WHY MANY PROMINENT CANADIAN PUBLIC MEN FAVOR RECIPROCITY
A BUSINESS BARGAIN THAT WILL HELP BOTH PRODUCER AND CONSUMER

HELPS THE CONSUMERS

Ralph Smith Says Reciprocity Is Bound to Assist Them

"The argument has been put up by a few people: How are you going to increase the price to the farmer and reduce the cost to the consumer?" said Ralph Smith, M.P., speaking at Montreal. "I have no objection to that question. You must remember that in Canada we have a great agricultural country, that we have millions of acres of the richest land in the world. The opponents of this measure say that if the United States takes our natural products it is going to create a strong demand for these commodities and the result will be that these natural products will be dear. That is the argument. But, you must remember that simultaneously with the finding of the market for our agricultural products in the United States, you will have the greatest development of agricultural production in this Dominion that has ever taken place. The very fact that you have millions of acres of land, the very fact that you create a market in the United States, and consequently

RALPH SMITH, M.P.

create an extraordinary demand, will bring about an enormously increased investment of capital in agricultural land and an enormously increased production of agricultural commodities which will operate in favor of the consumers of this country. You can make no mistake in believing that when the exchange of natural products between this country and the United States is made free, the man who eats these things is going to benefit by it, that the consumers of this country are going to get plenty of these products at reduced prices as compared with what they are at the present time, and that the producers who are on the soil are not going to have any reduction in the prices at which they sell their commodities. Free trade between the two countries will develop this business enormously, will increase largely the area of agricultural land under cultivation, more pople will go on the land, and seek to meet the great demand that will be created by this exchange of commodities. Free trade in natural products is bound to assist the consumer."

AMERICAN REDUCTIONS

Greater in Many Cases Than Those Made by Canada

"At present wheat is dutiable in the United States at 25 cents a bushel and in Canada at 12 cents a bushel," said Hon. W. S. Fielding. "We make wheat free in both countries. The reduction in Canada is 12 cents a bushel, whereas the United States reduction is 25 cents a bushel. I give that as an illustration of the fact that the tariff of the United States being much higher than ours, in order to meet a common rate they have had to make very much larger reductions than we have. Barley is now made free. Canada's reduction is 15 cents per bushel and the United States reduction is 30 cents per bushel. Potatoes are now made free. Canada's reduction is 20 cents per bushel and the United States 25 cents. Oats are made free. Canada's reduction is 10 cents per bushel, the United States 15 cents per bushel. Flour is now to be dutiable at the common rate of 50 cents per barrel; Canada's reduction is 10 cents per barrel; the United States reduction is about equal to 70 cents per barrel."

FAVOR THE AGREEMENT

Centre Grey Liberals Do not Think It Will Lead to Political Union

The following resolution was adopted by Centre Grey Liberals:

"That we place ourselves on record in favor of the reciprocity agreement, believing that an enlarged market means more prosperity to everybody. We resent the untrue and unpatriotic argument of the Opposition press and speakers, that improved trade relations will lead to political union, and point them to the history of the treaty of 1854, where Republican Senators opposed the treaty on the ground that Canada would seek annexation if the United States market could not be otherwise obtained, while the representatives of the southern States (who were opposed to enlarging the northern boundary) favored reciprocity as a means of keeping Canada out of the Union.

NOT A PARTY QUESTION

Regret Expressed That Reciprocity Should Have Got into Politics

W. H. Johnson, President of the Brandon Grain Growers' Association, said it was regrettable that the reciprocity question had been taken into party politics. When the farmers were at Ottawa the Conservative leaders had not been antagonistic to the farmers' demands. When the farmers overflowed the treasury benches on that occasion Mr. Borden had said he had never seen those benches occupied by men in whom he had more confidence. Mr. Borden seemed now to have lost that confidence. For some time there had been no antagonism to reciprocity, but immediately the Government took up the question in a practical way the Opposition had become antagonistic. It looked to him as if it were a political dodge in order to get into power. He was glad that their own Western friend, Mr. Haultain, had taken a different stand upon the matter. The Saskatchewan Conservatives were to be congratulated upon having kept reciprocity out of party politics. He was sorry to note that the eastern capitalists had come out so strongly in opposition to reciprocity. The eastern farmers had stood shoulder to shoulder with the Western farmers in making their demands upon the Government. They had been agreed that what was good for one was good for both. He appreciated the fact that the Government would have to fight a combination of parties and interests with money at their backs.

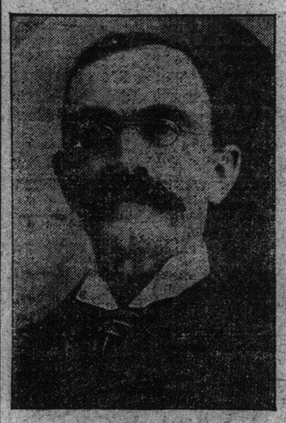
The speaker said he was aware that a lot of people could be bought by five dollar bills. That was where the trouble was going to come. If bribery could be prevented the Government would be all right. He knew that a number of Conservatives were trying to whip him into line against reciprocity. He would stand by those who had dealt fairly with him. It was all rot to say that the present prosperity of Canada was due to the National Policy. The price of wheat had most to do with Canadian prosperity. Let the price of wheat drop to 60 cents a bushel and where would Canada and the farmers be then?

A BUSINESS BARGAIN

Reciprocity Would Mean Dollars to the Producers, Said Mr. Paterson

"Reciprocity is a straight business bargain, sought for years and years," said Hon. William Paterson, speaking at Caledonia. Personally he could see no two sides to the question. He spoke of the Opposition referring to two old gentlemen, later two old men, and, lastly, two old fogies, such as Fielding and Paterson, having the audacity to go to Washington to negotiate with cute Yankees without a mandate from the people. Perhaps these same people who refer to the agreement may learn more about it when they, too, become older and wiser.

"The whole trouble is the wrong party is to receive the credit," said Mr. Paterson. If the Conservatives had gone to Washington it would have been different. For twelve years this country had this same thing and advanced wonderfully. For forty-five years we were without it, and during that time Conservatives and Liberals alike fought to get it back. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. George Brown, and even Hon. G. E. Foster, in 1891, had this plank in their platform. Both parties were committed to it. Now, why are they crying against it? Mr. Foster even wrote articles for magazines in its favor, but now denounces it, because he didn't get it. Mr. Paterson spoke of the future development that would result by railways coming in. This would mean competition. Competition means lower rates, lower rates means dollars in the producers' pockets.



H. H. MILLER, M.P.
South Grey, who gave an address at Hanover in favor of Reciprocity.

PASS THE AGREEMENT

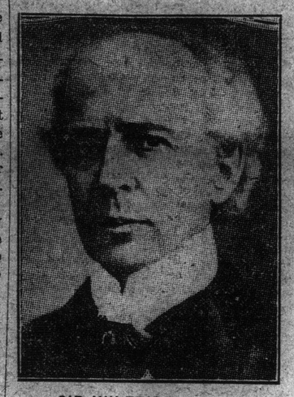
Brandan Liberals adopt unanimously the following resolution:

"That this meeting heartily endorses the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States now before the Parliament of Canada for ratification, expresses its regret at the opposition to the agreement passing the House, and urges the Government to do everything possible to have it agreed to."

No Legislation Can Turn Trade Out Of Its Natural Channels

Let Nature Alone, Says Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Trade Will Go to Canadian Lines---A Comparison By Figures of the Various Atlantic Routes

Replying to the charge that reciprocity would divert Canadian trade into American channels, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "If you attempt to prevent the people from trading in natural channels, no amount of legislation will accomplish that object; but let nature alone, and then the trade will be carried on on Canadian lines. Why? Because we have the interior and the shorter and better lines. Take the condition of things to-day: Winnipeg can trade with Europe by way of the United States; it can trade with Europe by way of Canada. The line of railway from Winnipeg to Montreal is 1,414 miles, and from Montreal to Liverpool 2,760 miles, a total of 4,174 miles. From Winnipeg to New York by way of Minneapolis, Chicago and the American lines, the distance is 1,790 miles, and from New York to Montreal 3,026 miles, a total



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

distance of 4,826 miles. The American line is 4,826 miles, the Canadian line 4,174 miles, a difference in favor of the Canadian line of 652 miles. Do you require any legislation to compel trade to choose the Canadian channel? Is it not obvious that for very self-respect trade will always take the Canadian line, because it is the shorter one? That is not all. We have had experience as to what has happened, and our experience has been that our trade over the Canadian channels has increased by leaps and bounds as against the trade by the American channels. In 1900 the total amount of Canadian wheat exported from Montreal was 4,000,000 bushels; in 1910 it had increased from four million bushels to 14,140,000 bushels. Of American wheat the total number of bushels exported from Montreal in 1900 was 5,000,000 bushels, and in 1911 that had increased to 10,000,000 bushels. So, therefore, there is no doubt on this point, the Canadian line must have the preference because the Canadian line is the best and the shortest."

AFTER AMERICAN CASH

Mr. Fisher Wants Canada to Annex a Lot of It

"We have been able to attract American capital over to Canada," said Hon. Mr. Fisher, speaking at Montreal, "and I hope to annex a very large portion of it, which, I suppose,

HON W. L. MACKENZIE KING

is just as disloyal as it is to sell them an ox or a horse. Of gasoline engines we purchased one million dollars worth, tobacco three million dollars worth, and wood ten million dollars worth. Our exports to the United States are as follows:

Animals	2½ million
Grain	3 "
Grain Products	1½ "
Coal	4¼ "
Drugs, etc.	2 "
Fish	4½ "
Spirits	1 "
Lumber	32 "
Manufactured Wood	4½ "
Furs	2 "
Metal—Copper	5½ "
Ore—Gold and Silver	18 "
Asbestos, Nickel, etc.	6 "

"But our miners, metal workers, wood manufacturers, lumbermen, druggists, coal miners, and fishermen are to-day selling over eighty million dollars worth of Canadian products in the United States."

THE FURNITURE TRADE

Reciprocity Would Give the Manufacturers a Greater Market

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking at Hanover, referred to the furniture trade and its relation to reciprocity, Hanover having half a dozen furniture factories. He pointed out that the greater market the Western farmer had the greater would be the migration there, and the more money there would be. The furniture trade would get its share, and he believed that under reciprocity the output of local factories would be doubled in a few years. The Government had not touched the protection on furniture, nor did it intend to. The only manufactured articles affected were agricultural implements, the makers of which could stand the reduction. He also reminded them that the manufacturers had been assisted by the reduction in the duty on soft coal.

"What are the prices of cattle here and on the other side?" asked an interrupter. Mr. King had not the figures, but he asked the farmers in the audience if it was not true that Canada was to-day exporting cattle to the United States. There were cries of "Yes," and Mr. King said: "Well, I leave it to your common sense if Canadian farmers find it profitable to export cattle now with a high duty on, will it not be easier under reciprocity and mean a greater net price to the farmer?"

NO BLUE RUIN

The Annexation Cry "the Greatest Nonsense," Said Bishop Mills

Bishop Mills, in his charge to the Ontario Synod at Kingston, said some people were going about singing a song concerning blue ruin which was coming to our country through reciprocity with the United States. "Whether reciprocity would be in the general interests of the country," he said, "is a question for debate, and about which different opinions may be held. But politicians have not devoted their attention so much to the discussion of this question as in ringing changes on the cry that if reciprocity were adopted it would be the first step towards annexation, that the United States would be buying us, and we would be selling ouselves. I think that is the greatest nonsense that ever came from the mouths of supposedly sane men; as a Canadian I resent it. I would think very little of my loyalty to the British Crown if it depended on tariff schedules. Those who think the national spirit of Canada is such a poor and uncertain thing that her existence as a nation would be imperilled by an increase of trade with the United States certainly do not know her. There is no part of the British Empire in which there is truer loyalty than in Canada, and she can be neither bought nor sold. . . . The opposition to reciprocity is simply a political one. That there are men of both parties opposed to it simply means that men can be taught by a cry and can be led by sentiment. Mr. R. L. Borden, the leader of the Opposition, like a sensible man has, I believe, while opposing reciprocity on economic grounds, refused to take up the annexation cry, or to use it in any way as an argument."

A PERMANENT OFFER

What the Conservatives Were Prepared to Do When in Power

In 1879, said Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Conservatives made the following permanent offer of reciprocity:

"Any or all of the following articles, that is to say: animals of all kinds, green fruit, hay, straw, bran, seeds of all kinds, vegetables (including potatoes and other roots), plants, trees, and shrubs, coal and coke, salt, hops, wheat, peas and beans, barley, rye, oats, Indian corn, buckwheat and all other grain, flour of wheat and flour of rye, Indian meal and oatmeal, and flour of meal of any other grain, butter, cheese, fish (salted or smoked), lard, tallow, meats (fresh, salted or smoked), and lumber, may be imported into Canada, free of duty, or at a less rate of duty than is provided by this Act, upon proclamation of the Governor-in-Council, which may be issued whenever it appears to his satisfaction that similar articles from Canada may be imported into the United States free of duty."

A BENEFIT TO ALL

The Agreement Favorable to Both Producers and Consumers

The Liberals at Humboldt, Saskatchewan, adopted the following resolution:

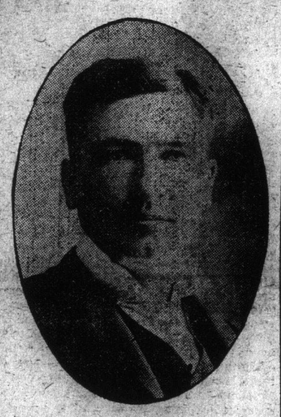
"That in the opinion of this meeting the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States will, when brought into effect, be of great benefit to the producers and consumers of Canada, and we respectfully urge upon the Dominion Government to pass the agreement at as early a date as possible."

H. H. Miller, M.P., speaking at Hanover, declared that reciprocity in natural products would be one of the greatest factors in the breaking of the pork-packing, fruit-canning and other monopolies.

WHY NOT TAKE THE CHANCE?

Mr. MacKay Thought Conservatives Lost Their Hand at a Game

Speaking at Wingham, Hon. A. G. MacKay said that if the Conservatives were so sure reciprocity would be a bad thing, why did they not go on record against it, let it pass, and, after a year's trial, have the dissatisfied



HON. A. G. MacKAY

people turn the Liberals out? During the first five months of this year 625 cars of hay had been exported to the United States from Ontario north of Stratford, at twenty tons to the car and $4 a ton duty, that was $50,000 lost in duty. He closed with the reply to the annexation bogey, and urged the electors to vote against the Conservative candidate, who had forgotten them when he had voted against reciprocity.

FARMERS TO BENEFIT

The Agreement of Great Advantage to Canadian Agriculture, Says Dr. Neely

Dr. Neely, M.P., addressing a Saskatchewan mass meeting, declared that the proposed trade agreement offered great advantages to the Canadian farmer. It was in the cities of the United States that the mass of consumers of farm products were to be found, and Canada is primarily an agricultural country. With adverse tariffs Canada did $400,000,000 of business with the United States, and everybody wanted to do more business, not less. The Government got credit for the result of the British preference in extending trade. "Why should we not seek better markets in the United States, immediately at our door?"

"Our ultimate future market for the wheat of Canada must be to the south," he said. "However much the British people may love Canada, they cannot enlarge their stomachs to consume our growing production of wheat. If we do not secure all available markets, Canada must again enter upon such a period of decline as prevailed from 1890 to 1896.

"Because the United States as well as Canada exports wheat, the question is put, 'How is the Western grain producer of this country going to be benefitted?' The American farmers have been getting 10 cents per bushel more than their Canadian neighbors for wheat that was destined for Liverpool. The answer is, that when the duty is abolished the Canadian combine of wheat exporters will be broken and the American buyers will come in to help to raise the price of wheat to the Canadian farmer."

OPEN THE DOOR

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Wants Canada to Share in the Trade of 90,000,000 Neighbors

"At the northern extremity of the temperate zone," says Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "our cereals have more strength, our fruit has better flavor, our vegetables have more delicacy than similar productions from other parts of the world, and under free competition, not barred in any way by tariff legislation, they will displace all other products on the tables of the wealthy. Our object to-day is to open the door of the American market, to open the door of a nation of 90,000,000, which has been closed to us for the last 50 years, and when we are now on the eve of reaching that goal we are deluged by a plethora of sophistry. We are told that if such an arrangement is to go into effect and Canadian vegetables, cereals and fruits can cross the boundary line and be even free of duty by the American people it will be all over with the Canadian confederation, and even the British Empire will reel and rock upon its foundations. Let us discard these freaks of unreasoning panic and let us approach this question from the point of view of common sense. All that we ask under these resolutions is to obtain for the man who works in the fields the best possible remuneration for his labor."

ENDORSED IN 1893

Resolution Adopted in That Year by the Liberals

Hon. W. S. Fielding in one of his speeches quoted the following resolution of the Liberal party in 1893: "That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canda, would enormously increase trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity."

SIR JOHN A. WANTED IT

The Late Conservative Chieftain Had Gone on Record on Reciprocity

So strongly had Sir John A. Macdonald felt upon the question of reciprocity, said S. H. McKay, speaking at Brandon, that he had left it on statutory record that as soon as the United States was willing to enter into a reciprocal agreement Canada would be prepared to do the same. For several years Canadian had enjoyed bonding privileges in the United States and reciprocity was after all only an extension of that principle.

Their opponents claimed that the Laurier Government had received no mandate to ratify the agreement. Surely the Canadian farmers' delegation to Ottawa formed a mandate. But apart from that mandate, reciprocity had been so thoroughly endorsed by both parties that no further mandate was necessary.

SCANDAL AND SHAME

Mr. Fielding Thus Refers to the Talk About Annexation

"Annexation!" said Hon. W. S. Fielding. "Is it not a scandal and a shame that our opponents should talk annexation? I would not know—I do not know whether you do or not—I would not know where to look in the whole Dominion of Canada for a man who would call himself an annexationist. What can you say if our American friends receive an erroneous impression when they read that the men who are supporting this Reciprocity agreement in Canada are advocating annexation in disguise, and when they know that thousands and hundreds of thousands of people in Canada are supporting this Reciprocity agreement? Can you be surprised if our American friends are taught to believe that there is disloyalty in Canada? Who teaches them?"

ORGANIZED TO DEFEAT

Western Farmers View with Alarm the Source of the Opposition

The farmers of Portage la Prairie recently presented an address to Hon. Frank Oliver, in which the proposed reciprocity agreement was described as covering a very wide range and being a long step in the direction in which the grain growers wished to go. The address stated that it viewed with alarm the source from which the opposition to the pact emanated and the determined efforts of organized capital and special interests to defeat the agreement.

CAT GATHERS EGGS

There is a cat at Ditching, in Sussex, that is very clever in gathering eggs for her mistress.

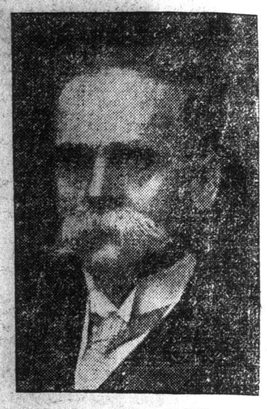
The hens, you see, lay all over the yard, and it is often difficult to find their eggs. But this pussy always manages to hunt them out somehow.

She takes the egg between her teeth, carries it to the back door, places it on the step, and rattles the door handle with her paws until her mistress comes and takes the egg.

THE INITIAL PRODUCER

The Man to Consider in the Reciprocity Discussion

Hon. Frank Oliver told Brandon electors that the farmers, when they asked for reciprocity last December, had little idea of the magnitude which the question would soon assume. No longer was the question confined to Canada. The United States and the United Kingdom were now both energetically discussing it. He accepted as a first principle of economics that taxation should be heavy on luxuries and light on food stuffs. The initial producer had the right to dispose of his product to the best advantage. His being permitted to do so, and being facilitated in doing so, was



HON. FRANK OLIVER

necessarily and unquestionably in the interest of every legitimate industry in the country. For every industry of every kind and description in Canada lived, moved, and had its being absolutely and entirely upon the work of the initial producer in developing the raw material of the country. Any initial producer who opposed the reciprocity agreement was opposing something which was in his own interests. He repeated that every legitimate interest in Canada depended on the continued expansion of the initial producing industries, notably and above all others that of agriculture. The expansion of the farming industry depended upon the profit the farmer could make and, in turn, the profit he could make depended upon the market he could get. Upon that principle the Dominion Government had taken its life in its hands. It had introduced the reciprocity agreement into Parliament and was prepared to press the question to a conclusion before the country. Mr. Oliver said he did not believe that men from the broad prairies of the West would ever make a demand upon the Government for a policy of sectional interest.

EQUALIZATION OF TRADE

That Will Not Hurt Canada, Says Hon. Mr. Fisher

In the last three years Canada has imported from the United States $630,000,000 worth of goods, and she has exported to the United States in these same three years $297,000,000 worth of goods, the balance being in round figures more than two to one of imports against exports, said Hon. Sydney Fisher. Now, what is going to come from this Reciprocity arrangement? The result will be a largely increased export of Canadian products to the United States and an effort to reverse the alleged evil of the adverse balance of trade. And there will be an opportunity for Canadians to sell more to the United States and to try to bring about a greater equalization of trade between the two countries. Is this going to be an injury? Is this going to be an evil? Those who prate against the evils of the adverse balance of trade must reconcile their two positions and try to make out where they are at this point. A great trade with the United States will come about, largely by the export of Canada's agricultural products. At present we import from the United States largely raw material, and we export to the United States some manufactured articles, a good deal of ores, a good deal of minerals, a good deal of fish, a good deal of lumber, and by this arrangement we have an opportunity of exporting more of these articles to the United States. Is that going to hurt us? When you take your food, it costs so much to raise it, the farmer gets so much for it, then it costs so much to handle it and bring it to you, and the sum of these amounts is the cost to you, and if in addition to these amounts you have three and a half million dollars in duties, you have just so much to be added to the cost of this food to you. And if the duties are removed from these foods on both sides of the line, they will come from the original producer on the farm to the eventual consumer in the city just so much more cheaply by the removal of these duties, and it will be a relief from taxation to that extent.

Coronation Cake

Weighing 600 pounds, the King's Coronation Cake contained, among other ingredients, 190 pounds of butter, sugar and flour, 700 eggs, and 200 pounds of mixed fruit.