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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.

standing the objections raised against the law of this country; BUT I CONSIDER IT MY DUTY NO LESS TO THE COLONY THAN TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY THAT 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.

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 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.

WATERLOO DOES NOT WANT THE RECIPROCIITY 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. The rink was decorated with mottoes such as "No Annexation," "Canada for Canadians," "Borden for Premier," "No Reciprocity," etc., and 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-reciprocityists. Richard Reid, chairman of the North Waterloo Liberal Conservative Association, opened the proceedings by asking Mr. Maclean to speak.

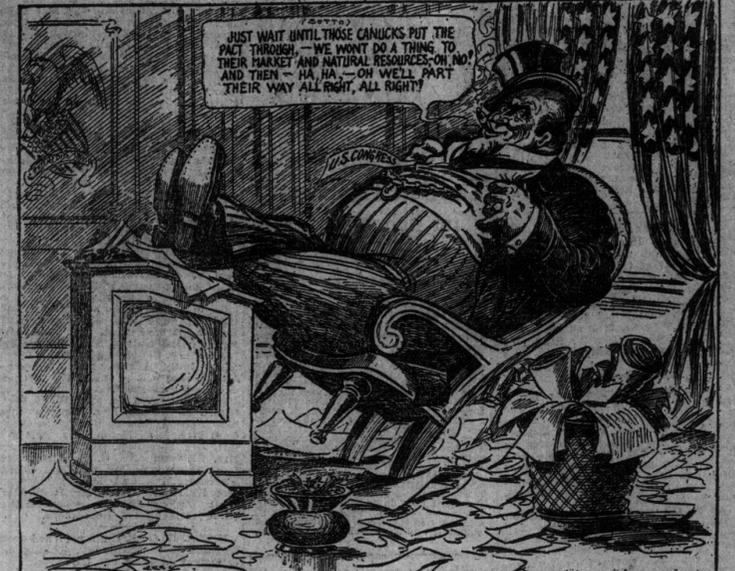
Mr. Maclean Cheered. W. F. Maclean received a hearty reception and was frequently cheered. His remarks to the effect that Canada's tariff should be made by Canadians and that the people of this country had had enough of the "reciprocity" which they wanted, were loudly applauded.

"Do you want it?" he asked. Loud cries of "No!" were heard. When he described Mr. Fielding's method of gathering statistics, how he got a couple of clerks, supplied them with advisors and pads, 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 women of Waterloo present tittered when W. F. Maclean asked if they would like to see their country as prevailed in the U. S., with facilities for divorce, with its Reno, etc. At the conclusion of his speech, printed in full in another column, he was loudly cheered and presented with a bouquet of flowers.

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 '30 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 portions 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



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 preceded in a measure the attendance of farmers from the outside points, but hundreds of these dared 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.

At a later date the labor disputes act was put on the statute book. It was another act, the one which was W. L. M. King, which was unjust to railway men. King practically said "you can't strike in any industry." The G. T. R. strike. 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 to injure and mislead actual conditions than any other cabinet minister who ever held power, and he appears to take glory in it. He thinks you will believe he is being a father to you, introducing parental legislation all the time."

Continued on Page 7, Column 1. EIGHTY-ONE DROWNED. LIMA, Peru, Sept. 5.—The Chilean steamer Tucapel has been wrecked and is a total loss. Eighty-one persons were drowned.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 4. To-day at the Exhibition. FARMERS' DAY. 8 a.m.—Gates open. 9 a.m.—Cattle judging begins. 9 a.m.—Dog show opens. 10 a.m.—Butter making competition. 10 a.m.—Judging horses. 10 a.m.—12.30—Guards' Band concert. 1 p.m.—Whippet races. 2 p.m.—Grand stand performance. 3 p.m.—Japanese Fireworks. 3.30 to 5.30—Coldstream Guard Band. 3 p.m.—Six-horse lorry teams. 7 p.m.—Yauville. 8 p.m.—Festival of Empire. 8.30 p.m.—Tattoo. 9 p.m.—Coronation Procession. 10 p.m.—Coronation Fire works.

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.

Canada don't want the claws of the red-eyed eagle on their dollars. Canadian don't want reciprocity because 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. Reciprocity would do that trick. Those 100,000,000 bushels would mean \$1,000,000 more to the farmers annually, they think.

Continued on Page 7, Col. 4. President Steele of the Aurora Liberal-Conservative Association presided, and when H. D. Lundy, a long date to open 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.

Continued on Page 7, Column 2. 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. Gordon is opposed to reciprocity and was actively in the campaign against it.

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" on the back of a one dollar bill. The figure "five" is cut from cigar labels and is pasted on the back of the bill. The bill is then used as a one dollar bill.

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."

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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 15 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," said he, "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."

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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 the law of this country; BUT I CONSIDER IT MY DUTY NO LESS TO THE COLONY THAN TO THE MOTHER COUNTRY THAT 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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