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te Reading Room VE PAGES_THURSDAY MORNING AUGUST 24 1911-TWELVE PAGES ljan12-14512 SENATE P O

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FOR RENT-UP-TO-DATE RESI-DENCE.

Solid and Serious Protest Shattering Reciprocity

Hon. R. L. Borde n's Campaign in Toronto Distinguished By Brilliant Speech From W. T. White Voicing Dissent of Best Element of Liberal Party With Taft-Fielding Pact-Enthusiastic Reception of Federal Conservative Leader:

KEEN FOR INFORMATION CROWD ALL ATTENTION.

Let well enough alone! That motto was the dominant note in Massey Hall last night. That Canada should let well enough alone was demonstrated again and again. It was taken up by the speakers; it was taken up by the audience, and four thousand lusty throats gave it an endorsement that will ring thru Canada. Sir Witfrid Laurier will hear it. Hon. W. S. Fielding will hear it, and the Biscuit Man of Brantford will hear it too. Perhaps its echoes will reach far off Washington, and President Taft, gazing wistfully over the Potomac, may learn that Canada, standing at the parting of the ways, has chosen the

road to the right. Massey Hall has been the scene of many notable gatherings. Did any ever exceed in power or enthusiasm that which greeted R. L. Borden, the Conservative leader, last night? It was a great meeting. It was a great triumph. Mr. Borden shared honors with W. T. White and the very frank-ness of the latter's remarks won for thin a friend in every seat. Mr. White's speech was a gospel, spoken for Canadians of the present and future. In simple terse language he made his case and drove home his points, and not content with that he clinched every one. His open avowal, 'In my opinion this is not a question of party politics,' produced a round of cheers, 'It is a great economic and national issue in which all minor po-litical differences are absorbed and merged. It is a question above parties and above individuals.'' Reciprocity was not a simple question, it was a difficult and complex question. To talk of larger' markets on the one Massey Hall has been the scene of The Toronto Market and Its Duty difficult and complex question. To talk of larger markets on the one

POINTS MADE BY MR. WHITE

Reciprocity is a question above parties and above individuals. Anti-reciprocity is my politics. There are no birds in last year's nests, and reciprocity is an old nest. There are no birds for Canada in it. There is no conflict between the farmer and the manufacturer

and the artisan.

Each part of the community must be contented to see others receive the share of protection to which they are respectively en-

Under reciprocity the farmer gives up to the competition of the United States and twelve other nations, from none of which latter he receives any reciprocal advantage, the finest home market actually and potentially in the world to-day.

The United States is now suffering, and has been suffering, for over two years from a wide-reaching industrial and commercial de-pression. We have escaped the calamities of the past ten years, which the United States has suffered, because of our fiscal independence

Under reciprocity the lean kine, as in Pharoah's dream, will devour the fat kine. The best home market in the world will be

devour the day while. The best holds manned in the line of the lin

slaughter ours with its surplus product. In my view, reciprocity spells commercial union. The greatest advertisement Canada will ever receive will come when Canada rejects reciprocity. It will be a new Declaration of Independence that will ring around the British-speaking world.

MORE ABOUT CATTLE

Makes the Best Market For

Our Farmers.

from pasture is the difference between the truth told by The

Globe's aged expert, and the whole truth told to The World by

to show that the reciprocity pact would benefit the Ontario

farmer by throwing open to him an American market with

higher prices for his cattle. These are the figures given: Price

of cattle on Toronto market, 6c to 61/4c, and, on the Buffalo

two of the largest dealers on the Toronto market.

The difference between cattle corn-fed and those fresh

In a letter to The Globe, Mr. William Weir quotes prices



TAPPING THE CANADIAN MAPLE

and du atur

Food for Thought

ST. CATHARINES, Aug. 23.-(Special.)—Another instance to prove that the reciprocity pact, if passed, will work vast ruin to the fruit growing industry in the Niagara district, has been fur-nished by Delos Wilson, a promi-nent fruit grower of Virgil, a nished by Delos Wilson, a promi-nent fruit srower of Virgil, a small fruit centre seven miles from here. Wilson, like other fruit men, has been shipping peaches and other fruits to Toronto mar-ket, principally yellow St. John peaches. While in Buffalo yes-terday he had occasion to visit the fruit market in the Bison City. He found it flooded with yellow St. Johns, which dealers had a hard time selling at 40 and 50 cents a basket. Returning to this city in the evening, he found returns await-him of prices obtained for his fruit in Toronto. Prices had ranged as low as 75 cents and as ranged as low as 75 cents and as high as \$1.75 a basket, but the average returns netted him con-siderably over \$1: in any case a considerably higher price than obtained in the Buffalo market. The reason is the Buffalo mar-ket is glutted with an immense yield and local growers realize that the local market will also be glutted and trade rulned by be glutted and trade ruined by passing reciprocity.

FIRST. The Globe is in sweat about the Farmers' Bank, Hon. W. S. Fielding, who signed the reciprocity treaty in the dark, did another thing as minister of finance: he issued a license to the Farmers' Bank, when he had been warned by the Bank of Montreal, by the Bankers' Association, by members of parliament and others that it was evading the Bank Act, and that the flotation was being made on notes and not on cash. Mr. Fielding did this; the evidence so far is against him; the public are about to pass judgment on him. But The Globe says: Stop. Don't try Fielding because the government of Sir James Whitney and Col. Matheson, his provincial treasurer, did someong in connection with the

TRY FIELDING AND MACLEAN

South York Registration

The days set for the registra-tion of voters in South York are Aug. 30 and 31, and Sept. 1 and 2. The hours for regis-tration will be between 10 a.m. and 9 p.m., with an intermis-sion from 1 to 2 p.m. and 6 to 7.30 p.m. South York has been divided into 14 districts for reg-istration and a map of the out-lying sections of the city show-ing the boundaries of each of these districts will be published in The World to-morrow. Vo-ters should watch for this and post themselves as to the booth is in which they have to register. A list of W. F. Mac-lan's committee rooms where

World on Friday.



Effective Reply to Gardhouse-Dealers May Prosper, But What About the Farmer?

BECIPROCITY AND THE CANA-DIAN HORSE TRADE.

Editor World,-We have had many nquiries from all sources, inrespective f party or politics, as to our opinion n the above subject. As the enquir-

on the above subject. As the enquir-ies are very numerous and widespread we think that you might give publicity to this letter as a matter of interest and news to your readers. While considering the facts which we state we would ask you to remem-ber that our opinion is unprejudiced and is not instigated by any thought of gain because should reciprocity be-come law, more horses will be handled in Canada on account of importations from the United States. We give the bare facts and have no axe to grind. There is more money invested in horses in Canada than in any other live stock industry. The values of horses have steadily increased in this country and during the years 1910-1911 the demand and prices paid were the greatest on record.

country and during the years 1910-1911 the demand and prices paid were the greatest on record. The writers visited several of the American horse centres last spring and saw hundreds of horses sold. We have no hesitation in stating that drivers, express, aged, working and general utility horses fetched \$50 to 665 per head less in those markets than the same classes would bring under the hammer in Canada. Should American horses be allowed in this country free they would lower the prices of our Canadian horses to a par with Ameri-can values, so that if you own horses you can write off at least \$100 per team if the States product comes in without duty. It is well for the Ontario farmer to give this matter his attention and re-member that the Northwest took \$10,-000,000 worth of horselesh last year. In the three months, February, March and April of this year, 16,000 horses were shipped thru Winnipeg alone from Ontario.

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hand and reduced cost of living on the other was not sufficient. A man who had a doMar in his pocket and had to pay thirty cents for his dinner was better off than the man who had ne money and had to pay twenty-five cents for his dinner. "The United States produces more than the United States consumes; it has an exporting consulation."

"An eminent K. C. when in England aid that we were drunk with pros-perity. I do not believe that we are drunk with prosperity or with any-thing else. But if we were drunk, there is nothing to sober us like reci-procity. (Hear,hear.) "Canada, Mr. White went on, was in an infinitely better position than the United States. He pointed to the three transcontinental railways, the like of which no other country had.

three transcontinental railways, the like of which no other country had. The bank deposits per capita were shead of any other nation. "You get your money from the money centre of, the world--and there is only one money centre of the world--that is London and not New York." (Cheers.) Bointing out the pitcals incident t Pointing out the pitfalls incident to reciprocity Mr. White referred to the series of panics which were continu-ally occurring in the United States. The cause was fundamental, he de-clared; it was constitutional. "The constitution of the United States was an anachronism with presidential an anachronism, with presidential elections every four years and other

elections every four years and other elections every two years. These have a disturbing effect on business." No wonder they looked to reciprocity to get rid of these evils. "If the price of every commodity were lower than across the line I would then advise the farmers of this coun-try to hold on to their home market for the future." he asserted, emphasia-ing the paramount value to Canadians producers for all time to come of the producers for all time to come of the great consuming area found within the borders of the Dominion. Pointing to the National Transcontinental Rallway. Mr. White said the country was spending \$170,000,000 upon the construc-tion of the road. "What do you think of a proposal when a road is in the construction stage that we should enter into an agreement that will have the effect of diverting the wheat traftic to the south, altho this road is built to carry it? "By implication the agreement to the Canadian Government is a

which party censures the policy of the pro-vincial governments in imposing an export duty upon pulpwood in order to insure its manufacture here." (Hear, hear.) When Mr. Borden rose to speak, the

entire audience sprang to its feet. The Conservative leader received a tremendous ovation. Cheer followed cheer, hands, handkerchiefs and hats were waved. For one, two, three, four min-utes the enthusiasm continued, and after subsiding, the acclaim broke out after subsiding, the acclaim broke out afresh. Modestly Mr. Borden acknowl-edged the compliment. He had ad-dressed many large meetings during the past eight or ten weeks, and he realized the number of the Toronte realized the number of the Toronto audience was only limited by the ca-pacity of the hall, and an answering theer to this came from hundreds outside who were unable to gain admission. "The voice of Toronto on the evening of the 21st of September next will be the voice of the Dominion of Canada," he said. Mr. Borden lost no time in reaching his subject. It was a pleasure for him to be associated with men like Mr. White, who had broken party affiliations under the pressure of a great national issue. They are entitled to just recogni-tion as men who have stood shoulder to shoulder with us in this fight to prevent a national disaster, as men the have cast aside strong party ties.

Continued on Page 7, Column 3.

market, 7c to 71/2c. However, the whole truth on the subject was told to The World by two men whose dealings on both the Toronto, Buffalo and Chicago markets qualify them to speak with authority. Here are the real facts:

The cattle sold at Buffalo and Chicago for the higher prices are cattle that have been corn-fed for eleven or twelve months. These cattle will flesh 64 or 65 lbs. per 100 lbs., against 54 or 55 for the grass-fed cattle of Ontario. Therefore, The Globe and its aged expert are comparing a higher quality beast in America with a medium quality beast in Toronto. This is a plain, sober fact, set out by two of the largest dealers in the country-men who ship big consignments of cattle to European ports every week.

Of course, there are people who will distort facts to further their own ends-such grazers, fortunately rare, who leave their beds at 3 o'clock in the morning on market days in order to water cattle generously before taking them to the sales-yard scales. But the hard, dry fact is that the price of grass-fed cattle is not greater in Buffalo than in Toronto.

Again, our informants state, on the experience of years of successful dealing, that, for every dollar profit made on cornfed beasts, no less than four dollars' profit will be made on the grass-fed beast. The Globe and its aged expert have omitted to go into these details; but the Canadian farmers have the intelligence to make for the best markets, and they do not, therefore, go to the great expense of stall feeding their cattle, when greater profits can be made by grazing.

This is the salient fact which the farmer should take to heart-a fact not mentioned by The Globe or its aged expert -- if the Ontario farmer wishes to export to United States market he must be prepared to take the current price for his class of stock, which is never higher, and is usually lower than the price in Toronto. The tempting prices mentioned by The Globe are for corn-fed beasts only. This is the statement of men who are doing a big business to-day, and not the dreamy reminiscences of one whose quavering thoughts dwell chiefly on the traffic of bygone times. For medium stock, prices run higher, as a rule, in Toronto, than in Buffalo, tho at the present time they are about equal in the two places. No reduction of duty can enable the Ontario farmer to gain by selling in Buffalo at the price he can secure in Toronto. Freight and loss of weight in transit must sap the bulk of his profits.

Thus we see from the plain, businses-like statements of our leading dealers, that the reciprocity pact cannot give Ontario farmers any hold on the Buffalo market; and we say this in spite of the partial fruths adumbrated by The Globe and its expert.

Neither The Globe nor its informant took the trouble to deal with the other side of the picture-that is, the effect reciprocity would have on the Toronto market. However, The World secured reliable information on this point from two of the largest shippers of stock in Toronto.

One of these dealers informed The World that Weir was evidently thinking of trade conditions fifteen or twenty years ago. In those days the population of Toronto and Ontario was not what it is to-day, and cattle grazers had to seek a market where they could find it. "Toronto is the best market in the world to-day," said our informants. During the months of April, May and June this year, one of these men made weekly shipments of cattle to London and Liverpool. Some of his stock for each shipment was purchased in Toronto, and some in Buffalo and Chicago. In each case the Canadian and American cattle were sent in the same ship. He realized a profit on all his American purchases, and on the Canadian stock he made a profit on two shipments and a loss on all the others. The purchasing price was higher in Toronto than in Buffalo. Therefore, Toronto was the best selling market, and if the protective walls/ are ruthlessly thrown down at the dictates of The Globe and its adviser, the Americans may be relied upon to make full use of our better selling market. Then, Mr. Farmer, you will be faced

THEY LIKE CANADA.

All downtown hotels had the S. R. O sign up early last night, with a wait-There is another man who can be ing list signed up for accommodation arraign him at once. W. F. Maclean, by Hundeeds. "They are sleeping on everything but the roof," said one late M.P. for South York, is, by the insinuations of The Globe, guilty of clerk. Bellboys were on the jump with some grave misdemeanor in connection cots, beds and what not in an effort with the Farmers' Bank, He is now to take care of the people. Accommoup for re-election, and ought, theredation is being sought in private houses upon the arrival of every train. "What are so many Americans doing here?" remarked a late arrival make a charge against W. F. Maclean last night, who had been searching for a place to sleep without success. "Helping the Liberals to pass the that charge. At this moment these reciprocity agreement," replied anoare the men to try - Fielding and other noomless stranger, as he turned Maclean. Sir James Whitney and Col. away in disgust. Matheson will come after.

MONA LISA'S SMILE.

Da Vinci's great picture, best known as Mona Lisa, which has been stolen from the Louvre, has been a marvel in art for generations. The wife of an artist residing at Lambton, whose fame is spreading to Europe for his wonder-ful forest pieces, bears a remarkable resemblance to the Madonna Lisa dei Głocondo. "I never understood Mona Lisa's Smile," said a lady who met her, "until I saw her with her child-ren." doing the country a great service even if W. S. Fielding should escape.

with competition, at your very door, from the vast prairies of the United States.

In July, the first dealer we consulted made five shipments of Canadian and American beasts, and in these cases again the cattle from the two countries were shipped in the same vessel. He made a profit on all the American beasts and on two shipments of Canadian stock, but he lost on the other three lots of Canadian cattle. The higher price on the Toronto market, and the better fleshing of the American beasts were the causes of this difference.

Another of Toronto's biggest cattle dealers informed The World that in one shipment of cattle, a part of which had been purchased in Buffalo and part in Toronto, he had realized a profit on the whole of his American purchases, and had lost \$8 a head on his Canadian-reared stock. The higher-priced beasts in Buffalo and Chicago, he said, were much better fleshed than the Canadian stock; therefore, it paid him better to buy in America, bring to Toronto and ship to Europe than to purchase in Toronto.

Do you intend, Mr. Farmer, to throw down your fence to please The Globe and one farmer? Will you let the American cattle-raiser come into your own market, and, by means of the colossal capital at his back, secure control, so that he will be able to buy at his own price and sell at the highest figure our prosperity can support?

Farmers' Bank, and in some way The Coronto World did something wrong or profited by something wrong that the provincial treasurer did, Let us grant all this. What follows:

SIFTON'S ARGUMENTS Mr. Fielding and his government are on trial before the people of Canada, and they are now at the bar and the day for verdict is Sept. 21. Let Fielding answer the charge and face his judges. Don't whimper and cry out to try someone else. 'Favored Nations" Already Strong

In a short time the Whitney govern. ment will be up for trial before the people of Ontario, and they will have to' face the judges. When the day comes, let Whitney and Matheson answer In the meantime, the nublic are TILLSONBURG, Aug. 23.-Hon dealing with Fielding and his government.

lifford Sifton addressed a large audience here to-night in opposition to the tried now, and The Globe ought to reciprocity pact. Reviewing Canada's past tariff con

Competitors, Despite the /

Duty.

ditions, Mr. Sifton pointed out that the principle of protection brought about by the national policy had not been destroyed by the 1897 tariff revision. fore, like Fielding, to be tried for Its continuance thru such a lenghty whatever he did. If Senator Robert period was the basis of the general Jaffray, president of The Globe, or Mr. prosperity of which, he believed, the Stewart Lyon, editor of The Globe, will farmer was getting his full share. The building up of an industrial populathe latter will, as he must, submit him- tion furnished the farmers' great home self to the electors of South York on market. The conditions under which reciprocity was negotiated were reviewed.

"Great friendliness is claimed for the But up to the present any and every United States," said Mr. Sifton, "but I effort to get Fielding and the govern- say the government of Canada was

effort to get Fielding and the govern ment before a parliamentary commit-tee of investigation in connection with the Farmers' Bank has failed; and now, when they are before the people, they say: Try Whitney, not us. Incidentally, w may add that we are now convinced, after reading The Globe, that it was W. F. Maclean who issued the license and who wrecked the Farmers' Bank, and in unearthing this red-handed culprit. The Globe is doing the country a great service-Imposition of the maximum tariff was threatened, because of an alleged dis-crimination made by Canada against the United States, that is, on the face of it, an absurdity." Following the general lines of his In-gensoil speech, Mr. Sifton reviewed in order the arguments advanced for the trade agreement: First, Sir Wilfrid's plea that former Canadian statesmen favored reciprocity: second Hon Mr.

Plea that former Canadian statesmen favored reciprocity; second, Hon. Mr. King's plea that the consumer will se-cure lower prices; and, third, the gen-eral argument that the Canadian far-mers will, secure higher prices. A Telling Argument. Contrasted with Sir Wilfrid's treat-ment of the favored nations' competi-tion in his Simcoe speech. Mr. Sifton's treatment of the same subject must have been a revelation to the Liberals present, as he pointed out that Argen-tina and Australia, but two of the many possible competitors, were putmany possible competitors, were put-ting meats and dairy products on the Canadian market during the last year to the value of hundreds of thousands of dollars, and this, too, despite the

"And the proposition they now set before you is to take off these duties entirely," said Mr. Sifton. "I am not splitting arguments about the differ-York and Montreal on a certain day, but I am taking them at their argu-ments, and I ask you if it is logical that, after spending millions to de-velop this great home market, we should throw it open freely to the United States and all these other coun-tries. The maryet of the Ontario far-mer is to-day the finest, the steadiest and the surest in the world."

their product comes to hand in suf-ficient numbers to supply their needs values will be lowered on a par with the States article, should the Ameri-can horse come in free to compete with our animals. This would be a great pity for the stallions in the Northwest are the best blood in the world and their product will be second to none in the Dominicon.

in the Dominion. Misleading Statement. Mr. Yeagher, of Simcoe, gave pub-Heity to some remarks using the Hon. Geo. P. Graham as his mouthplace in favor of the removal of the duty. We

Continued on Page 2, Col. 2. THE GRAND TRUNK MEN.

Mr. Editor and Fellow Readers: our criticism on the following would lease the G.P.R. trainmen very much. Your criticism on the following would please the G.T.R. trainmen very much. There are a great number of men in the G.T.R. service who up to the pres-ent have always voted Liberal. but owing to the action or inaction, which ever way you care to put it, regarding the settlement with the train boys, there is practically a unanimous turn-over in their political views. And I must say that nobody can blame them. We were deceived in many ways: Firstly, we understood that when we were deceived in many ways: Firstly, we understood that when we went back to work all strike-break. ers would be put off the road within ninety days, and that all men not guilty of acts of violence or damaging the company's property would be reinstat-id within ninety days. Has this been done? I guess not. We have conduc-tors and brakemen working with us yet holding good positions on first-class trains. And some of them, when they first started, not capable of running a hand-car. The commission were noti-fied several times of acts of incompet-ency on the part of these "conductors." Why didn't they interfere? Why didn't they make them write the rules of the transportation department the same as we have to do? You can draw your own conclusions. Secondly, we agreed to stand or fall by Judge Barron's decisions. Those de-cisions have been in Montreal several weeks. Yet Mackenzie King treated the matter as if it was a joke, instead of being the bread and butter of lots of our boys. If I signed my name to an agreement and did not fulfil my part of it, what would be the result? Law-sult of course. We are still waiting for Judge Barron's decisions to pe made public. Thirdly, on Jan. 1, 1912, we are sup-mend to see the cure are the C Dep

public. Thirdly, on Jan. 1, 1912, we are sup-posed to get the same pay as the C.P.R. trainmen, viz., standard pay. We are working under standard rules now, and would like to ask Mr. Mackenzie King what steps will be taken to see that the G.T.R. dives up to this most vital point, viz., the standardizing of the wages.-

Trainman. Lindsay, Aug. 16.

Liberal Argument for Reciprocity. You buy your goose for 50 cents and ell the feathers for 75 cents. Will Uncle Sam take the feathers at the money?

SOFT FELT FOR FALL.

