

The Toronto World

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WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 13, 1911

AGAINST CANADIAN WORKSHOPS.

Altho Sir Wilfrid Laurier has maintained the principle of the national policy since his accession to the premiership, it should not be forgotten that he has never disavowed his belief in free trade for Canada. He was a professed free trader in the days when he led the Liberal opposition and his failure to apply that system was a mere matter of expediency. The late Dr. Goldwin Smith described him as a great opportunist, and he never showed himself to better advantage in that role than when he quietly pocketed his fiscal principles in order to insure himself against any electoral reversal. Notwithstanding his repeated declarations in favor of building up Canadian industries and the Canadian home market, of encouraging east and west traffic and developing trade with the United Kingdom, he has now lent himself to reciprocity proposals, which run entirely counter to all these objects. This recantation, not in word, but in act, is only capable of one explanation. After fifteen years he has resolved once again to resume his free trade garment and lead his faithful into the ditch, whence the courage and patriotism of the Canadian people extricated the nation.

At the beginning of the reciprocity campaign the manufacturing provinces were threatened that unless they consented to reciprocity in natural products the grain growing provinces would enlarge their demand to free imports of manufactures. Now the warning is given that if reciprocity carries it will be made the basis of the same enlarged demand. Coming events cast their shadows before and it is plain enough that the assurance given by the Dominion Government that it is not their intention to disturb the national policy of protection for home industries, cannot be depended upon. President Taft offered complete reciprocal free trade with the admitted purpose of detaching Canada from the imperial commercial band of British states. This Messrs. Fielding and Patterson were not authorized to accept and Sir Wilfrid Laurier knew very well that it would not be affirmed by the Canadian people at this stage of the United States scheme to involve the Dominion in continentalism. But, should the Dominion Government be sustained in the matter of the Washington agreement, it is altogether likely that the next move will be to tear down the tariff bars that prevent Canadian workshops from being put out of business by the highly specialized and standardized industries of the United States.

MAINE AND PROHIBITION.

When the Republican party in the State of Maine went down to defeat at the 1910 election it was generally held to preface an attempt to remove the prohibition amendment from the state constitution. Back in 1884 by joint resolution of the two houses of the legislature, then controlled by that party, the voters of Maine were afforded the opportunity of deciding whether the sale of intoxicating liquors should not only be stopped, but that any legislation authorizing such sale should be unconstitutional and therefore void. By a decisive majority the necessary amendment was carried and for the last twenty-seven years Maine has been pointed to by the temperance party everywhere as the great prohibition state. During that period extremely contradictory versions of the actual conditions have been current. Opponents of the liquor traffic have declared prohibition to be effective, but perhaps the weight of more impartial opinion has inclined to hold that the prohibitory laws have been enforced at the best only spasmodically and locally and have never actually realized all that was expected from them.

The Democratic legislature of 1911 accepted a joint resolution re-submitting to the people the question of retaining the prohibition amendment in the constitution or repealing it and the Democratic Governor gave his assent. Since then and up to the polling of last Monday a tremendously keen campaign has been waged by both sides. Women and children were enlisted in the fray by the prohibition workers, religious and social societies of all kinds were urged in their appeals and a resolution was passed by the Maine Sunday School Association, declaring that any person who voted or influenced others to vote against prohibition was equally guilty with the rum-seller, and that the "voice of the prophet of God is upon him." It has been stated that liquor dealers in

Cattle Disease and Reciprocity.

There is one outstanding characteristic pertaining to the live stock of Canada: pre-eminence in health over every other country. Great Britain with all her watchfulness has occurring outbreaks of the minor diseases, and is at the present time seriously unfortunate in three distinct manifestations of the dread foot-and-mouth disease. Germany and Belgium have been lax in stamping out disease; the supply of live stock (which is rigidly protected) is deficient for the home market, consequently the price of meats is so high that riotous demonstrations are of weekly occurrence in the cities. Russia has an enormous area of undeveloped land raising and feeding all classes of live stock; disease is rampant throughout the large country or her aggressive competition in the open live stock markets of the world would be more severely felt. Argentina's large herds are not free from the foot-and-mouth disease. The United States cannot boast of a clean bill of health for her different classes of live stock. There is more disease apparent in some states than in others. Wisconsin claims to have less disease than any other state. The heavy monetary losses entailed by disease detected by the government inspectors at the packing plants eventually fall upon the farmers. There are also many sick cattle and hogs that cannot be sold and still worse, many that die on the farms. When the federal and state authorities are unable to combat the diseases in their five stock to prevent spreading from state to state, how is Canada to escape with a border line from the Atlantic to the Pacific? A free intermingling of Canadian and United States flocks and herds all along that expansive border line will sooner or later bring disease and deterioration into our healthy Canadian live stock.

Much time, labor and expense have failed to induce the members of the house of commons to lift the "embargo" on the live cattle entering the ports of Great Britain. It is worthy of note that the only time all the Irish members were of one accord was in upholding the needful barriers. The Globe recently boasted that their opponents as a last resource were driven to flag-waving. Through the past decade The World has in season and out of season unfurled the flag of pre-eminence for the live stock industry of the Dominion. The present National Exhibition with its increased numbers and grand display of live stock was some recompense for its unswerving fidelity to live stock interests. Do not be caught by the clap-net statement that after a year's trial you can abrogate the pact. Once let disease break out in your herds and flocks and you will know the truth of the proverb: "Experience is a dear teacher."

adjoining states, who had developed a considerable trade under the free commerce provision in the federal constitution, actively aided the cause of prohibition. Latest returns show a very small margin of votes in favor of prohibition, but even if it is defeated, the existing state laws will remain in force until repealed.

CANADA'S SAFETY.

Reciprocity organs are attempting to deceive the electors when they pretend that the removal of duties will affect the United States trusts. Freedom of trade among the states of the republic did not prevent the establishment of combinations in all kinds of food products. The extension of that free trade area to the provinces of Canada cannot destroy or even cripple them. Reciprocity will simply include the Dominion within their sphere of operations. Not the United States trusts, but the people of Canada will bear the burden and pay the penalty. So long as the United States and Canada maintain a tariff against other nations and the more they cultivate free trade between them, then commercial union must result and is the only result. Not identification, but independence of market is needed if Canada is to progress in the future as she has done in the past. To be safe, Canada must be free.

Laurier and larger trusts.

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

PORK PACKER DEFENDED

Mayor Spotton Shows That Business Management Spells Success.

GLENNALLAN, Sept. 12.—(Special).—An enthusiastic meeting on behalf of W. A. Clark, Conservative candidate in North Wellington, was held here. The crowd was measured by the capacity of the hall. Addresses were delivered by the candidate, George Fox, warden of Wellington County, and Anson Spotton, mayor of Harrison.

Mr. Spotton in his address answered effectively the charge made by the Reform speakers and in the Reform press, that the packer was trimming the farmer on the one hand by paying too little for his hogs, and the consumer on the other hand by selling the bacon product too high.

The speaker referred to the charge made in The Globe and in the Reform campaign literature, that the William Davies Company of Toronto in the year 1900 made 60 per cent, in 1901 75 per cent, in 1902 77 1-2 per cent, in 1903 15 per cent, in 1904 30 per cent, and so on for years subsequent to and prior to these.

The speaker said that in the years from 1900 to 1904 inclusive, in the riding of North Wellington, two packing houses were in operation, one in the Town of Harrison and another in the Town of Palmerston. The packings and houses "bought in the identical market" as did the William Davies Company, when they were alleged to have trimmed the farmer by paying too little, and sold their product in the same market as the William Davies Company, when they trimmed the consumer by exacting too high prices for the bacon product.

What was the result of the operations of these two companies in Harrison and Palmerston? While the Davies Packing Company in these five years earned an alleged dividend upon their capital stock amounting to 16 per cent, the Harrison Pork Packing Co. in 1904 went into liquidation, and as a result of their business operations 85 per cent of the value of the capital stock, amounting to over \$30,000, was lost to shareholders, and in the case of the

HARD BLOWS FOR PACT

MR. FOSTER VIGOROUS

Home-Coming Was Celebrated With Enthusiasm—Mr. McNaught Replies to Attacks.

Never since McNaught's Hall on College-street was formed out of bricks and mortar has its capacity been taxed to such an extent as was the case last night, when Hon. George E. Foster addressed his constituents in North Toronto for the first time since he was nominated.

Every seat in the building was accommodating two persons, and the aisles were crowded, while scores of people clamored around the door of the hall and corridor outside, to listen, even if they could not get a glimpse of the speaker. There were many ladies present. Fred Armstrong, president of Ward Four Conservative Association, occupied the chair, and with him on the platform were a number of prominent Conservatives, many of whom are very much in the limelight at the present time.

Mr. Foster has just returned from Nova Scotia, feels well, and is in excellent fighting trim. He gave a great speech last night and hit the proposed reciprocity agreement hard.

In opening the meeting the chairman referred to Mr. Foster's good work in parliament and predicted that his majority this year would be bigger than ever.

Edmund Bristol, K.C., the Liberal-Conservative candidate in Centre Toronto, welcomed Mr. Foster back. As far as he was concerned there is only one side to reciprocity. For 33 years Canada has prospered under the national policy, and why make a change now?

From his experience down east Mr. Foster said he believed the Maritime Provinces would give a majority against reciprocity.

Death Blow to Labor. Referring to the effect of the proposed reciprocity pact, he maintained that reciprocity, if it goes into effect, will cause the death of the laboring interests in Canada. Canadian labor has everything to lose by the passing of the agreement, and American labor everything to gain. It was the same with capital. All the concessions and privileges that the United States would introduce following the passing of the agreement would tend to instability in trade, and capital doesn't like instability.

Mr. Foster's completion of the Liberal party coming into power in 1896 and adopting the national policy, after opposing it in all directions previously, caused a lot of laughter and applause. "It's a fine thing" to put a man up against responsibility," he said. "Before 1896 the Liberal party was like a blind man leading a blind man, wandering by defendant L. Fox for an order appointing his mother his guardian ad litem, and a lot of other things."

Mr. Foster said that it was the avowed purpose of reciprocity to take British Columbia out of the western United States. "Think of it," he declared, "Canadian nationality is to go into thin air, and the wheat distributer will be based on flour." (Applause and shouts of "No.")

"We won't lose anything in the end by defeating reciprocity," he maintained, "but by defeating it we will have a coherent, intact and prosperous country, which could never be if the pact were enforced."

The fact that 750,000 people, happy and contented, were employed at present in the industries and commerce of Canada was a splendid indication that the national policy should be maintained, said Mr. Foster.

Mr. Foster made a break when he said that the west could buy her apples from the United States. "In a comparatively short time there will be no apples in the west," he said, "and what a market that will be for apples. Will it be a market for Americans or for our own people of Canada?"

"Canada," shouted several people. "Yes," said Mr. Foster, "but Sir Frederick Borden made a break when he said that the west could buy her apples from the United States. 'In a comparatively short time there will be no apples in the west,' he said, 'and what a market that will be for apples. Will it be a market for Americans or for our own people of Canada?'"

Mr. Foster concluded his remarks by describing the foolishness of Canada in "butting into" the politics of the United States. "They," he said, "congratulate themselves on having prepared a sweeping list of tariff reductions independently of what Canada would offer in return. That list was vetoed by President Taft so that he could apply the screws to the Canadian people and obtain further concessions than even the proposed reciprocity pact would afford."

"We want to bury this pact, and bury it so deep," said Mr. Foster in urging everybody to go to the polls on election day, "that it won't be brought forward by any political party in Canada for a generation to come."

Mayor Geary urged the people not to be led away by the arguments of pro-reciprocity newspapers to show that consumers would benefit by the pact. It is not so, he said. He pointed to the crowds of American farmers who were going to the Canadian Northwest, and to the American trusts in the west, and he even now to assimilate these farmers into the Canadian Empire. It would be harder still to limit British trade into the American Empire. He had been written to by Mr. W. J. Bragg, a Liberal member in West Toronto, who was responsible for the statements, and denied them, but in

CANADA PERMANENT

All deposit accounts with this Corporation, large or small, have the most careful attention, and the most prompt service.
Strictest Confidence
is maintained as to the business of our customers.
(Established 1885).
TORONTO STREET, TORONTO.
MORTGAGE CORPORATION

spite of this they had appeared again in the columns of The Globe. Mr. McNaught said that if he had been unfortunate in losing most of his stock through a business reverse, he had at least been instrumental in getting half a million of American capital invested in Canada for the benefit of Canadian workers.

AT OSGOODE HALL

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Sept. 13, 1911.
Master's Chambers.
Before Cartwright, K.C., Master.
Re Solicitor—T. J. Elain (Brampton) for residuary legatees. H. S. White, for executor. Motion by defendant for an order adding the attorney-general for Ontario as a party plaintiff. Motion enlarged until 15th inst. of defendant for an order for further and better particulars of statement of claim, for further examination for discovery, and for leave to amend statement of defence. Reserved.

Parsons v. City of London—S. C. Wood, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order adding the attorney-general for Ontario as a party plaintiff. Motion enlarged until 15th inst. of defendant for an order for further and better particulars of statement of claim, for further examination for discovery, and for leave to amend statement of defence. Reserved.

Willis v. Williamson—W. A. Proudfoot, for defendant. R. D. Moorhead, for plaintiff. Motion by defendant for an order discharging a mechanics' lien on payment into court of money claimed to go on payment of \$300 into court.

Sutton v. Fox—K. F. Mackenzie, for defendant. Louis Fox, Crosthwaite (Bristol & Trust), for plaintiff. Motion by defendant L. Fox for an order appointing his mother his guardian ad litem, and a lot of other things."

A. E. Kemp's Meetings.
SEPT. 14TH—O'NEILL'S HALL, Parliament St. (near Queen St. E.)
SEPT. 15TH—ARMSTRONG'S HALL, 181 Pape Ave. (near Gerrard St.)
SEPT. 16TH—PROSPECT HALL, Prospect Street.

MORE SCHOOL PROPERTY

Board of Education Authorizes Closing of Further Offers.

At the meeting of the advisory committee of the board of education yesterday afternoon, Superintendent of Buildings Bishop was instructed to secure the services of a real estate man to assist him in acquiring additional property for school purposes.

The board has options on a number of parcels of land, but the owners decline to sell at the price offered by the board. Those that can be bought will be secured, and in other cases expropriation proceedings will begin at once.

Dr. McKay offered recommendations for the equipping of the schools for the coming year. He proposed that the schools with large classes be instructed to the extent that the pupils may enter the new industrial school soon to be built.

It was decided to close one room in Coleman, Park-avenue and Borden-street. These rooms were furnished by the city some time ago to other districts, but were unavailable and pending the completion of their schools.

GLENERNAN

SCOTCH WHISKY

A blend of pure Highland Malts, bottled in Scotland exclusively for

Michie & Co., Ltd.

TORONTO.

Law Society of Upper Canada.

The Benchers will, during Trinity term, appoint an examiner for the Law School to fill a vacancy which will occur in that term.

Candidates are required to send in their applications in writing to the Secretary, Osgoode Hall, not later than Wednesday, the 20th September, 1911. Applicants are referred to the Rules and Regulations of the Law Society of Upper Canada as to the mode of application and the fees to be paid.

No application is to be made by or on behalf of a candidate by letter or otherwise to any Benchers. DUNCAN DONALD, Secy. Osgoode Hall, 20th August, 1911.

ELECTION NOTICES.

D. C. HOSSACK

Independent Conservative Candidate

SOUTH TORONTO

CARRIAGES AND AUTOMOBILES FOR ELECTION DAY.

Those friends of the candidate who can assist by loaning carriages or automobiles for use on Thursday, September 14th, are requested to advise his organizer at Room 202, Kent Building, at once.

ELECTORS OF EAST TORONTO

Your Vote and Influence are respectfully solicited for

JAMES PEARSON

THE LIBERAL CANDIDATE,

and in favor of

RECIPROCITY AND CONTINUED PROSPERITY, WIDER MARKETS FOR THE PRODUCER, AND CHEAPER FOOD FOR THE CONSUMER.

Committee Rooms: Central room 566 Queen St. East, phone M. 2678; 261 Queen St. East; 2215 Queen St. East; 1060 Gerrard St. East; Prospect Park Rink, phone M. 498. Sept. 13.15.18.19.20.21.

EDMUND BRISTOL

Conservative Candidate

Centre Toronto

will address the Electors on the questions of the day at the following meetings:
WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13th, St. Andrew's Hall, 511 Richmond St. West.
FRIDAY, Sept. 15th, Broadway Hall, 450 Spadina Ave.
MONDAY, Sept. 18th, Association Hall, Yonge and McGill Sts.
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Absolutely No Reciprocity

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Addresses by Prominent Speakers.

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CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATE, South Toronto, To-night (Wednesday), 8 p.m. Prominent speakers at St. Andrew's Hall, 511 Richmond St. West.

Political Notes

An admiring friend of the Hon. G. E. Foster has arranged that the band of the Royal Grenadiers play previous to the opening of the candidate's meeting to-night in St. Paul's Hall. The band will play from 7.30 to 8 o'clock.

The Young Men's Hebrew Association has decided to turn out and assist Edmund Bristol, Centre Toronto, in the campaign against reciprocity. The association includes 160 of the best of the younger Jews of Toronto.

After fifty years of voting Liberal, William West of the Dovercourt Land Co. will leave the fold and vote against reciprocity. "My idea," he stated yesterday, "is that Sir Wilfrid Laurier is himself irresponsible. That is a dangerous state of affairs. This reciprocity is too great a risk to take and all my efforts will be against it."

WILL RAISE \$1,000,000.

MONTREAL, Sept. 12.—The raising of a fund of a million dollars for next

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