

INVESTMENT

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Shall Canada Abandon Her Fiscal Independence?

How Sir Wilfrid Uses Reciprocity to Avoid Curing Real Grievances.

Free Trade Instead of Railway Rates and the Regulation of Combines.

WATERLOO, Sept. 5.—Herewith is a full report of the speech made here to-night by W. F. Maclean against reciprocity and in support of the candidature of Mr. Welch and against Hon. Mackenzie King in North Waterloo.

Story of Canada's Fiscal Independence

Canada to-day has the right to make her own tariff. It was not always so. It was a long and severe struggle with the home authorities to secure that right. In the early days of Canada and after the American Revolution all customs duties in Canada were levied by England and were based on acts of the British Parliament, but the money collected from them formed part of the revenue of Canada. These duties were levied upon foreign products to encourage British trade. Later on preferences were given in the British market by the British Parliament to Canadian products and this was one of the things supposed to be of value to us in the way of British connection; but it took a long struggle thru many years before the right was given to Canada to make a tariff in her own legislature for the interests of Canada alone and made by Canadians alone without interference.

Canada's Fiscal Independence.

For instance in 1859 we had then acquired our fiscal independence and were making tariff laws in this country. In that year Alexander Galt, who was then the finance minister, introduced a new tariff which was protective in character. This act produced a storm of resentment in England, and the disapproval which followed settled once for all the right of the self-governing colonies to adopt such methods of taxation as they chose. But let me tell you the story how this liberty was brought about. In 1859 the chamber of commerce of the Town of Sheffield in England addressed a letter to the then colonial secretary, the Duke of Newcastle, protesting against the Galt tariff just passed in Canada. In their letter the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce said:

"All that they (the merchants and manufacturers of Sheffield) ask is that the policy of protection to native manufactures in Canada should be distinctly disapproved by Her Majesty's government as a system condemned by reason and experience, directly contrary to the policy solemnly adopted by the mother country, and calculated to breed dissension and distrust between Great Britain and her colonies. It cannot be regarded as less than indecent and a reproach that, while for fifteen years, the government, the greatest statesmen and the press of this country have been not only advocating but practicing the principles of free trade, the government of one of her most important colonies should have been advocating monopoly and protection. \* \* \* That is not the whole truth; no one can read the papers of the provinces and the speeches of the members of both houses and be deceived for an instant; but even if that were the case WE CONCEIVE THAT HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT HAS A RIGHT TO DEMAND THAT WHAT REVENUE IS NEEDED SHALL BE RAISED IN SOME OTHER WAY THAN THAT WHICH IS OPPOSED TO THE ACKNOWLEDGED COMMERCIAL POLICY OF THE IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT AND DESTRUCTIVE OF THE INTERESTS OF THOSE MANUFACTURING TOWNS OF GREAT BRITAIN WHICH TRADE WITH CANADA."

The Duke of Newcastle seems to have been quite a politician and when he received this protest from Sheffield he wrote a letter to the then Governor-General of Canada, one paragraph of which reads as follows: "Whenever the authenticated act of the Canadian parliament (the Galt tariff) on this subject arrives I may probably feel that I can take no other course than to signify to you the Queen's assent to it, notwithstanding the objections raised against it by the law of this country; BUT I CONSIDER IT MY DUTY NO LESS TO THE COLONY THAN TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY TO EXPRESS MY REGRET THAT THE EXPERIENCE OF ENGLAND, which had fully proved the injurious effect of the protection system, and the advantage of low duties upon manufacturers, both as regards trade and revenue, SHOULD BE LOST SIGHT OF AND THAT SUCH AN ACT AS THE PRESENT SHOULD HAVE BEEN PASSED."

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Mr. Galt's Great Stand.

A little later Mr. Galt, the Canadian minister of finance, addressed to the Duke of Newcastle a strong remonstrance against the suggestion that our tariff legislation was subject to the wishes of the imperial ministers. In this remonstrance occur these sentences and they are the charter declarations of our absolute fiscal independence. He said:

Respect to the imperial government must always dictate the desire to satisfy them that the policy of this country is neither hastily nor unwisely formed, and that due regard is had to the interest of the mother country as well as of the provinces. BUT THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA, ACTING FOR ITS LEGISLATURE AND PEOPLE, CANNOT, thru those feelings of deference which they owe to the imperial authorities, IN ANY MANNER WAIVE OR DIMINISH THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA TO DECIDE FOR THEMSELVES BOTH AS TO THE MODE AND EXTENT TO WHICH TAXATION SHALL BE IMPOSED \* \* \* IT IS THEREFORE THE DUTY OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT DISTINCTLY TO AFFIRM THE RIGHT OF THE CANADIAN LEGISLATURE TO ADJUST THE TAXATION OF THE PEOPLE IN THE WAY THEY DEEM BEST, EVEN IF IT SHOULD UNFORTUNATELY HAPPEN TO MEET THE DISAPPROVAL OF THE IMPERIAL MINISTRY.

Now, here you have the whole story of the achievement of our fiscal independence which took us years of struggle to accomplish. Once we got it we asserted it and employed it; and what Mr. Galt started in '59 has continued ever since, the most pronounced manifestation of the same principle since which time being Sir John A. Macdonald's national policy of 1878. Now I want you distinctly to keep in mind this achievement of our fiscal independence, not only of the mother country but of all the world at large.

How Our Tariffs Have Been Made.

And for a moment now I wish to direct your attention to the way from that time up to the present in which parliament has exercised its right to make a tariff, and to frame up a national policy. It has been the invariable custom for the government of the day whenever it wished to change the tariff to bring in a bill which set out the proposed changes, whether they were increases, decreases or new duties, or repeal of existing duties, whether bounties were proposed or withdrawn, or rebates were granted, or anything of the kind. This bill was brought in by the minister of finance, and everything was clearly set out in detail. Thereupon the house proceeded to discuss the measure; objection was taken to some items by the opposition, even by supporters of the government, based on the ground that it was unfair to certain interests or to certain parts of the country. The fullest discussion was had in the house, and not only was there a full discussion in the house, but the members went back to their constituents and to the great interests they represented and to the provinces; and then these men came back to parliament to urge the views of their constituents; but not only that but deputations and delegations of all kinds were sent to the capital to present objections to the tariff that was proposed, or to

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WATERLOO DOES NOT WANT THE RECIPROCITY PACT

W. F. Maclean Loudly Cheered When He Delivers Arguments For Fiscal Independence.

WATERLOO, Sept. 5.—(Special)—A very successful meeting was held in the skating rink here this evening in support of the candidature of W. G. Welch, who is standing for the Conservative party in Waterloo County against Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King at the coming election. Through the aid of staid and earnest men, the hall was packed both on the ground floor and in the galleries. Sturdy burghers trooped in from Berlin with their wives, farmers and business men, trainmen and conductors were all there. The speakers, including the candidate, W. G. Welch, Harvey Hall, W. F. Maclean and others, received earnest attention and unmistakably the audience was composed of anti-reciprocity men. Richard Reid, chairman of the North Waterloo Liberal Conservative Association, opened the proceedings by asking Mr. Maclean to speak.

Mr. Maclean Cheered.

W. F. Maclean received a hearty reception and was frequently cheered. His remarks to the effect that Canada's tariff should be made by Canadians and that the people of this country had had enough of the reciprocity pact which they wanted, were loudly applauded.

"Do you want it," he asked. "No," said the audience. "When he described Mr. Fielding's method of gathering statistics, how he got a couple of clerks, supplied them with adjectives and paste pot, and said 'Now go ahead and cut out any market reports you can find,' he convulsed the meeting. His explanation in answer to a query as to how free trade in manufactures would follow free trade in the products of the farm, perfectly satisfied his audience.

The Voice of Labor.

Harvey Hall of Toronto was the next speaker. He had been connected, he said, with the Grand Trunk for 20 years, and since 1902 had been the lobbyist at Ottawa of the railroad organizations of Canada. He was not a party man, but a railway man, and he had an unpartisan view of the reciprocity pact.

As showing how little the present government, whose boss was Charles M. Hays of the G.T.R., had done for the railwaymen, he said he repeated the attempts had been made by the Conservatives to get one particular act repealed, which was very injurious to the railway men. The railwaymen had had an act passed which compelled every man on their lines to join a provident society, to whom he repeated the assistance. The companies under this act were freed from all liability for accidents to their men. It was not until 1904, when Mr. Houghton Lennox, again tried to get this act repealed, that the present government dropped their opposition and allowed it to go thru, thanks to the efforts of the Conservatives.

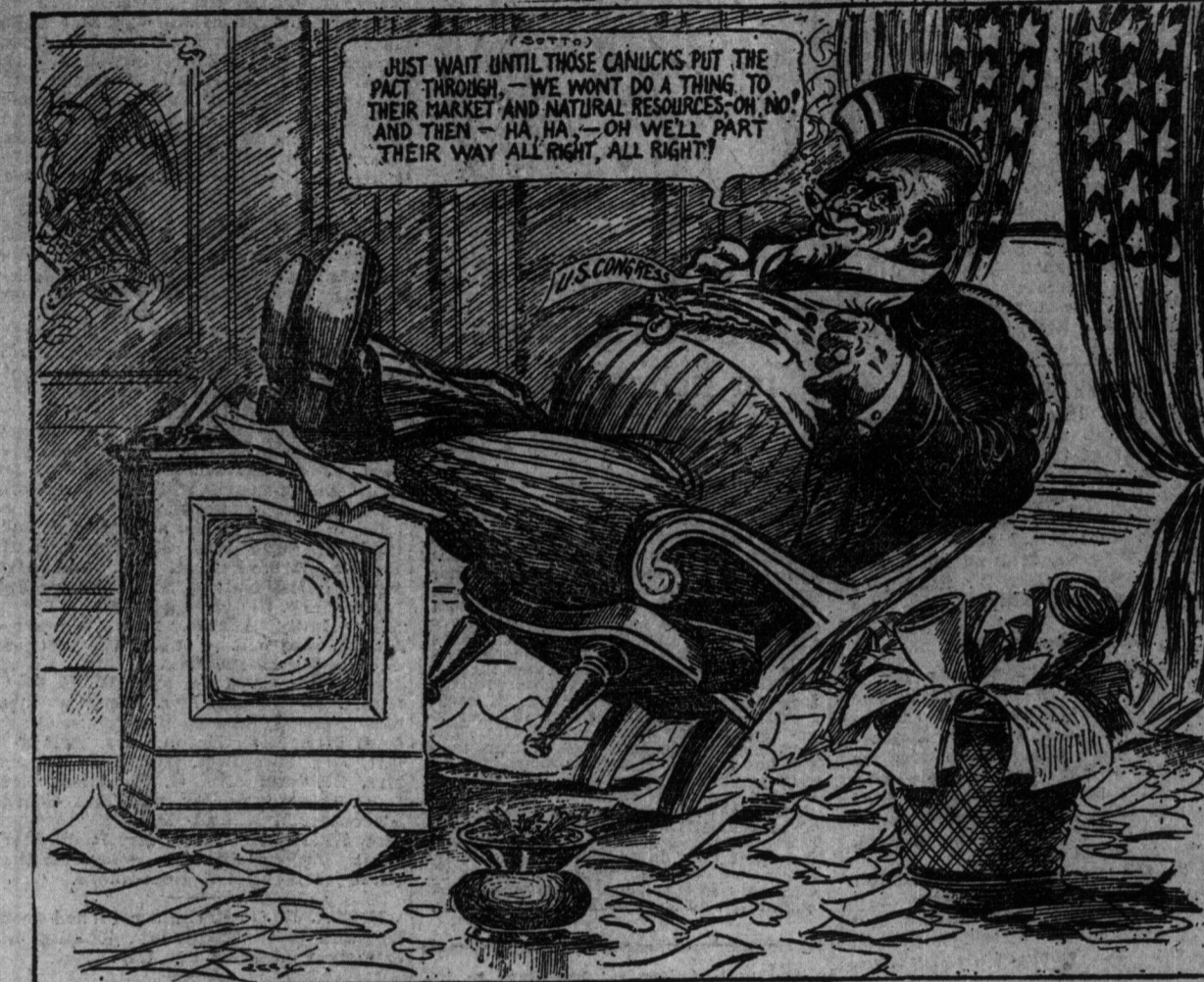
At a later date the labor disputes act was put on the statute book. It was another act, he declared, which was W. L. M. King, which was unjust to railway men. King practically said, "you can't strike for an hour." The G. T. R. strike, he said, was a strike in which the men, the speaker said.

"It has cost the railwaymen," he said, "50,000, and they have more strikes in Canada thru it than in double the time prior to its being placed on the statute book."

Mr. Hall then took up the question of the G.T.R. strike. "The labor department should be called the humbugging department," he declared. "If ever the people were being deceived it is by our present labor minister. Mr. King has done more for the railwaymen than any other cabinet minister who ever held power, and he appears to take glory in it. He thinks very well of himself, he is being a father to you, introducing parental legislation all the time."

The speaker accused Mr. Murdoch of being largely responsible for that year's strike. Mr. Murdoch deceived the men into thinking that they could not lose. He had told the conductors that they had the solid support of the

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Will Canada retain control of her own tariff making, or, by adopting the reciprocity pact, place it in the hands of this crafty, British-hating foreigner, who has only his own greedy interests at heart?—Montreal Star.

NORTH YORK CHEERS ONSLAUGHT ON PACT

Whitney Evokes Enthusiasm at Magnificent Rally in Armstrong's Support at Aurora.

AURORA, Sept. 5.—(Special)—In enthusiasm, in point of numbers and in all the elements of a successful meeting, to-night's rally, held in the interests of J. A. M. Armstrong, the Conservative candidate in North York, constitutes a new record in this historic old riding. It was a veritable triumph and apart from the tremendous reception tendered the eloquent young candidate, that accorded the prime minister of the province, Sir James Whitney, was not less generous and hearty. The premises was in great form and his address was listened to with intense interest.

The elements were most unfavorable, a steady rain falling all evening, and this precluded in a measure the attendance of farmers from the outside points, but hundreds of these desired the storm and darkness in their anxiety to hear discussed the big questions at issue. Aurora is a manufacturing town, and the reception accorded Mr. Armstrong here to-night is regarded as most significant.

The Mechanics' Hall, in which the meeting was held, was thronged to the doors, many ladies, evincing their interest in the public issues by their presence. Seated on the platform were a number of leading men in the county, among others H. D. Lundy, a long Liberal; J. D. McKay, T. H. Lennox, M.L.A., Danford Roche, Archie McCallum, Reeve James Cameron of Vaughan, Townshend and others.

The walls were appropriately decorated and mottoes bearing these inscriptions were shown: "J. A. M. Armstrong our next federal member." "Our Herb." "We look to Ottawa, not to Washington," and others.

Armstrong Was Effective. President Steele of the Aurora Liberal-Conservative Association presided, and when H. D. Lundy, a long Liberal, opened the meeting the cheering was renewed again and again. In his handling of the reciprocity and other issues Mr. Armstrong evinced intimate acquaintance with his subject, exposing the fallacies of the larger market theory, and dealing with the trade issue, to the delight of the audience. Referring to the report that the government contracts already entered into in the town and county would be cancelled, he said:

"The next government will be that of R. L. Borden, and I pledge you my word that there will be no loss of labor in this country from this cause. Who is the more likely to be interested in you, the Toronto lawyer or the boy born and raised among you? And didn't they cheer him to the echo? Sir James warmly complimented the candidate on his address, which he declared was one of the most conclusive of the campaign.

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Diverting the Stream of Gold.

Manufactured goods of Eastern Canada are transmuted into gold in Western Canada. A stream of manufactured goods flows westward; a stream of gold flows eastward from the west. This epitomizes the prosperous business conditions in Canada to-day. Uncle Sam knows that stream of gold both by experience and observation. A similar stream flows west thru the United States. The stream direct to the Atlantic Coast is not as wide as it used to be because Chicago and Minneapolis lightly tap it; but it is still a stream of gold.

Uncle Sam wants to tap that Canadian stream of gold, divert it from its natural course eastward, turn it southward to join the United States stream going east. That's why the American eagle has grown red-eyed watching without sleep for reciprocity to go thru.

Canadians don't want the claws of the red-eyed eagle on their dollars. Reciprocity would do that. It is un-Canadian. In a speech at Winnipeg not long ago, Frank Oliver, minister of the interior, speculating on a yield of 200,000,000 bushels of wheat a year, proposed that the time must come when 100,000,000 bushels of wheat at one cent a bushel higher price would go south in United States cars to be made into flour for Uncle Sam's 90,000,000 people, or be carried to Liverpool.

Parlay reciprocity would do that. Those 100,000,000 bushels would mean \$1,000,000 more to the farmers annually, they think.

At any rate, sixteen main and branch lines of the United States railways are at the border, at the 49th parallel, beaks pushed forward, ready to load up with Canadian wheat at Winnipeg, Kenora, Brandon and other points and carry it to the Atlantic seaboard at a rate not unequal to the rate charged by Canadian railways—just so soon as reciprocity is a fact.

The railway rate from Winnipeg to the Atlantic either by Canadian carriers or by United States carriers is 13 cents a bushel in the summer time or 20 cents a bushel in the winter time. Those 100,000,000 bushels if shipped south would turn \$13,000,000 into the coffers of the United States railways and divert \$13,000,000 from the coffers of the Canadian railways. Eighty per cent of this would go in wages to United States workmen. Every dollar that went to United States workmen would be a dollar from Canadian workmen. It's a big price to pay for a whistle.

Again, under reciprocity, the grain shipped to the United States to be turned into flour not only would detract from the earnings of Canadian railways, but also, and perhaps more vitally, would furnish the farmers of the Western States with the milling by-products used in fattening cattle and enable them to ship cattle into the Canadian market and beat the Canadian farmer out of his boots.

Besides, the ofal of the mills aids in enriching the soil of the United States farms and lack of it in Canada spells sterility to Canadian farms. Surely, a pretty penny for the western farmers' whistle. From all of which it follows that reciprocity is not desired by Canadians because it is un-Canadian and strikes at the basis of the whole scheme of our commercial prosperity. It aims to divide Canada into east and west with the trade of the west gobbled up by the United States railways and diverted to United States ports to enrich United States corporations and workmen. It means stagnation to the industries of the east for where the products of the west are sold there also will the manufactured goods for the west be bought. It is the thin, keen edge of a saw that will slash our industrial fabric and result in free trade in manufactured goods as well as in natural products. That's the merciless logic of it. The western farmers' whistle is the screech of the eagle!

ONE DOLLAR U. S. BILLS CONVERTED INTO FIVES

Pasted Cigar Label Works the Trick Which Public Must Guard Against.

If you happen to get any American \$5 bills, look them over carefully to see that they are not simply raised ones. Be sure to look at the back for the counterfeit is easily detected there. An American one dollar bill and the figure "five" cut from cigar labels are being used in the city to make a counterfeit of the one dollar bill. The bill is made by pasting a figure "five" cut from cigar labels on the back of the one dollar bill. The figure "five" is pasted on the back of the one dollar bill in such a way that it is not easily detected. Several others have been passed in the rush at the exhibition upon ticket speculators.

The bill is made by pasting a figure 5, clipped from a cigar label, over the figure "1" appearing in each corner of the face of the \$1 bill. On this side it makes a good counterfeit, but as the same thing is repeated on the back, the black figures on the green of the bill are easily detectable.

WHERE HARVEY HALL STANDS.

The Star says that Mr. Harvey Hall is a partisan, and Mr. Hall says: "Yes, I am a partisan; I am a Conservative. I am a partisan to the extent that I refuse to be a tool for the benefit of the government and sacrifice the interests of the men for whom I am working."

"Part of The Star's article is correct. It is correct that the leaders of the organization have found fault with me because I did not assist the government in humbugging the workmen. The portion of it which says that the conductors have withdrawn their support from me is not correct."

"At the end of the session, when making my report, I stated that I have resigned my position, and did it with these words: 'Owing to the conditions that exist at the present time, I have no further desire to continue as your legislative representative, and I might say that I have resigned the position in disgust, owing to the tactics of the men who are supposed leaders of labor, who, in conjunction with the government, are humbugging the men whom they should be working in the interest of. I have always done my best for the railway men, and I think my record will prove that. I have never sought pap or position from the government, and I had only one object in view and that was the best interests of the workmen. I have it yet, and I am satisfied that some of them will find out to their sorrow that they have been too easily led by supposed friends.'"

The World has long watched the attitude of Mr. Harvey Hall at Ottawa as the representative of the railway brotherhood and we have never yet seen him take any partisan action in that work, but on the contrary we have found him to be an earnest advocate of the rights of those who had entrusted their rights in his charge.

We note that Mr. Hall has resigned his position as legislative representative of the railway men, and we feel that in losing Mr. Hall they are parting with one of their best men, in parliamentary or other legislative work.

A THORO CANADIAN.

Theodore A. Hunt, K.C., city solicitor of Winnipeg, is in the city for a few days, the guest of his father-in-law, R. Harmer. Mr. Hunt is a Toronto boy who has done well in the west. He is as thoro a Canadian as you will find anywhere, and they are training the best Canadians in the land out west.

SIFTON REOPENS HIS ONTARIO CAMPAIGN

Addresses Great Anti-Reciprocity Gathering at Ottawa—What the Beef Trust Tried to Do to Ontario—W. T. White Speaks—J. R. Booth Is Out Against the Pact.

OTTAWA, Sept. 5.—(Special).—Hon. Clifford Sifton and W. T. White of Toronto, general manager of the National Trust Co., resumed their anti-reciprocity tour of Ontario here to-night, addressing an overflow meeting in the Russell Theatre, at a meeting organized by the local Liberal-Conservative Association, and attended by the two candidates of that party in Ottawa. The theatre was packed to the doors, over 2500 gaining admission, and many were forced to go away disappointed.

One of the most telling points in Mr. Sifton's address was his statement that J. J. Hill resigned from the C.P.R. as a protest against the all Canada link north of Lake Superior. Mr. Sifton's appearance at the platform was the signal for a storm of applause. "We are gathered here to-night in the cause of Canada," said Chairman Elliot, president of the Ottawa Conservative Club, whose introduction of W. T. White as one of the 13 Toronto Liberals, drew a second outburst of applause.

J. R. Booth Opposes Pact. Letters from W. H. Rowley and J. R. Booth, regretting inability to be present and commending the Tariff-Fielding pact, were read and loudly cheered. The Booth letter created a tremendous sensation, being the first public statement of the lumber king on the reciprocity issue.

Mr. Sifton was given an enthusiastic reception on rising to speak. "This agreement," he said, "is the root of our commercial and national life." He had done two weeks' campaigning, had read the speeches of the other side and had concluded that the fight was between people who believed that Canada could achieve a destiny within the empire and those who believed that Canada's destiny lay with the United States. For 25 years Canada had enjoyed protection on the products both of the factories and of the farm. The duties on farm products were regarded as something of a joke. It has ceased to be a joke. Western Canada would this year produce 175,000,000 bushels of wheat.

Canada's Home Market. Mr. Sifton's review of the Laurier speech at St. John where the premier said no reasons were necessary, why reciprocity benefits were so patent, evoked laughter. "I think," said Mr. Sifton, "that by Sept. 21 we will have the black figures on the green of the bill are easily detectable."

The Liberal argument sifted down meant that 5 to 10 per cent of farm products, the finest quality, would bring slightly higher prices in the U.S., whereas 90 to 95 per cent brought better prices at home, and to get the benefit on 5 to 10 per cent, the market must be thrown open to the whole world.

Mr. Sifton took the statements of Hon. Mackenzie King, whose name evoked laughter. Mr. King had said that prices to the consumer would go down, while the prices to producers would go up. With the two markets fused, said Mr. Sifton, the prices would control, and prices of Canadian products would be fixed by U. S. trusts, which squeezed the producer and the consumer, and which were still in control, despite millions of dollars spent by the U. S. federal and state governments. In past years the S. D. in Canada and Quebec, but was shut out by higher duties. "We now propose to take off these very duties to help the consumer."

Promise Writ in Water. Coming to the manufacturers and the Laurier promise that they would be protected, Mr. Sifton expressed the opinion that political expediency would prevent the keeping of this promise, just as it would prevent the keeping of that there would be no tariff interference without farmer consent to pay for articles manufactured under protection when he found himself unprotected against the world? Not for a minute. Reciprocity would carry the Sifton tariff right into the Big Four into Canada, and they won't be there for their health. Canadian mills would no longer grind flour for export. The west would grind its meat from Chicago, its dairy products from Wisconsin and Iowa, its horses from Illinois and Iowa. Then the farmers would insist on the removal of all duties on manufactured articles, "where will Sir Wilfrid's promise be? It isn't worth discussing for

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BUT IT ISN'T TRUE.

The Globe's Mr. Ironsides, of Gordon & Ironsides, Winnipeg, one of the largest cattle dealers in the west says that if reciprocity passes he will pay \$5 per head more for cattle. The larger market is worth while. Mr. Ironsides, of Gordon & Ironsides, Winnipeg, has been dead for a year. Mr. Ironsides is opposed to reciprocity and was actively in the campaign against it.

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