

The Case of the Consumer.

Will reciprocity benefit the consumer or the producer, or will it help both classes?

Pro-reciprocity organs and speakers have switched their arguments from the farmer to the resident of the town and city, telling him of the great reduction in the cost of living that will result under a policy of free trade in natural products with the United States.

Take the case of the consumer. To have a reduction in the cost of living so far as foodstuffs are concerned, the consumer must buy his FLOUR, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, VEGETABLES, and other staple articles of food at lower prices than prevail at the present time. IF WE WERE SURE OF THIS, IT IS CLEAR THAT THE FARMER COULD NOT GAIN BY RECIPROCITY.

But certain factors enter into the case of reciprocity with the United States, which make it dangerous for both the farmer and the consumer in Canada. In the first place, will free trade in natural products with a country whose people are ever complaining about the high cost of living, and who a year or so ago actually revolted against the system of distribution which made food so costly, bring a better condition to the people of Canada; work for that lower level of prices, which the advocate of reciprocity is talking about?

Those people on the other side of the line who have been most ardent in their claim for a lower tariff, with Canada, think they see in reciprocity a chance of getting down to OUR LESS EXPENSIVE BREAKFAST TABLE. Where then, does the Canadian consumer hope to gain anything by merging his grub-stake with the fellow that wants cheaper board than he can get now in his own country?

Time and time again in the present campaign it has been shown that the farmer of Canada would be bound to see a depressed and unprofitable market under reciprocity, BUT REMEMBER THAT THE FORCES WORKING AGAINST THE CANADIAN FARMER IN THE UNITED STATES AND ALSO IN CANADA WOULD NOT FAVOR THE CANADIAN CONSUMER.

Where the Canadian farmer would suffer, there also would the Canadian consumer be affected, and this would happen in two ways. First, the United States have a surplus production of everything the Canadian farmer grows. In wheat, for instance, the United States will have 120,000,000 bushels for export this year. Where does the Canadian producer or consumer expect to benefit by taking down his tariff wall under a relative condition like that?

It would mean that in every line of foodstuff the powerful distributing agencies of the United States, the BEEF TRUST KING OF THEM ALL, would not only be fed with an abundance of raw material, but would also have its field of operations extended into Canada, thus being enabled to spread its pernicious influence over the length and breadth of America.

The consumer of Canada knows nothing about the tyrannical influence of food distribution, as it exists in the States. The Beef Trust kills 98 per cent. of all the cattle slaughtered in the Western States, and in the thickly populated consuming districts of the east, the trust controls over 75 per cent. of the retail meat trade. This is why there are so many deserted farms in the Eastern States, and it is also the reason for the extreme cost of living in such cities as New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Providence.

SECONDLY, IS IT NOT POOR BUSINESS TO TAMPER WITH SUCH GOOD TIMES AS EXIST TO-DAY?

The consumers in the towns and cities earn their wages and salaries from factories, offices and stores, which in the final analysis depend on the value of the agricultural output of Canada. If reciprocity is a poor policy for the

farmer and the country, as has been shown repeatedly, and as is tacitly admitted by The Globe and Hon. MacKenzie King, in their attempts to mislead the consuming class with their fallacies, reciprocity would also be seriously injurious to the man in the town and city.

There is also a third way in which reciprocity would react against the consumer of Canada; a way which has, indeed, already worked against the industrial classes of this country. Reciprocity has prevented manufacturing plants from being established in Canada. In the Town of Welland alone, fourteen different branch factories from the United States would have started building operations this year had it not been for the interference of this measure. Not one new factory has entered Welland since reciprocity was proposed last January, and for five years previous to that date, the average influx of industries into that town was one every ninety days.

What does that mean? Simply a direct loss to the consuming classes of Canada, as well as a very material loss to the producer and the purveyor of foodstuffs on this side of the line.

And why are these factories holding back from Canada at this present time, when, as The Globe and others are saying: "Reciprocity only applies to natural products?"

The heads of the industries which intended to come into Canada say, "IF THIS RECIPROCITY PACT GOES THRU, WE SHALL STAY IN THE STATES AND WAIT FOR THE NEXT STEP, WHICH WILL GIVE US FREE ACCESS INTO THE CANADIAN MARKET."

Reciprocity in this way is simply one step towards that condition, which would paralyze Canadian industrial activity and bring the consumer in this country to the deplorable state existing in free trade England to-day.

There is the consumer's income as well as the consumer's expenditure to consider in this tariff question. Any interference with the present prosperous condition of Canada by the merging of commercial interests with the United States, must inevitably affect the financial status of Canadian industries and bear heavily on the wage earner or consumer.

An evidence that the consuming classes of Canada are in a safer and more secure position under the present tariff system than they would be under reciprocity is the fact that in our savings banks over \$90 millions of dollars are on deposit. This amount represents—not the power of the capitalist, but rather the earnings of the workmen of Canada. No other country in the world, except France, has such a high per capita savings as ours, and this is due to the energy and thrift of the Canadian employe and the prosperity and the stability of Canadian industry.

Reciprocity then can do nothing for the consumer of this country.

It means allying ourselves with a republic, which at the present time is in the throes of a serious commercial depression.

It means giving an opportunity to the powerful food distributing combines of the United States to come between the consumer and the farmer of Canada as they have across the line.

IT MEANS, LASTLY, UNPROFITABLE MARKETS FOR THE FARMER, AND BAD TIMES FOR THE WAGE EARNING AND CONSUMING CLASSES OF OUR LAND.

TWO MOTORISTS HURT

Jas. W. Foy and Son Victims of Collision With Trolley.

A motor car driven by Jas. W. Foy, Jr., and in which was his father, who lives at 64 Hurvill-avenue, was struck by a street car in Queen-street, opposite Jones-avenue, last night when it skidded on the wet pavement. Both were thrown from the car. The son was picked up unconscious, and the father's shoulder was found to be dislocated when they were attended by Dr. P. J. Brown.

Both were removed to their home, where the younger man soon recovered consciousness.

IT'S UP TO THE SPHINX



MR. CANUCK: How about it, Will? What's the answer?

THE PACT IS NOT GOOD BUSINESS

R. L. Borden Speaks to 5000 People at Sydney Mines on Dangers of the Reciprocity Agreement.

SYDNEY MINES, C. B., Sept. 11.—(Special).—The hall engaged for Mr. Borden to speak in here to-night was not large enough to hold the huge crowd which came from all parts of the island to hear the Liberal-Conservative leader speak, and so that all might have opportunity to hear Mr. Borden's next premier, a monster gathering was held in the open air, at which some 5000 people were present.

Mr. Borden said: "The Liberal-Conservative party have never objected to the generous expenditure of public money in Canada for the development of our country, but have laid down the principle that every dollar should be expended in the interest of the public, and that for every dollar expended a dollar's value should be received in return. Under conditions arising out of the Confederation Act the revenues of the federal government have been for several years much larger in proportion to the provincial revenues than was originally contemplated. Having regard to this condition, we propose to grant aid from the federal treasury for the construction of permanent highways. The needs of this province in that respect are so well known that I need not dwell upon them. We are further prepared to aid the agricultural population of this country by bringing to them on the farm instruction in improved methods of agriculture and practical demonstration of the advantages of such improved methods.

Steel Industry Needs Protection.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier says that, the time has not yet come for the free interchange of manufactured products like iron and steel. How soon will the time come for that free interchange? How long would the iron and steel industries of this island withstand the assaults of the gigantic trusts and corporations of the United States, if, as Mr. Stimson predicts, the breach has been opened wide enough to insure continued extension? The production of iron and steel in large and increasing quantities in this province points to the day not far distant, I believe, when the shipbuilding industry of Nova Scotia will be revived in the construction of steel vessels. That project has been before the people of this country for a great many years, and would have been carried out before this if reasonable encouragement had been given by the present administration.

"The government at the present time is holding out to half a dozen cities

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YONGE-GRENVILLE COR. BOUGHT FOR \$300,000

King St. Merchant Understood to Have Made Purchase—Sellers Made Large Profit.

An important real estate deal was recently made on Yonge-street, Ninety feet on Grenville, just at the corner of Grenville, on the west side of the street, was sold at an average of \$3500 a foot, for a total of \$300,000.

There were two parcels, namely, thirty feet on the corner of Grenville and Yonge south, and the remainder sixty feet adjoining the first parcel. The corner sold for a somewhat higher price than the latter parcel.

The thirty feet was owned by a syndicate of Toronto gentlemen, who had held the property for a little over a year. They made a substantial profit. The sixty feet was owned by Mr. Cummings of the Slater Shoe Company, who bought it for \$1700 a foot about a year ago. He makes a very handsome profit.

It is understood that the two parcels were purchased on behalf of a King-street merchant. This seems to be an indication that retail business is going north up Yonge-street rapidly.

Wm. Tyrrell & Co., the booksellers, have taken a store on Yonge-street, just below Bloor.

EARLS COURT BRAVED WEATHER

Nearly 400 Electors Addressed by W. F. Maclean in Open Air.

The campaign against the reciprocity pact was opened up most auspiciously in South York last night at Earls Court by the candidate, W. F. Maclean.

Weather conditions were unfavorable, but an attendance of between three and four hundred indicated no uncertainty in the sentiment which pervades this riding. The large attendance was the more emphasized when it is stated that the residents of this progressive district only received a few hours' notice of the meeting and it was one bubbling with enthusiasm.

The speakers received a most cordial hearing, and the remarks were frequently and heartily applauded. But the crowd broke loose when the candidate mounted the automobile, and prolonged cheers resounded.

Even the women and children braved the mud roads to share in the evening's entertainment. York Township and County legislators were well represented. Mr. M. Miller, councillor of York Township, acted as chairman in his own motor. G. S. Henry, ex-warden of York County, opened the proceedings. Mr. Maclean, acting as a deputy reeve of York Township, and president of the Vegetable Growers' Association, made a telling address.

Dr. Gundry, M.L.A., received a flattering ovation from this part of his constituency.

W. F. Maclean spoke for over half an hour. His audience was in complete accord with him, and roared only when it was necessary, because of the storm, to send the candidate off with ringing applause.

MAINE AGAINST PROHIBITION

Voted Out of the Constitution of the State by a Majority of 1400—Cities Chief Strongholds of Repeal.

PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 11.—Unofficial returns late to-night indicated that prohibition has been voted out of the constitution of the State of Maine by a bare majority of 1400 votes. About 25 small towns had not been reported, and the vote of these, together with errors incident to the collection of returns by telephone, still left the exact result in some doubt. One hundred and twenty thousand voters visited the polls and cast their ballots on the question. With the 25 towns missing the vote was 60,578 for repeal and 58,583 against a change in the constitution.

As had been predicted, the cities were the chief strongholds of the repeal faction, but the majority of 12,000 in the total city vote was barely sufficient, according to the latest available returns, to offset the vote of the rural communities.

Altho the vote cast to-day did not equal that of a year ago, when the Democrats swept the state, which had for years been a Republican stronghold, the election was without question one of the most interesting contests that the state has ever known. There was not a home in any section of the state, no matter how deep in the wilds it might be situated, which had not been flooded with the literature sent out by both sides, while those voters residing in more accessible sections were waited upon by personal workers, or harrassed at numerous public gatherings and urged to cast their ballots either for or against repeal. The result was that hundreds of voters who had not visited the polls for years, with the possible exception of last year, were recorded to-day.

Little excitement marked the voting. Altho the polls in some of the cities were crowded during much of the time that they were open, it was an orderly crowd and gave the officials little or no trouble.

Since 1857 Maine has had a statute prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, and since 1884 prohibition has been a part of the constitution. In that year, 1884, the question of placing prohibition in the constitution was put before the people and prohibition won by a majority of 45,988, carrying every county in the state.

In to-day's election Aroostook County, in the northeastern section of the state, was the chief source of comfort to the temperance people, casting a large majority against repeal, while Calais, on the New Brunswick border, was the only one of the 20 cities of the state to go for prohibition.

"We Will Go Our Own Way To National Prosperity"

(Sir James Whitney's Slogan at Great Anti-Reciprocity Rally)

Great Lakes View of Pact

Day by day the reciprocity pact is growing more and more unpopular.

A gentleman who returned yesterday from a trip west of the great lakes, told The World that in conversation with people all along the route, he never met a single advocate of reciprocity. Everybody was denouncing it, and on arriving at the twin cities of Port Arthur and Fort William, the sentiment against the pact was tremendously strong.

"It would mean that the great bulk of western grain would go to Duluth," was the opinion heard on every hand.

AVIATOR MAKES START IN FLIGHT ACROSS CONTINENT

Left San Francisco Yesterday Afternoon—Hopes to Reach New York by October 10

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 11.—Robert G. Fowler left the stadium, Golden Gate Park, in a Wright biplane on his transcontinental flight to New York at 1:37 o'clock this afternoon. The start was made under the most favorable weather conditions. The aeroplane was christened with a bottle of Pacific Ocean water by James Rolph, Jr., a director of the Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Fowler carries a message from Brigadier-General Daniel Brush, commander of the United States army of the Pacific, to General Frederick D. Grant, commander of the east, whose headquarters are at Governor's Island, in New York harbor.

With a trade wind at his back the aviator climbed into the sky and doubled back over the trail of the forty-niners.

Fowler will attempt to jockey his biplane to New York by easy stages via Sacramento, Elko, Salt Lake City, Granger, Cheyenne, North Platte, Omaha, Rock Island, Chicago, Fort Wayne, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and Albany, reaching the end of his journey by Oct. 10.

He regards the crossing of the Sierras as the most difficult portion of his journey, but expects success.

As the bird, rimmed with verdured-covered hills, dropped beneath him, Fowler flipped the tail of his big kite to the westward, nosed his way up into the sky until he found the inbound wind and winged away to the northeast across the roofs of the city. Throngs crowding the roofs of skyscrapers and office buildings cheered his passing.

Followed by Special Train.

A special train, containing all the necessary parts for repairs, left the station the moment the cheers of the immense throng assembled showed that a successful start had been made.

Fowler crossed the bay at a height of 800 feet and passed from sight at 1:51 p.m.

He was reported passing Suisun, 48 miles from here, at 2:32 p.m., and passed Davis, 75.5 miles away, at 3:06 p.m. He reached Sacramento, his stopping place for the first leg, at 3:12 p.m.

Fowler was flying about 500 feet from the ground, when he reached Sacramento. He circled around the north side of the city, finally making a beautiful turn and pointing the nose of his machine down toward Agricultural Park, the state fair grounds, where he landed at 3:23 p.m. He was taken in an automobile to the office of Governor Johnson, who welcomed him and offered his good wishes for the success of the first transcontinental flight ever attempted.

Fowler left Sacramento for Colfax at 5:55 p.m.

AUBURN, Calif., Sept. 11.—Aviator Fowler landed here at 5:36 o'clock, and will stop for the night.

Bridge Gave Way.

HARRISTON, Sept. 11.—George Mack, 24 years of age, lies in a very serious condition as a result of a bridge giving way while he was on it with a tank of water. Mr. Mack was employed with a gang of threshers, and while drawing water to the engine, the bridge going into the farm gave way under the load, letting driver, team and wagon into the river below and burying the driver under the tank.

Wagenhals and Kemper Hears.

The producers of the comedy, "What the Doctor Ordered," Messrs. Wagenhals & Kemper of New York, were at the Princess last night to witness the production of the piece. They were highly delighted and will take "What the Doctor Ordered" into New York from here for a long run.

An Enthusiastic Crowd Fills Parkdale Rink and Hears the Pact Denounced—Ontario's Premier Makes a Fighting Speech—Osler and Macdonnell Enthusiastically Received.

Parkdale roller rink was the rallying point for three thousand Conservative voters of South and West Toronto last night. Enthusiasm was the keynote of the whole meeting—it rang in the applause with which the speakers of the evening were greeted, and characterized the delighted reception of the many points scored against reciprocity and its advocates of the Laurier party.

Sir James Whitney particularly was in a thoroughgoing fighting mood. He scored the anti-imperialism of Laurier as evidenced in the pact in great style and handed out some hard jolts to the Toronto newspapers, which have been conducting a campaign of misrepresentation for the "unholy measure."

E. B. Osler and Claude Macdonnell, the candidates in whose interest the rally was held, were in fine form, and had the meeting with them from the beginning.

Short, but telling addresses were also delivered by W. D. MacPherson, M.L.A., and Hon. Thos. Crawford, who acted as chairman of the meeting.

On the platform with the speakers were: Mayor Geary, Controller Church, John Tyler, Ald. McCausland, D. Spence, Dr. J. M. Palmer, W. H. Shapley, Dr. W. T. Burns, W. Mann, Frank Lee, Robert Evans, J. H. Hall, J. D. Graham and Mr. Laxton.

Hon. Thos. Crawford declared that the present was emphatically not a party campaign. The newspapers were witness to the fact that there were many friends of the late government who were voting against them on this issue of reciprocity. And there were special and particular reasons for this—the campaign is being fought along the lines of "Canada for the Canadians," rather than on mere party issues. All honor is therefore due the man who is casting looks from party ties to line up with Mr. Borden and his following in the interests of the Dominion.

Raising Sectarian Issues.

E. B. Osler began by paying a compliment to the many ladies present and averred that it was very proper that they should show so much interest in the issue now before the electorate. "It is to decide whether their children are to be citizens of the British Empire or of the United States," declared the speaker.

Mr. Osler paid special attention to the sectarian issues raised in the present campaign. "I declare emphatically," said he, "that it is alone the party led by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that has attempted to make political capital in this reprehensible manner. And, almost as bad, the prime minister had at Collingwood, attempted to bribe the electorate to support his candidate. It is surely a low level for a politician to sink to."

"Support the pact, and what have you?" demanded Mr. Osler. "Trade fostered to the south. That is not what we desire. The trading channels of national importance to Canada are these extending east and west. That is why our great transcontinental railways were built. That is why we have recently incurred an expenditure of three hundred millions of dollars on the improvement of transportation facilities. If reciprocity be finally made an international agreement, this great sum of money might as well have been shovelled into the great lakes.

Move Toward Annexation.

"The pact is very evidently an attempt to make of the two nations one—to merge Canada in the United States of America. It will destroy this great Dominion as a separate and progressive nation, a contingency surely that no patriotic Canadian, no loyal British subject would for a moment risk.

"Is the condition of the American nation such that Canadians should court it? Surely not. I assert as a

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New Hats for Men.

The men's hats for this fall season are very wide in range of styles. The English and American styles also differ somewhat and both conform mostly to the demand for a wide brim with a lower crown than usual. The Dineen Company, at 149 Yonge-street, is showing some very fine English block by Henry Heath, Melville, Hillgate and Christy, and American designs by Stetson and Dunlap. Dineen is sole Canadian agent for Dunlap and for Heath.