

The Toronto Worker

TWELVE PAGES—MONDAY MORNING SEPTEMBER 4 1911—TWELVE PAGES

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\$35,000—YONGE STREET
Corner block, west side, near Bloor
40 x 145; substantially built, was
previously occupied by
H. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
28 King Street East.

PROBS: Moderate winds, mostly easterly; but not much change in temperature.

Senate Reading Room
12:15—1:15
SENATE P O

THE WHEAT SURPLUS

York County farmers and others who are perplexed to know what will become of Canada's surplus wheat if a reciprocity agreement is not made with the United States, should ask themselves what has become of the surplus wheat of the United States in the past. It has been shown, and The Globe accepts the figures, that Great Britain needs 212,000,000 bushels of wheat this year, while Canada will only have 140,000,000 to export. The United States will have 90,000,000 for export. The United States' surplus is falling rapidly year by year, and that is why the United States wants reciprocity. The Americans are looking ahead and want Canadians to pay to get into a market which Americans cannot afford to keep Canada out of. Uncle Samuel is losing none of his shrewdness.

But what has Uncle Samuel been doing with his surplus wheat? Exactly what Canada will do with hers. When there was a surplus he exported it, as he will his 90,000,000 bushels this year, at whatever price Liverpool decided to pay. Uncle Samuel, with all his shrewdness, has never been able to make the price of wheat, although he would have the Canadian farmer believe he does. As the years passed on, and the population of the United States increased, more and more of his wheat was consumed at home, until gradually the wheat lands became exhausted, and American farmers, like other farmers, had to resort to mixed farming.

What has happened to Uncle Samuel will happen in due course to Canada. The wheat lands will not last forever, although they are at present apparently inexhaustible, and new tracts are being opened every year. At the same time the population of Canada will grow as the population of the United States has grown, and the home market every year will make greater inroads on the surplus, while the increase of mixed farming will tend to diminish the wheat yield. As the prairie provinces approximate to Ontario farming conditions, the wheat surplus will be less and less of a problem.

But the biggest wheat market of all has not yet been tapped, or scarcely tapped. That market is the 40,000,000 of Japan and the 40,000,000 of China, besides which Uncle Samuel's market of 90,000,000 is insignificant. The transpacific traffic of the C.P.R., the C.N.R., and eventually the G.T.P. Railway, will transcend anything that has been suggested of the American market. The civilization of China and Japan means the increasing consumption of wheat, and a market for any surplus that Canada is likely to have in this century.

The folly of making ourselves an appendage of the United States, when we have an independent national career of our own before us, is enough to disgust Canadians who understand the situation, with the very suggestion of reciprocity. The pact is the result of a political exigency in the United States, which Sir Wilfrid Laurier misjudged as likely to suit his own political exigency at home. Canadians will treasure their own independence, and provide for their own national destiny by repudiating the pact.

Canadians who have the Canadian spirit, who appreciate the great gift of their birthright, and the wonderful possibilities of their national destiny, ought to be aware of what Americans as a nation think of the importance of Canada's future, and the desirability of incorporating Canada's wealth and resources in the possessions of the United States. For party purposes, the Liberals of the machine have agreed to pooh-pooh the idea of annexation, and for the purposes of party politics it may be very well to pooh-pooh it. But the Americans of the United States have never swerved from their ideal of an all-American republic, and they conceive the union of British America and the United States to be brought appreciably nearer with the ratification of the reciprocity pact. Any American will admit this, if he is not to be quoted in public. And most of the American newspapers make no bones of it.

Here is an example, which is taken from the Auburn (N.Y.) Cayuga County News, of the opinion of the masses of the United States people:

"If, as the president believes, reciprocity with Canada results in a benefit to all classes of our citizens, everybody will be happy. But, on the contrary, if it results in injury to some of our citizens, and especially the farmers, it may be set down as a certainty that in that event the next Republican national convention will adopt a plank on this question that will be satisfactory to the farmers of the country, because, as we have already stated, a majority of the Republican representatives in congress have expressed their doubt of the policy by voting against it.

"The result of reciprocity with Canada will be watched with interest and anxiety by the American people, and now that it is a practical certainty we will turn our attention to the next step in this program, and insist that the other part of this national and international scheme be carried out at the earliest possible moment.

"Canada is now commercially annexed to us by this agreement, and there is no reason why she should not be politically annexed, and we think that it is inevitable that this will and must come within the next decade.

"We favor annexation, for our farmers would have nothing more to lose and have something to gain thru bringing Canadians in to bear their share of our national burdens for the support of our government and the development of American institutions. Now that we are commercially one nation, hundreds of thousands of Americans will move into the Canadian Northwest. It will be an 'American invasion,' and this will so inoculate the American spirit into western Canada that it will be more American than Canadian."—Auburn (N.Y.) Cayuga County News.

MCKENZIE KING CALLS PICKERS 'HUMAN HOGS'

"What Has King Done to Curb Combines He Talks Of?" Asks Richard Blain—King Says He "Wouldn't Stand For" Reciprocity in Manufactures.

BERLIN, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—Over four thousand people attended to-night the stormiest political meeting held here in years. It took place in the big booby-trick known as the auditorium, and proceedings had no more than started before the fighting instinct demonstrated itself in the audience, one side vying with the other in cheering and jeering, both Mr. King and Mr. Blain being subjected to the unprecedented amount of interrupting and heckling. Continued interruptions of these gentlemen with demands for something about the strike revealed the temper of the meeting; it was the Grand Trunk strike they wanted to hear about, the reciprocity discussion could wait until another time; but King and Blain stuck to the issue of the day pretty well, with Jas. Murdoch, one of the leaders of the famous strike following with a history of the settlement of the conflict, giving credit to the minister of militia and the minister of labor for getting terms far beyond what the strike leaders would have been able to obtain.

Mackenzie King proposed that Mr. Blain should speak first, but the latter declined to accept this arrangement, so Mr. King opened.

He dealt with reciprocity in its relationship to consumer. It was a constructive measure and its opponents were meeting it not by argument, but by misrepresentation. He laid special stress on the assertion that the agreement affected only natural products, not manufactured articles. Liberals from the outset had refused to consider the reciprocity in manufactures, and he certainly would not stand for it. Statistics were quoted to demonstrate that hogs and cattle were raised in the United States in greater numbers than in Canada, while ham, bacon, beef, etc., were sold cheaper to the consumer in the United States. Owners of packing houses in Canada were referred to as "human hogs," fattening on both farmer and consumer, and his opponents were made aware of the fact that reciprocity would overcome the evil by providing competition. He did not believe in restricting the market as to the people's food. Last year Canadians had paid \$3,500,000 duty on foodstuffs coming from the United States. The removal of this duty could not do other than lessen the cost of living.

U. S. Farmers Selling Holdings. Mr. Blain, late M. P. for Peel, said he was present in the interests of Mr. Nelson.

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The Campaign.

The outstanding features of the reciprocity campaign—rather the anti-reciprocity campaign—in Canada are this morning three:

1. The growing conviction among Canadian cities that a manufacturing and business disturbance hangs over the United States, and that a reduction in employment of men and a cutting of prices and liquidation threaten to become still more acute, involving slaughter prices and dumping of goods in outside markets.

2. The wonderfully accelerated growth of the feeling in Canada that reciprocity, especially at such a time, were it to come into operation, would strike a serious blow to our surprising run of business and prosperity—in other words that it would mean that Canada must drop to the level of things in the States. FREE TRADE MEANS FREE TRADE IN CONDITIONS.

3. The wonderful daily growth of the feeling among Canadians against reciprocity. Ministers in this province are threatened with defeat in North Brant, Waterloo, North York, Brantford and Toronto, and in South Ontario.

The factories and workmen of Oshawa that voted for and elected him in the last election, are ranged almost to a man against him.

The French-Canadians of Quebec are becoming more and more distrustful of reciprocity, because it means in the end a shattering of their laws, their language and their institutions.

AN ALTERNATIVE POLICY, YES!

Is there no way of meeting the grievances of the farmer? Is there no alternative to reciprocity, which is at best an uncertain and an unational move? Relief of a most substantial kind can be effected by a better regulation of railway and express and telegraph tolls, by the encouragement of the dead meat industry, by state encouragement of better farming by a reconsideration of the tariff after a thorough investigation by a board of tariff experts. There has been no such scientific investigation of reciprocity. The only reason given for it so far has been the insufficient reasons that the government when they signed it thought the great majority of Canadians of both parties favored it. We can well afford to take time to consider it in detail and to see if there is not a better way out of the situation than the sudden decision of calling on Washington to regulate our own internal grievances such as they are.

ANOTHER CONFESSION?



Columbus, Ohio, State Journal.

BIG SMELTER BURNED WORK OF INCENDIARY

Firebug Has Started Dozen Flames Within a Week, Three of Which Entailed Large Loss—Hall Mines Smelter One of Largest in Canada—Valued at \$750,000.

NELSON, B. C., Sept. 2.—At midnight the huge plant of the Hall Mines Smelter, covering 13 acres of ground, and one of the largest plants of its kind in Canada, is a mass of blazing, crackling ruins. Nothing is saved except the seven miles of cable running from the smelter to the Lode Mountain mine on Lode Mountain, the tall, blackened chimney, one of which is 200 feet in height, and the one-story building used as an office. Everything else, the huge smelters, the tramway terminal and dump, the assay office, the bridge house and numerous smaller buildings, are a tangle of blazing timber and twisted iron. The furniture in the past two weeks has started a dozen fires, three of which have entailed enormous loss. Last night the Nelson Colliery's house, stables, aut out-buildings were destroyed, with a loss of \$600.

The plant destroyed to-night is conservatively estimated to have cost \$750,000. The incendiary has shown the utmost persistency. At noon today the watchman discovered the fire in the smelter and he promptly quenched it and arranged for extra guards. To-night at 11 o'clock after he had made the rounds of the buildings, fire broke out and within a few minutes the plant was a blazing furnace. By midnight the entire plant was practically consumed. Nothing could be done to save the buildings.

No water supply available. The smelter, built of magnificent timber, is situated on the hill above the railway just outside the city limits and no water supply was available. The fire brigade could only watch the blaze from the town, ready to grapple with any fire that might break out in the city. From the assay office, a few chemicals were saved as valuable. The furniture in the smelter was consumed even if dangerous bush fires were avoided.

The complete absence of wind prevented a far worse calamity. The Hall Mines Smelter was formerly used to treat ore of Silver King and other famous properties of Lode Mountain, Morning Mountain and adjacent territory, and employed hundreds of men.

Continued on Page 2, Column 3.

Labor Day at the Exhibition

8 a.m.—Gates open.
9 a.m.—Buildings open.
9 a.m.—Judging cattle.
10 a.m.—Butter-making competition.
10:30 a.m.—Judging jumpers in horse ring.
11 a.m.—Coldstream Guards Band (main stand).
11 a.m.—Nacht Rays.
11 a.m.—Labor Day sports and Baby Show.
12 p.m.—Dog Show opens.
1 p.m.—Grand stand performance.
2 p.m.—Judging horses.
3 p.m.—Japanese fireworks.
3 p.m.—Coldstream Guards Band.
6 p.m.—War canoe races.
7 p.m.—Grand stand performance.
8 p.m.—Festival of Empire.
8:30 p.m.—Tattoo—13 massed bands conducted by Lieut. Mackenzie Hogan. Living flag, lantern drill.
9 p.m.—Coronation procession.
9:45 p.m.—Coronation fireworks.

NEARLY 26,000 NEW VOTERS (South York Takes in Almost 3000) ADDED TO CITY RIDINGS

Significant Defections. HALIFAX, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—An indication of how the campaign is going in Finance Minister Fielding's riding of Queens-Shelburne, it may be stated that W. P. Furney, a well known barrister of Queen's and a Liberal candidate in the local election in June last, is out strongly against reciprocity, and is working for F. B. McCurdy, Fielding's opponent. In his last issue, The Goldhunter, a Liberal paper published in Caledonia, Queen's, announced its policy as against reciprocity, and is supporting the Conservative candidate. These defections in Fielding's riding are considered serious for the Liberals, and the chances of McCurdy are growing brighter daily. In fact, the sporting fraternity are now betting even money on the result.

Registration Results. North Toronto 4458, South Toronto 4618, East Toronto 5251, West Toronto 5074, Centre Toronto 5464. Total for city 26,771. Total registration in Toronto for federal elections in 1908 14,997.

Decidedly satisfactory are the figures shown above, the results of the registration in the different city ridings and in South York. The guesses made by those in touch with the situation did not soar higher than 25,000, but the actual figures put 3721 on the most sanguine guess.

Apparently a large majority of men eligible to cast ballots on Sept. 21 got their names on the list. From the first it was seen that considerable enthusiasm was being manifested, but it did not appear that practically all of those entitled to vote had caught it. As well as going there would be voters who stayed, sometimes for hours, until their names were down. Many hundreds had arrived before the front of the booths and patiently waited until the registrars were thru with those who had arrived before them. Even during rainstorms the enthusiasts held their places in line and cheerfully submitted to soakings.

That is What Reciprocity is Already Doing in Oshawa, Declares W. F. Cowan—"Canada or Not Canada" the Question, Says W. F. Maclean.

OSHAWA, Sept. 3.—(Special.)—W. F. Cowan, president of the Standard Bank, and for 50 years the town's most notable citizen, to-night introduced W. F. Maclean, Conservative candidate in South York, to 500 citizens gathered in about a spacious tent pitched on Dr. Kelsey's lawn. It was a highly successful political meeting in the history of Oshawa, and the most telling utterance of the evening.

Mr. Cowan, sprightly at 80, with the clear enunciation of a man of 40, said he had not intended to be present, but when he knew his friend, Mr. Maclean, was to speak, he gladly availed himself of the opportunity to say a few words in introducing him. He was an old friend of Mr. Maclean's father the late John Maclean, who was the first apostle of protection in Canada. He was the father of the national policy. It had been his privilege to sit at the feet of John Maclean and hear the first explanation of a policy that had made Canada what it was to-day. (Applause.)

A Prosperous Town. Apologizing for personal references, Mr. Cowan said he had come to Oshawa 50 years ago, believing in protection and interested in manufacturing. He had done what he could to help build up the town. He had seen it grow until it was an industrial centre, exceptional in Canada, and if given a chance for a few more years it would be a thriving city. Nearly 1,000,000 was paid annually in wages, \$1000 to every family in the community. Seeing what the national policy had done for Oshawa, he could not imagine anyone supporting reciprocity.

What was needed in Oshawa was more factories, not fewer. If we were to burn down the desire would be unanimous to rebuild. He had seen the malleable iron works, with which he was identified, burnt down. He and his brother had been inclined to retire from business, but when he saw strong men weeping and offering their services, he had decided to stay. He hoped the works would be rebuilt, he considered it his best duty to rebuild, although he had lost 100,000 by the fire. Before rebuilding began he was glad to remember he had contributed \$1000 to those made needy by being thrown out of work. But now, apparently, in view of

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Arthur Hawkes Calls the Bluff

Arthur Hawkes, champion of the British-born and foe of reciprocity as weakening the imperial tie, is not of the bluffable order of mankind, as the two telegrams given below sufficiently indicate. Mr. Hawkes received a wire from Hon. George Graham's organ, The Brookville Recorder, yesterday morning. It was manifestly an attempt to bluff him, by calling upon him to preach imperialism in Quebec, in the belief that he would refuse the jump. But Mr. Hawkes didn't. Read the tale of the two telegrams:

Brookville Recorder Printing Co., Limited. Your telegram received five minutes ago. Have absolutely no connection with the Imperial Mission. Accept your offer with following conditions: No payment whatever to be made to me, you to arrange meetings and obtain Sir Wilfrid Laurier's recommendation to the people to come and hear me. Cannot break all my engagements to speak before election, but will give Sunday, Sept. 17, an hour following my usual evening meetings and distributing verbatim translations of my speech through Quebec. Answer. A. Hawkes.

Shoe Every s been

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