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PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

The most sympathetic feelings of all Canadians go out towards the people of the United States in the great affliction that has befallen them in the tragic death of their beloved President, William McKinley. The bullet of the anarchist assassin was intended, as far as possible, to disrupt a stable and good government, and to throw a great country into confusion. The only apparent result has been to darken the home of a once happy family, and to plunge a loving and devoted woman into a grief that will, most probably, soon end her life.

President McKinley's speech at Buffalo the day before he was struck down by the assassin's bullet, was an inspiration. He had previously inspected various notable exhibits shown at the Pan-American, among which was the Canadian Building and its contents, and his speech delivered to thousands of listeners, was a remarkable one. It was not a studied farewell address, nor a comprehensive survey of the whole field of national policy, but rather one of those occasional orations which he had so often been called upon to make as he travelled about his country. It discussed a series of questions happening to be before his mind as appropriate to the time and place, but it related to subjects in a manner which attracted much attention at the time all over the world.

Some of the notable passages from that speech, some of which may in some degree at some time affect the commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States, were as follows:—

My fellow-citizens, trade statistics indicate that this country is in a state of unexampled prosperity. The figures are almost appalling. They show that we are utilizing our fields and forests and mines, and that we are furnishing profitable employment to millions of workingmen throughout the United States, bringing comfort and happiness to their homes, and making it possible to lay by savings for old age and disability.

Only a broad and enlightened policy will keep what we have. No other policy will get more. In these times of marvelous business energy and gain we ought to be looking to the future, strengthening the weak places in our industrial and commercial systems that we may be ready for any storm or strain.

By sensible trade arrangements which will not interrupt our home production, we shall extend the outlets for our increasing surplus.

A system which provides a mutual exchange of commodities is manifestly essential to the continued healthful growth of our export trade. We must not repose in fancied security

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Reaches all the Blast Furnaces, Iron and Steel Works, Rolling Mills, Manufacturers of Iron and Wood-Working Machinery, Steam Engines and Boilers, Pumping and Mining Machinery, Electric Machinery and Appliances, Machinery Dealers and Steam Fitters' Supplies, all Hardware Dealers, Cotton, Woolen, Knitting and Yarn Mills, Pulp and Paper Mills, etc., in Canada.

that we can forever sell everything and buy little or nothing. If such a thing were possible it would not be best for us or for those with whom we deal. We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

Reciprocity is the natural outgrowth of our wonderful industrial development under the domestic policy now firmly established. What we produce beyond our domestic consumption must have a vent abroad. The excess must be relieved through a foreign outlet, and we should sell everywhere we can, and buy wherever the buying will enlarge our sales and productions, and thereby make a greater demand for home labor.

The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the pressing problem. Commercial wars are unprofitable. A policy of good will and friendly trade relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

If, perchance, some of our tariffs are no longer needed for revenue or to encourage and protect our industries at home, why should they not be employed to extend and promote our markets abroad?

It was barely six months after his induction into the office of Vice-President of the United States, and within a very few hours after the death of Mr. McKinley, that Theodore Roosevelt took the necessary oath of office in Buffalo, and became President. Before taking the oath of office Mr. Roosevelt made the following statement:

I wish to state that it shall be my aim to continue absolutely unbroken the policy of President McKinley for the peace, prosperity and honor of our beloved country.

Since then he has invited all the members of the McKinley Cabinet to retain the offices they held, and to be his official advisers during his presidency; and to them and to the public he has imparted such ideas as he had already established in his mind for the conduct of public affairs and his own policy. In no sense are they divergent from those already promulgated by Mr. McKinley. The views of the President are here made public in almost the exact language used in discussing them with the Cabinet:—

A more liberal and extensive reciprocity in the purchases and sales of commodities, so that the over-production of this country can be satisfactorily disposed of by fair and equitable arrangements with foreign countries.

The abolition entirely of commercial war with other countries and the adoption of reciprocity treaties.

The abolition of such tariffs on foreign goods as are no longer needed for revenue, if such abolition can be had without harm to our industries and labor.