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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.
F. C. HAYES, Business Manager.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1911.

CHANGED CONDITIONS?

The Antis are now getting into an explaining mood. Unable to deny that from Sir John MacDonald to Mr. R. L. Borden every leader of the Conservative party has advocated reciprocity, they are now casting about for reasons to justify the fact that Mr. Borden, Mr. Bourassa, Mr. Foster and Mr. Monk, with the monopolistic interests of Toronto and Montreal are fighting reciprocity. The most convenient explanation so far discovered is that "conditions have changed" between the time their party leaders were pressing for reciprocity and the present, and that in this change of conditions has disappeared the necessity and advisability which formerly existed for freer trade arrangements with the Republic. It is pertinent to ask, have conditions changed? If so, when?

Have conditions changed since December 13th, 1910, when Mr. W. H. Sharpe, Conservative member of Parliament for Lisgar criticized the Minister of Agriculture in the following words as to the necessity of finding new markets:

"The minister has also been asked time and time again to open up new markets. There are resolutions in this report (report of the second general convention of the National Live Stock association), asking him to open up new markets, and I would like to know if he has done it, if he has ever made any attempt to open a market for the thoroughbred stock of this country."

Have conditions changed since Mr. Glen Campbell, Conservative M.P. for Dauphin, pressed upon the Government their duty to find new markets for Canadian farm products wherever such could be found?

"This trade (cattle) already of such large proportions, is growing year by year, and it must be taken care of. To take care of it in the proper way it is required that the Government should take every opportunity to find a market for our products."

Have conditions changed since January 21st, 1910, when Mr. J. W. Edwards, Conservative M.P. for Frontenac deplored the fact that the United States farmers could send goods into Canada on better terms than the Canadian farmers could send goods into the United States?

"In 1908, the United States provided us with a market for $96,900,000 of our goods, but in the same year our smaller population afforded for the people of the United States a market for $214,000,000 worth of their goods. There was thus an adverse balance of trade for Canada of $118,000,000. Hon. Gentlemen opposite say that cuts no figure. But will any man in this House say that he would not prefer to have those figures reversed? Will any man say that it would not be better for Canada if we were selling the United States $214,000,000 worth while they were selling us $96,900,000 worth? In 1908 we bought from the United States $1,254,704 worth of horses. And what market did they afford for our horses. They took $900,000 worth. Why was this? As I stated last session and repeat to-day, it is largely because our tariff discriminates against the Canadian farmer, that is, under the tariff arrangements, it is easier for the American farmer to bring stuff into Canada than for the Canadian farmer to get his stuff into the United States."

Have conditions changed since April 15th, 1910, when Mr. J .E. Armstrong, Conservative M.P. for East Lambton criticized the Government for not having secured the admission of Canadian products to the United States?

"What has the Minister done in regard to opening up new markets? The great boast and cry of the men leading the Liberal party previous to 1896 was: 'Place us in power, and we will open up the markets of the world to the Canadian farmer; we will obtain for you the great market of 80,000,000 people to the south.' Let them point to one market that they have opened up."

Have conditions changed since November 30th, 1909, when Dr. Sproule, Conservative member for East Grey declared:

"Before the Liberals came into power they said that the Conservative party were trying to find markets everywhere in the world except right at home, at our very door, where there was a market of 85,000,000 people. They said that if they were returned to power they would secure by their sunny ways and their statesmanship, this market of 85,000,000 people that would be more valuable than any market that could be secured anywhere else in the world. They were returned to power but did not make any effort to secure that market and apparently have no desire to secure it. Have they ever attempted to secure it except on the one occasion when they went to Washington, for which trip Canada paid $35,000 or $40,000. They came home with their heads down and we never heard a word about it."

Have conditions changed since Hon. Geo. E. Foster, on December 14th, 1909, repeated his desire for a reciprocal arrangement in this way:

"Where is the reciprocity with the United States that the hon. gentleman was going to get six months after he attained power. Where is the approach to free trade, the goal to which my right hon. friend had declared he had set his face with great determination, and from which he would not recede until he had attained it."

Have conditions changed since Mr. J. A. Sexsmith, Conservative M.P. for East Peterborough, said on January 4th, 1910:

"It will be seen, therefore, that the Canadian farmers and market gardeners have been able to sell to the 80,000,000 population of the United States only $5,695,000 worth of these natural products, while the American farmer and market gardeners have been able to sell to the 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 Canadians $21,546,000 worth. Thus, the farmers of Canada are to this extent forced out of their own market and obliged to pay the freight for the transportation of their products to other markets of the world. This is the kind of treatment the farmers of Canada are receiving from this Government all along the line. I remember from my boyhood days hearing the Liberals when in opposition talking about capturing the markets of the United States for the Canadian farmers and having Reciprocity. The Liberals are in power. Have we Reciprocity to-day."

Have conditions changed since Mr. Borden on November 15th, 1909, grew skeptical of the wisdom of the French treaty lest this should interfere with our large trade with the United States?

Have conditions changed since Mr. Foster, on the same day, expressed his satisfaction at the large volume of trade flowing between the United States and Canada?

"There is hardly a trader from Vancouver to Sydney who has not more or less intimate trade relations with the United States of America on which he makes profits, from which he gets gains and in the prosecution of which he has his capital employed. If the minister puts through any treaty so small as this, or even though it were larger, and the decision of the United States, through their commission and the president, is that in the end it discriminates against the United States he knows that the exact statement in the clause of the United States tariff is that thereupon 25 per cent. is added to the duty on every article which goes from this country to the United States. That is a very serious thing. What happens as the next step. This country would certainly be acting outside of and recreant to its duty, should the United States put on that surtax of 25 per cent. if it did not follow suit with the surtax which is allowable and which is possible under the law which we have in Canada. What would that mean. It would mean a tremendous disturbance and dislocation of business amounting to $270,000,000 per year as between us and the United States.

Have conditions changed since Mr. W. H. Sharpe, Conservative M.P. for Lisgar, declared on April 15th, 1910:

"With 110,000 head of cattle going in, the meat combine in Winnipeg took out of the producers between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000 more than they should have done. Is it any wonder that the producers are quitting. The combine is simply driving them out of business. The drovers from North Dakota come across to Manitoba and buy cattle and drive them across the line and pay the duty, which I think is 25 per cent."

Have conditions changed since Mr. W. B. Northrop, Conservative member for East Hastings said that:

"Everybody will hold up both hands for any arrangement to enable us to send our goods on satisfactory terms to us into the United States."

Have conditions changed since March 15th, 1910, when the Mail & Empire of Toronto said:

"If free trade were suddenly declared as between the two countries, the addition that would imemdiately be made to Canada's sales in the United States would be much greater than the consequent addition to the United States sales in this country. In other words, Canada has advanced much farther towards the concessions of a free market to the United States than has the United States towards a like concession to Canada. The proper way to compare the mutual reactions of the tariffs is by comparing the export trade each country does with the other. Canada buys from the United States twice as much as it sells to the United States. That is the conclusive argument that it is Canada, not the United States, upon which the balance of unfavorable treatment falls."

IMPORTING STATISTICS.

Anti-reciprocity speakers and papers take their figures from the "white book" issued by the United States government. Is this not a trifle disloyal, when there is an ample supply of home produced statistics available? A "blue book" has been issued by order of our own Parliament setting forth the comparative prices in Canada and the United States for the years 1906 to 1911. The lists include the products of the farm, the sea, the forest and the mines. The book was prepared by the Department of Labor, from statistics which the Department has been gathering for some time. This surely should be good enough authority for such extremely loyal gentlemen as the Antis claim to be. The more so that the "white book" is not claimed to be accurate. The tables of prices contained in it were hastily compiled by the United States tariff board, mostly from departmental records, and not from original sources of information. This report in fact was issued five days after the order of Congress authorizing its preparation. People who prefer such authority from a foreign Government in place of reliable statistics prepared by a department of their own Government and issued by order of Parliament are taking peculiar means to illustrate their loyalty

AN ABSTRACT VIEW.

Two countries lie side by side, similar in area, in fertility, and in climate save for the differences due to latitude. One contains a population of nearly one hundred millions of people, largely engaged in manufacturing operations. The other contains a population less than one-tenth as large, seven out of every ten being engaged in farming. In which country—on the average, and one year with another—should the prices of farm products be steadier and stronger? And which, in consequence, stands to gain most from reciprocity in farm products?

WANTED—A ROORBACK.

The Montreal Star is offering a reward of $25,000 to the man who will produce evidence that the reciprocity campaign in Canada is being financed by United States Trusts. So far there have been no applicants, though the bribe is surely big enough to tempt some evidence-making scoundrel to have a try at the salvation of his country. If on the eve of election the Star is not able to spring a wild story about Yankee dollars, accompanied by appropriate photographs and affidavits, the fault will certainly not be that it is not hanging out a heavy enough bribe.

Perhaps the present lack of response is because the Star is fishing on the wrong side of the boat. Suppose it offer the reward to the man who produces evidence that the Antis are being—or have been—financed by Trusts. If the truth is what the Star is after it can surely have no objection to making the bid where there is prospect of getting a taker. There is some reason to think the applications would come more quickly if the offer were open to those who could prove the connection between the parties who fought reciprocity in Washington and those who are fighting reciprocity in Canada.

Mr. Whidden Graham, for instance, of the city of New York, would seem to have a good chance for the money if the offer were thrown open to those who could prove that the enormous campaign fund of the Anti party had its origin, partly at least, in the United States. Mr. Graham is secretary of the United States Protectionist League. When last heard from Mr. Whidden Graham was in a fit of the blues. He had concluded, so he told a reporter, that reciprocity could not be defeated in Canada, and that he didn't propose to throw away any more money trying to beat the unbeatable. Now, to a rank outsider, this prudent conclusion would seem to plainly imply that he had there-to-fore been spending money in Canada in the hope of beating the agreement—on behalf, no doubt, of the Trusts, Combines, and other burglarious aggregations who compose the League for which he is secretary and dispenser of the sponduliks. It is clear enough, too, that Mr. Whidden Graham is a man of thrift. He knows that a dollar is a dollar. When be became convinced that Canada could not be "saved" from reciprocity by his donations he decided to stop the donations. Presumably a man who considers the out-go so prudently, also gives some attention to the in-come; and that Mr. Whidden Graham would as soon make dollars by telling what he knows, as tell part of this by way of warning that he is going to save the dollars he has.

Taking the circumstances into account therefore, it seems probable that Mr. Whidden Graham would have a try for the Star's twenty-five thousand if the offer were thrown open to him; and it also seems fairly probable that he would get the money. Certainly he seemed to speak the other day as a man having the authority of first-hand knowledge, and not as a mere guesser. With his own fair hand, or perhaps the still fairer hand of his private secretary, he has despatched dollars or their equivalent to aid the ultra-loyal Montreal and Toronto gentlemen who are fighting so valiantly to preserve their beloved country from the cruel grip of the heartless Trusts for whom Mr. Whidden Graham works—and from whom of course, he got the dollars to send to the Montreal and Toronto patriots. So ran the import of the New York despatch in which Mr. Whidden Graham conveyed to the patriots the sorrowful intelligence that there would be no more plunks coming from him. It seems probable therefore—fairly certain even—that Mr. Whidden Graham could prove to the complete satisfaction of the Montreal Star that the United States Trusts have been taking a hand in the campaign in Canada—by subsidizing the party with which the Star is working for the defeat of reciprocity. It would only be fair, too, to give Mr. Whidden Graham the chance to get back from the Star some of the money he claims to have sent to its friends, and which, he is now convinced, to his disgust and regret, was thrown away in a hopeless cause.

But the Star has no mercy for Mr. Whidden Graham in his hour of remorse. Its offer is not open to him—nor to anyone else who could or might prove that the United States Trusts have been financing the Antis. It is not the truth the Star wants, but a roorback. And it is willing to pay for it handsomely—$25,000 in good Canadian dollars. Mr. Daniel MacGillicuddy, here is your chance.

AID FROM THE ENEMY.

The Calgary Herald recently informed its readers that "good unbroken horses "weighing from 1100 to 1300 lbs. can be "bought for $26 to $27 a head in carload lots "at Dickinson, South Dakota, which is the "main round-up station for the western "States, and it is the ranchers in those states "who are looking for an outlet for their "horses."

An official of the James River National Bank at Jamestown, North Dakota, in a letter to an acquaintance in Calgary says: "Horses that under normal conditions "should bring $400 to $450 per team, prob-"ably can be purchased at this time for $300 "to $320 per team. However, there is not a "particle of truth in the Herald's statement "that horses can be purchased here or any-"where in the State for that matter, at $26 "to $27 per head. As a matter of fact, tak-"ing the State as a whole, we doubt very "much that there is a surplus of horses at "all, so your Canadian ranchers need not be "alarmed that they will be deluged with "horses from this State at any time, and we "think that this same condition holds true in "our neighboring States."

The letter from the Dakota banker has been published and should materially help Mr. Van Wart's candidature. A measure which has to be opposed by tactics such as the Herald is employing is a winner. People understand that falsehoods of this character are not published save for cause—and that a good cause never needs to be bolstered up by falsehoods.

Eighty-six thousand tons of Canadian hay were sold in the United States last year. The American customs tax on this hay was $344,000. Under reciprocity this money would be in the pocket of the Canadian farmer instead of in the treasury of the United States. Is it disloyal to enrich the Canadian farmer at the loss of a foreign Government?

Montreal Herald—The Liberals now count that day lost whose slow descending sun sees not some Conservative preaching reciprocity at a Liberal convention.

Kingston Standard (Con.)—"It is idle to disguise the fact, and we see nothing to be gained from a Conservative standpoint by endeavoring to do so, that the veto by President Taft of the farmers' free list bill is clear proof that as things are now there is little hope of Canadians gaining entry into the American market merely by 'standing pat.' This veto effectively settles the matter for at least two years."

Toronto Star—Extract from address of Mr. Fred B. Lovekin, former president of Durham County Conservative association, now supporting the Liberal candidate and reciprocity: "Mr. Borden says it is wrong for you to sell in the markets where you get the best prices. But let me, as a Tory, whisper to you a little secret about Mr. Borden: If he had been the premier and had been offered this chance he would have jumped at it."

Toronto Globe—The Calgary Herald says: "The slogan of the Liberal party is 'Hammer everything Canadian and boost everything American.'" Tut, tut! The Herald has got the wrong screw by the ear. It was the Toronto World, owned by the Conservative member for South York, that said, "the American farmer can beat the Canadian farmer out of his boots in many things."

Hon. G. E. Foster told his electors in North Toronto that what Canada requires is more reciprocity between the provinces. Has he ever lifted a finger or uttered a word to persuade his friend, Premier McBride, to relieve the eastern Canadian trader and manufacturer of the tax which is imposed upon them by the Conservative government of British Columbia and which is as effective in checking business as any customs tariff?

Lethbridge Herald—Like the constituency of Macleod, the whole province of Saskatchewan is, according to R. L. Borden, seething with treason and disloyalty. Both the premier and the leader of the opposition favor reciprocity and are therefore annexationists. The entire legislative assembly has gone over to the enemy and has declared for reciprocity, which Borden says means annexation. The outlook for the empire is bad. Borden had better send his trusty lieutenant Bourassa up here to save it.

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Calgary Albertan—The news from Edmonton doesn't look as if Frank Oliver were on the run. The minister of the interior is not made of that kind of stuff. The yarns that A. C. Rutherford is being offered a judgeship to retire from the field has its source of inspiration in the wild fancies within Edmonton Tory circles. Mr. Oliver is not going to be defeated and he is not going to compromise with his enemies. Strong in the confidence of a people he has served with faithfulness, even to the extent of incurring enmity elsewhere, Frank Oliver will not only carry Edmonton but will continue to efficiently serve the West as he has done in the past.

Toronto Star—The Mail and Empire has discovered that lard, eggs and salt are used in making biscuits. It asserts that eggs will be 4 1-2 cents per dozen cheaper under reciprocity. The agreement, it declares, "will undoubtedly reduce the price of lard." "Salt," it goes on to say, "was put on the free list, and that will be better for the biscuit maker." And who is the biscuit maker? The Mail, of course, means the Hon. William Paterson, but he is only one. All over the country, in cities and towns and villages, there are biscuit makers by the score; and pie makers, and cake makers, too. They are the housewives of Canada, and on the Mail's own showing they are going to get their eggs and their lard and their salt cheaper. We have the Mail's word for it that the kitchen will profit by the reciprocity pact.

CHINESE SMUGGLING.

Immigration Officers Making An Arrest at Detroit of a Suspect.

Windsor, Ont., Sept. 8—On information furnished by Fred O'Neil of Windsor, captured by the immigration officers in company with three Chinese immigrants being brought across the Detroit river to Belle Isle, Chief Immigration Officer Frick last night arrested George Latour as he was boarding the Windsor ferry at Detroit. He was charged with abetting and aiding the unlawful entry into the United States of the three Chinamen who were captured about three weeks ago. The immigration officers believe that they will now be able to break up the band of Chinese smugglers operating across the Detroit river. O'Neil has furnished the officers with valuable information concerning the organized gang of smugglers. Latour is only one of several implicated and other arrests are to follow.

New Railway Branch Lines.

Ottawa, Sept. 7—Tenders are being called for construction of branch lines of the Prince Edward Island Railway from O'Leary to West Point and from Stanley Bridge to New London and for the extension of the I.C.R. from Alba to Baddeck, C.B. They will be received by the railway department up to October 10th.

For bowel complaints in children always give Chamberlain's Colic Cholera and Diarrhoe Remedy and castor oil. It is certain to effect a cure and when reduced with water and sweetened is pleasant to take. No physician can prescribe a better remedy. For sale by dealers everywhere.