong Standard-Bearer in
Fight for Reciprocity.

[By Our Own Man.]
Ailsa Craig, Aug. 16.—At a large and rousing meeting of the North Middlesex Liberals in the town hall today, Mr. A. W. Smith, the late M. P. for the riding, was unanimously renominated as Liberal standard-bearer. Some three hundred electors were present, and the meeting was presided over by Mr. James Healy, of Strathroy. The gallery was crowded with ladies. Mr. Smith was splendidly received. His nomination by Mr. Thomas Turnbull, of Komoka, was seconded by Mr. W. J. Mitchell, of Parkhill.

In returning thanks for his renomination and his election three years ago, Mr. Smith declared that this election would be a straight test of Liberal principles against the reactionists. "Britain was the first to remove her duties," said the speaker, "and while we are differently situated, the day may come when we will see it also to adopt free trade. But we cannot go as far in free trade as Great Britain in this country at present."

Referring to the campaign, Mr. Smith said he hoped that the present meeting would be an indication of future meetings, and he looked forward to a successful contest.

Favors Reciprocity.
Mr. Angus McLaughlin, of Parkhill, said he had not intended to make a speech, but he would not be true to himself or true to his party if he did not speak a word in favor of reciprocity. Two parties in this country were debating the reciprocity question, the one class composed chiefly of the manufacturers, opposing the agreement, and on the other hand the farmers, who are in sympathy with reciprocity. Reciprocity could not fail to benefit the farmers, in that it would give them two markets instead of one. If the Liverpool prices of wheat were not so high as the American, the Canadian farmer could sell his wheat freely in the American market. Canadian hogs would no longer be debared by a prohibitive tariff from the higher prices of the Buffalo market.

The Barley Market.
There was no danger of American barley invading Canada. The American farmer is no fool, and he would not seek a market in Canada at 60 cents per bushel when he could secure 90 cents at home.

Referring to the Liberal party, he said Canada never had a fairer politician than Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

The Tariff.
Mr. Charles Simmons, of Lobo, said he was a true British subject, but he himself had tried in vain to work up a British trade in Canadian cattle. It was impossible to interest the British dealers into doing the amount of trade in Canadian stock which the Canadian farmer desired.

An Imperative Necessity.
The American market for poultry and dairy produce was an imperative necessity for the Canadian farmer. "We are better farmers than the Americans," said Mr. Simmons. "Our wheat and barley are of a better quality; they only are ahead of us in the production of corn. We need not fear their competition."

Reciprocity would revive the bean industry, for which there is no market in England.

Cheers for Mr. King.
Hon. Mackenzie King was received with marked enthusiasm. His presence at the meeting was a large addition to the interest of the meeting. He was warmly greeted by the large number of electors who were present.

Mr. King's Speech.
He regretted that owing to the regulations and rules of the House that the Opposition, having adopted objectionable and questionable methods, had succeeded in holding up legislation. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of the people's money had been wasted in useless and irrelevant discussions, by means of which the Conservatives, following a policy of obstruction, had succeeded in holding up legislation.

Many Markets Needed.
It was to the interest of this country to secure as many markets as possible for the products of this country, and now that the Americans were at length willing to adopt reciprocity, had not the Liberal Government received their proposal favorably, the Conservative party, which had supported Sir John A. Macdonald in his efforts to secure reciprocity, would have risen en masse against the turning of the tide in the trade pact, with the result that the Laurier Government would have been swept from office.

Apart from the advantages which would directly accrue to Western Ontario from reciprocity, the Alberta farmers absolutely had to have a market abroad for their cattle and horses. They would in time be sent to Ontario, and so congest and lower the prices of the Ontario market, that the Ontario stockmen would be crowded out by western beef.

The value of higher prices in the United States for hay, grain and other farm products was largely discounted by the duty which must be paid into the pockets of a third party, the United States treasury, and which is lost entirely to the Canadian producer. While hay is urgently needed in New York, Canadian hay is largely debared by a duty of \$4 per ton. Canadian

farm products being of a higher quality, the Canadian farmer would derive the greater advantages of reciprocity.

Annexation Bugaboo.
It was absolute nonsense to say that reciprocity would lead to annexation, merely because the Canadian farmer was enlarging his market. Canada would be a better country, more loyal and patriotic, and prosperous, when the condition of her farmers was improved and their trade enlarged.

The question to be decided was whether the Canadian farmers should be allowed to secure one more market. Today there was only the home market and the British market, but in the latter they have to compete with all the countries of the world, besides paying the immense cost of transportation. If it is a good thing to enjoy the freedom of the British market across the ocean, where Canada had to compete against the nations of the world, would it not be a better thing to secure another market just across the street, as it were, where we will be admitted on equal terms with the producers of that country, and moreover a market which we would not be overcrowded by the competition of the world?

If Canada refused reciprocity the United States would in all probability seek it with Argentina, Denmark or some other country. In that case the Canadian farmer still obliged to pay a prohibitive tariff, would be unable to compete in the American market with these countries. Reciprocity means a preference in the American market for Canadian farm produce. To the Quebec farmer it would be an incalculable boon, since hay, which now sells at from \$10 to \$15 per ton in Canadian markets, would bring from \$15 to \$22 in the American market. In the same way the Maritime Canadian would secure correspondingly higher prices for their fish with which their own markets are now over-filled. The reciprocity agreement, by knocking off some of the duties on finished products, would lower the selling price of many food necessities. Hence the cry from the pork packers and others. Therefore the tariff has been calculated to keep down the price to the producer and raise it to the consumer. The man who would lose by reciprocity is the man who has been getting in between the producer and the consumer. Salt pork was higher in Montreal than in Chicago, although the price of live hogs was higher in the Canadian city. Wholesale prices of canned fruits were higher in Canada, although raw fruit prices were lower in the country than in the United States. Men have found out that the easiest way to make money is to get in between the producer and the consumer. Hence in Canada the monopolies were seeking to corner the food supplies of the people.

The Prospects of the National Land and Fruit Packing Company.
Mr. King here read extracts from the prospectus of the National Land and Fruit Packing Company, of which Hon. George E. Foster was a director. The company's object was to acquire the apple orchards bordering on the Great Lakes.

In reply to a question why the entire duty was to be removed on poultry and dairy produce, Mr. King said that the American duties were so much higher than the Canadian duties that the Americans were unable to compete with the Canadians. The Canadians were refusing to make their duty any lower than the Americans; hence the Americans had greatly reduced their tariff in the case of the Canadians only slightly.

The Resolutions.
Had the agreement come into force a year ago, the Canadian consumer would have saved between two and three million dollars, according to an estimate by the clerks of the customs department.

No Fear of Disloyalty.
"We have no fear of disloyalty arising through increasing the enjoyment and advantages of the Canadian people," said Mr. King in conclusion. "The freedom of trade now enjoyed by the people of England was also due to the people of Canada. The British flag stands for liberty and freedom, and the tariff reformers of England should not be allowed to dictate the trade policy of this country."

Following Mr. King's address, with cheers for Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Liberal nominee for North Middlesex and the Laurier Government.

The Resolutions.
During the meeting the following resolution was unanimously carried by the electors present:

Resolved: That the Liberals of North Middlesex, in convention assembled, and representative of the farmers of this rural constituency, would go on record as decidedly in favor of the larger markets that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and his Government have brought us in sight of. As practical men, we know the immense benefit that will accrue to the producers of Western Ontario especially, and we look forward to the securing of this great benefit during the present year. We reiterate our position upon the loyalty of Canadians made by the Conservative party; we deplore the unnatural alliance of the Liberal element of the Conservative party and the anti-imperialist Nationalists, which the Conservative leader has not the courage to elope; we reiterate our belief in the triumph of the Liberal party in Canada, and with it the triumph of the Canadian people.

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GODERICH MAYOR FOR WEST HURON

Mr. Cameron Selected by Large Delegation of Liberals.

TWO WERE NOMINATED

Convention in Numbers and Enthusiasm One of Best Ever Held.

[By Our Own Reporter.]
Goderich, Aug. 16.—At one of the most largely-attended and most enthusiastic conventions ever held in West Huron, Mr. M. G. Cameron, Mayor of Goderich, was nominated as Liberal candidate for the House of Commons this afternoon. There was a full attendance of delegates from every subdivision in the riding, and in addition, large crowds of electors from all parts of the constituency came in, and Temperance Hall, where the convention was held, was filled to the doors.

Two Nominations.
Two candidates were nominated, Mayor Cameron and Mr. Thomas McLaughlin, of Parkhill. Mr. Cameron received the nomination. The best of feeling prevailed throughout, and was particularly noticeable between the nominees, each of whom declared himself willing to do anything in his power to help the other win the election.

Mr. H. G. Smith, M. P., a president of the West Huron Liberal Association, presided, and in a brief speech thanked the electors for turning out in such large numbers. It should be said, that they are fully alive to the importance of the issue when in such a busy time as the present they would attend the convention.

Strong Candidates.
Mr. W. Stuart, who nominated Mayor Cameron, spoke next. He said West Huron was fortunate in having two such splendid candidates to select from. It was their duty to choose the strongest man, and support him all the way through. West Huron has an agricultural district, and should have a representative who would look after its interests. He asked the delegates to support Mayor Cameron.

Mr. Cameron's Address.
It was his most gratifying to see the electors so fully alive to the issue in the question of the day. It was the greatest question in the history of Canada, a question not only for the farmer, but for the manufacturer and everyone else. In his opinion, reciprocity would prove of the greatest benefit to the people of this country, and he went to the other. Liberals were not on the defensive in this matter, but on the offensive.

Mr. Cameron said Liberals should make every effort to win West Huron back. He referred to his service as mayor of Goderich for two years, and said it would be a pleasure to him to represent a riding in Parliament that his father had represented for 25 years. He thanked the electors for the splendid majority they had given him in 1905, and assured everyone that if he were not chosen he would be only too willing to step out of the way and make room for anyone else to represent the riding. He referred to the splendid ability of Mayor Cameron, and all that he has done for Goderich.

All that the Conservatives had been able to do was to talk. He said that the Liberals had acted to advance the cause of the people. "Any objections to reciprocity," said Mayor Cameron, "are futile. It is the greatest proposal that has ever been put before the people. It will hit the money sharks and those who have been robbing the people right and left. Naturally the Opposition will oppose it, but the people will gain if it carries. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir Charles Tupper were not unionists; yet they went to the people in 1891 with a proposition identical to that which the Liberals now present."

Mr. McMillan spoke next and was also given a great reception. It was fine to see such a large gathering of the electors, and it spelled victory for which ever nominee was chosen as candidate.

Sir John A. Macdonald spoke next, and said that he was a reciprocity man, but could not, now, when the Government had the chance to get what the other side was trying to turn it down. If there ever was an agricultural question, the present issue was one. He assured everyone that if they chose Mayor Cameron he would give him his heartiest support.

Mr. H. Kerr, of the Brussels Post, spoke next. He said he was very sorry to see that the Conservatives had so seriously regarded the truth as to say that because Canadians are trying to get better prices and markets they are trying to sell the British Empire. He said that the Conservatives were trying to sell the British Empire, and he said that the Conservatives were trying to sell the British Empire.

"We are going to be loyal to the British flag no matter what happens," said Mr. Kerr, "and we are going to be loyal to the British flag no matter what happens."

Mr. Kerr said he was confident the farmers were going to rise and sweep the country on the reciprocity issue. Notwithstanding that the farmers would benefit so greatly, the manufacturers would also benefit.

RUTHERFORD NOMINATED

Made Candidate by Small Section of Edmonston Liberals.

Edmonston, Alta., Aug. 15.—This afternoon at a convention of the Liberals called by P. E. Lessard, president of the Liberal District Association, but declared by President Talbot to be a meeting of the "Edmonston Legal-Ex-Premier Rutherford" was chosen as Liberal candidate for Edmonston constituency. The convention was held at the residence of Mr. Rutherford, and was attended by a large number of electors, many of whom are known as Cross Liberals. Mr. Rutherford accepted the nomination, gaining support by attacking the Conservative party and the anti-imperialist Nationalists, which the Conservative leader has not the courage to elope; we reiterate our belief in the triumph of the Liberal party in Canada, and with it the triumph of the Canadian people.

A convention will be called in a few days by the "Talbot" at which Hon. Frank Oliver will be nominated.

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No. 3, 30¢—Women's Work Aprons, made of navy and white spot duck, bib nicely finished with piping and braid; pocket trimmed with braid. Postage 5 cents extra.

No. 4, 35¢—Women's Overall Aprons—Made of navy and white stripe percale, full skirt. Postage 7 cents extra.

Housefurnishing and Drapery Dept. Moved to Fourth Floor

We were forced to increase the floor space of this department. The business has increased so much that the space allotted to it on the third floor was inadequate. On the fourth floor, adjoining the restaurant, is "The New Home of Housefurnishings and Draperies," where the great variety of Curtains, Curtain Materials, Scrims, Furniture Coverings, Shades, Quilts, Blankets, Comforters, Fringes, etc., can be shown to better advantage and a place where shopping will be more pleasant to our customers. Visit the fourth floor the first time you're in the store.

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WEST MIDDLESEX CAMPAIGN OPENS WITH NAPIER RALLY

Mr. Duncan C. Ross Champions Reciprocity in Stirring and Convincing Manner, Showing Direct Benefits Coming to the Farmer.

[By Our Own Man.]
Napier, Aug. 16.—Mr. Duncan C. Ross, late member for West Middlesex, commenced his campaign in this village tonight. The severe storms of the afternoon and evening kept down the attendance, and there was not a very large crowd present.

It was expected that Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, minister of labor, would be present and deliver a speech, but he could not make the trip from Ailsa Craig, owing to the bad roads, and had to telephone his regrets. This in itself was a keen disappointment, as the Liberals counted on receiving much inspiration from him.

Mr. Ross was present and spent part of the evening in discussing reciprocity personally with those present. He pointed out its advantages to the electors, who were not slow to realize how much good the pact would accomplish for West Middlesex. There is a strong feeling in favor of the agreement in this riding, and there is every indication that Mr. Ross will be elected by a largely-increased majority.

In spite of the comparatively small crowd, Mr. Ross could not get out of making a speech. He spoke for fifteen minutes, briefly outlining the salient features of the issue.

History Favors It.
History was altogether in favor of the position taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Government on this question. Ever since Canada was united into one federation, it had been the aim of every statesman on both sides of Parliament to arrange a reciprocal agreement touching natural products. One was arranged, but it lasted only a few years, and was abrogated in 1866. During this time, the country prospered at a marvellous rate. It was abrogated for the purpose of clubbing Canada into annexation with the United States. It failed of its purpose, but all the leaders of public opinion since that time have made every effort to have the agreement restored.

Mr. Ross charged the Conservative leaders with deserting their historic principles. It was particularly serious in this case, as they were deserting a cause that would prove of untold benefit to the farmers of the Dominion.

Larger Markets.
The necessity of larger markets was dealt with by Mr. Ross. Larger markets were necessary if Canada was to grow and expand, and by opening a market of 50,000,000 people right at the doors of this country, the Laurier administration were looking to the future development of the Dominion.

BORDEN MEETING AT MAPLE CITY

The Opposition Leader Defends His Various Policies. SAYS GOVT. WASTEFUL

Has Nothing to Say in Regard to Alliance With the Nationalists.

Chatham, Aug. 16.—Mr. R. L. Borden came to Chatham tonight and addressed an audience of two thousand people. The big armory, in which the meeting was held, was uncomfortably crowded, the temperature was warm and the Conservative leader was still "warmer." At London Mr. Borden's denunciation of reciprocity did not carry him out of his customary repose, but tonight he had in his hand a newspaper report of Hon. Mr. Graham's address at Simcoe. In that address the Minister of Railways made a few pointed remarks about Mr. Borden's platform, which fell far short of pleasing the Conservative leader.

"Hardheaded audacity," and "falsehood" were the words he used in describing Hon. Mr. Graham's reference to that particular plank in the Borden platform dealing with the granting to the west of control over their natural resources. The Minister of Railways had, he said, suggested that he had put the plank before the country yesterday "to steal the Government's thunder," knowing that such a policy had been adopted as part of the Conservative platform years ago.

Slings Reciprocity.
Mr. Borden complained also that Hon. Mr. Graham's "thunder-stealing" references to civil service reform and rural free mail delivery were unfair, contending that the Opposition had always led the way. "I am not going to deal much with the economic feature of this agreement," he said. "There is the higher ground, the ground of reciprocity, and I am going to deal with that." The economic side of the issue received some little attention in the London speech, but it was almost an absent quantity. "There is the higher ground, the ground of reciprocity, and I am going to deal with that."

The Conservative leader gave no answer to the Globe's editorial demanding from him an assurance that he did not support Borden's anti-imperialist propaganda.

The parade hall of the armory was decorated with big posters. One declared the Laurier Government was a "thief and a liar." Another declared that the Laurier Government was a "thief and a liar."

Mr. Ward Stanworth, who "has hopes" of wiping out Archie McBrude have now two newspapers as their candidates, Col. Clark for the Commons and H. A. Vandusen for the Ontario Legislature.

The former editor of the Kingston Review, and the latter editor of the Tara Leader.

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