

TRUMPET CALL TO FARMERS
BY FARMERS' WEEKLY SUN

They Must Fight the Big Interests Opposing Reciprocity—
Benefits of the Agreement—How Farmers Are Losing
Every Day by American Tariff.

[From the Farmers' Weekly Sun.]
Distance is in our favor, as against the Western States in supplying the great consuming market in the Eastern States. The only handicap against us is in the form of the American tariff wall. That handicap will be wholly removed if the Canadian people, on the 21st of this month, approve the reciprocity agreement which is now before them.

During the year ending March last duties to the amount of nearly \$5,000,000 were paid to the United States Government on exports from Canada to the United States in lines covered by the agreement now awaiting the judgment of the Canadian electorate. If the Canadian people declare in favor of the agreement these duties will not have to be paid next year.

Take one concrete case as an illustration of what this will mean. Last year \$1,200 was paid in duties to the United States Government on turnips shipped from the one station of Burford, in the county of Brant—turnips gathered from a territory within a radius of three or four miles. If the reciprocity agreement is approved on the 21st no duty will be paid on the turnips shipped from Burford next year. And what holds true of the turnip shipments from Burford holds true of the shipments of turnips, of hay, of butter, of eggs, and other farm products from scores and hundreds of like railway stations in this province.

Not only will existing trade be relieved of burdens at present imposed, but trade which does not exist now, which is prevented from being created by tariff handicaps, will spring into being, and greater prosperity will follow as a consequence.

\$450 LOST WEEKLY.
Take another concrete case for the purpose of illustrating this point. About 30 cattle, averaging 1,000 pounds each, are shipped from Fiesherston weekly. These go to Toronto, where prices have been running lately about \$1.50 per hundredweight, or \$15 per head, below the Buffalo level. This, because they are barred from the Buffalo market by the United States tariff. If these cattle, shipped from Fiesherston, could enter Buffalo free of duty, and obtain the prices lately ruling there, \$450 more than now would be realized on these weekly shipments. The United States duty will be removed this fall, if the farmers of Canada vote for their own interests on the 21st, and there will be a consequence: more money to distribute weekly among the cattle feeders of Fiesherston district, and there are dozens of Fiesherstons along each line of railway in Ontario.

THE CASE OF BARLEY.
Another case in which approval of reciprocity will spell increased prosperity for the Ontario farmer is found in barley. We ship practically no barley to the United States now, because a duty of 30 cents a bushel stands in the way. At one time we shipped eleven and one-half million bushels to the United States in a single year at an average price of 90 cents a bushel. There is no reason why we should not do the same again, provided Canadian farmers vote for themselves on the 21st, because barley is now selling in Buffalo well above the dollar mark.

Reciprocity means not only greater profits on trade now existing; it means a very profitable trade where there is no trade at all at present because of tariff barriers.

TWO CONCRETE ILLUSTRATIONS.
There are two familiar instances which always come to mind when speaking of the effect of the existence or removal of artificial barriers on trade between Canada and the United States.

In the late nineties our cattle trade with the United States, not only by a tariff, but quarantine regulations, which held them up at the border. There came a great shortage of feed one year, and Ontario stockers went down to about the price of the hides. Then Hon. Mr. Fisher by negotiations with the United States, succeeded in having the quarantine regulations removed, and in three years our exports of cattle to the United States jumped from less than 2,000 to over 20,000 a year.

Up to 1909 no cream was exported from Canada to the United States. Then the American duty was reduced from 5 cents per pound to 5 cents per gallon, and now we are exporting some two million dollars' worth of cream to the United States a year.

As it was in stocker cattle in the late nineties, as it is in cream now, so it will be in all lines of trade if reciprocity is approved. New and profitable trade will spring into existence all along the line, to the great advantage of the Canadian people.

There is another familiar illustration of the value of the American market to the Canadian farmer. It is afforded in the case of pure-bred, registered breeding stock. We have free trade in that line now. Any American farmer can come to Canada, purchase stock, and take it into the United States without payment of duty. What has been the effect? All the big stallions, and the Holstein cattle held in Ontario most of the big prices have been paid by American buyers.

Is it not reasonable to suppose, does not every farmer know, that like results will follow upon the application of free trade to all lines of live stock?

WHY THE OPPOSITION?
Still, in the face of all these well-known facts, journals like the Mail and Empire, and alleged statesmen like Clifford Sifton, would have us believe that under free trade in agriculture the products of the markets of Canada will be flooded with the products of American farms. Do such journals and such alleged statesmen take the farmers of Canada for fools? Journals which contain such statements, in large type, on their front page, give on their back pages, very inconspicuously it is true, market reports which belie what they shout through the megaphone of their front page.

Common sense tells us that we must gain by obtaining the right to sell freely in the great market of the United States. Why, then, do we not do so? Common sense tells us that we must gain by obtaining the right to sell freely in the great market of the United States. Why, then, do we not do so?

Why, when the advantages are so obvious, is there such bitter opposition? Selfish interests and political opportunism explain the most of it.

Maltsters, like W. D. Matthews, see that while farmers stand to gain by the opening of the American market to Canadian products, maltsters will have to pay more for their raw material in the form of barley than they do now. Pork packers, like J. W. Flavell, know that while farmers will get more for their hogs, there will be no more 120 per cent. dividends for porkers. Cold storage men know that with free trade in eggs it will no longer be possible for them to buy eggs cheap in summer—the opening of the American market will run up the price of our summer eggs—and to sell dear in the winter, when eggs are not being produced here. The opening of the market to southern eggs in winter will prevent the extension of unfair profits at that end of the deal. The canners' combine know that under free trade in fruits they will be unable to exact monopoly prices for their finished product on the one hand, and to depress the price of raw material on the other. The opening of the American market to our late fresh fruits and vegetables will prevent the one; the opening of our market to early American fruits and vegetables will render the other impossible. Buyers of seed peas, grown for the American market, know that with the United States duty of 40 cents a bushel knocked off these there will be more profit for the grower, but they know also there will be more competition for the dealer. Most of all, despite all the assurances given, the whole protected interests fear the "thin edge of the wedge." Hence the antagonism of what has come to be called The Interests.

THE INTERESTS VERSUS THE PEOPLE.
The opposition of politicians is based on that of The Interests. All politicians know that The Interests—the great corporations, the subsidy hunters, the men who profit by privilege—have no politics other than their pockets. One group of politicians apparently entertains the belief that farmers are so saturated with party political prejudice that they will vote for a name regardless of the policy thereto attached. Therefore, they have decided to link fortunes with The Interests, which can be depended upon to support any man or any party which supports them, and to trust to blind partyism to divide the farmers as of old.

If this trust proves well founded; if farmers do vote as partisans; if they reject the thing they have asked for through their spokesmen, the thing which the whole country has been striving for during fifty years, what will be the result? Not only will the possibility of securing the great material advantages of reciprocity be lost, for a generation at least, but The Interests, powerful enough now, will be made the dominant political force in this Dominion. The Interests will be able to get what they want, and the favored few and ignore the non-favored many. The way will be prepared for the creation in this new Dominion of a despotism of money more galling, more degrading, infinitely more corrupting than the despotism of class against which Lloyd George is leading a revolution in England today.

More than the material advantages which reciprocity will bring in its train is at stake. Democracy itself is on trial. The verdict depends on whether farmers will this time vote for themselves, and at the same time for their country, or whether they will allow the dead hand in the form of party prejudice to cast their ballots for them.

A STICKY MORASS.
New Orleans, Sept. 12.—A flood of molasses, several stories deep, is now being stored in a warehouse here. It is a sticky morass, and is being stored in a warehouse here. It is a sticky morass, and is being stored in a warehouse here.

Supporting five similar tanks crumbling beneath the tremendous weight. The explosion was caused by a...

Hartford, Conn., uses more electricity per capita than any other city.

GENERAL SYNOD
FOR CHURCH UNION

A Resolution Carried at Meeting Held on Wednesday Night.

THE CHURCH OF ROME

Mr. S. H. Blake Objected to Statement That Church of England Owed Any Debt to Rome.

After debating the matter almost an entire day, the general synod last night carried a resolution expressing their earnest desire for church union, and recommending that both clergy and laity, wherever possible without sacrificing church principles, should avail themselves of every occasion for Christian co-operation. The resolution was moved by Rev. Principal Rexford, of Montreal, in the form of an amendment to an amendment. The amendment was also carried on the motion of Dean Doull, being practically identical in purpose. It too favored co-operation in Christian work where possible, without sacrifice of principles.

The original motion by Judge Ermatinger, proposed in addition to this, to ask the board of management of the missionary society of the church to live effect to the motion in co-operating territorially or otherwise, with other Christian bodies in the western and other fields.

Mr. Blake's Opinion.
Hon. S. H. Blake expressed the opinion that it was unwise and unprofitable for the church to enter into fields where other denominations were already at work. He said that the waste of the money of the church in interfering with other Christian bodies proclaiming the common message of Christ was a serious matter.

"We are all wrong," said Mr. Blake, "if that have been striving after the glorification of the church rather than the glorification of God."

"For twenty years we have been passing resolutions of brotherly kindness, but when we come down to the point and want to do something practical, an objection is raised."

I have been pained by references today to the Roman Church, and the statement that the Church of England was called into existence because of the abuses of the Church of Rome. Here Mr. Blake was interrupted by cries of "No, no," "It existed long before."

Before Roman Church.
Mr. Blake said he was glad to hear this denial, and that he objected to the statement that the church of England owed any debt to the Church of Rome. "The Church of England," said Mr. Blake, "existed before the Roman Catholic Church was founded."

"The Church of Ireland was the mother of the Church of England. If the Methodists and other evangelical churches, which have gained and greater progress than the Church of England in the last few years, the fault has been with us. We have foregathered with corrupt churches."

"Far better," said Mr. Blake, "to unite today with one of the evangelical Protestant churches, than to co-operate with the Church of Rome or the corrupt Greek Church."

"It is impossible for us to fix an impossible goal between us and the Roman Catholic Church, whose doctrines we have to deal with. It is impossible, faithless and corrupt."

"We can co-operate with the Methodist Church, or the Presbyterian Church, but not with the Greek or Roman Churches."

Rev. J. H. Chisholm, of Chilliwack, B. C., deemed it a mistake to force co-operation or unity before there is a spirit of unity or a common aim between the various churches.

Pres. Powell took an eclectic view of the question. "There are different years of the human heart and different needs of the human soul," he said. "Some need an evangelistic truth, and some need a truth of faith and doctrine is necessary."

"And there are needs in the human breast which certain parts of Protestantism can never satisfy."

"The segregation which has been proposed may result in driving into the arms of Rome a certain class who can never be satisfied with what other communions can offer them."

In all the modern evangelical churches there has been a tendency to come back to the old form of religion. "The Church of England has stood for the best in art, in music, in painting, in literature, and in architecture. It has a contribution in the Church of England which the world may not appreciate at its full value today, but let us hold it."

The report of the committee on statistics and the state of the church showed a total of 1,676 clergy, 922 self-supporting parishes, and 124,168 church families, 56,577 individuals, 188,176 members, and 12,419 officers and 115,611 laymen. In every case large increases were shown. The contribution for the year ending 1910-11, \$125,000, and for all purposes \$1,280,000.

The tabulated report as presented met with a great deal of very adverse and spirited criticism from the members of the synod. The majority were dissatisfied with the returns, which, they claimed, were incomplete and inaccurate. It was moved that the report be referred back to the committee. The motion was carried.

Religion in the Schools.
A message was read from the Upper House, expressing anxiety at the absence of religious instruction in the public schools of Canada and asking that the concurrence of the Lower House be given to the bill for the purpose.

THE LONDON ADVERTISER.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1911.

A CANADIAN LAGER FOR CANADIAN PEOPLE

You Can't Buy Imported Lager

And get a light beer as wholesome, delicious and refreshing as Canada Club Lager. You pay more for imported beers than you do for Canada Club, and then do not get a beer made from Barley malt and Bohemian hops.

Canada Club is brewed in accordance with Canadian laws, for the Canadian people, from nothing but the choicest barley malt, Bohemian hops and pure spring water.

No beer on the continent so absolutely beneficial and appetizing; comparison proves this claim. Every dealer everywhere.

CARLING - LONDON



See Our Exhibit, Main Building, Western Fair.

NO. 5

Take Notice That

1. The Council of the Municipal Corporation of the City of London Intends to construct the works set out in the schedule hereunder as a local improvement, and intends to specially assess a part of the cost upon the land abutting directly on the said works.

2. The estimated cost of the work, the part to be paid by the corporation, the number of annual assessments and the special rate per foot frontage is shown in the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

Description and Location of Work—

CEMENT KERB AND GUTTER.

On south side of Simcoe street between Talbot street and Richmond street... 190 77 43 62 10 4 3-10e

On north side of Pall Mall street between Wellington street and Richmond street... 190 77 43 62 10 4 1-5e

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Tasker Attempted ley and Orcutt

Tasker failed to a 4-1-1 victory yesterday afternoon turned for the second straight day bill had unexpected onslaught just two rounds, at which point the referee, after consulting with the judges, produced Had Keenan's assist in the preliminary later in the afternoon. There had been nothing of the Tecumsehs, but the judges, produced Rapp, who came on as a surprise, and his appearance with was touched for a knock-out in the eighth round. Rapp, who came on as a surprise, and his appearance with was touched for a knock-out in the eighth round.

The London Times, in its edition of the 13th inst., has a long and interesting article on the subject of the "Tasker" and "Orcutt" fight, which took place at the London Athletic Club, on the 12th inst. The article is well written and gives a full account of the fight, which was a very close one. The judges gave the fight to Orcutt, but the referee, after consulting with the judges, produced Rapp, who came on as a surprise, and his appearance with was touched for a knock-out in the eighth round.

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