EMBER 15, 1911.

VELERS' GUIDE.

D TRUNK RAILWAY.
TUNNEL TO SUSPENSION
DGE AND TORONTO.
m the East—*3:27 a.m., 10:56
a.m., *11:28 a.m., *6:30 p.m.,
0:20 p.m.
m the West—*12:00 a.m., *4:23
m, *11:55 a.m., 1:10 p.m., *4:10
m.
r the East—*12:14 a.m., 4:28
m., 9:00 a.m., *12:05 p.m., 2:05
m., *6:53 p.m.
the West—3:32 a.m., 7:40 a.m.,
DON AND WINDSOR.
23 a.m., *4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m.,
55 a.m., *11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m.,
RATFORD BRANCH.
15 a.m., 1:33 p.m., 6:45 p.m.,
00 a.m., 10:26 a.m., 12:35 p.m.,
5 p.m.
N, HURON AND BRUCE.
00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
00 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
rked * run daily. Those not
y, except Sunday
AN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
m the East—*11:28 a.m., 6:10
m., *10:52 p.m.
m the West—4:30 a.m., 12:50
m., 8:30 p.m.
the East—*4:38 a.m., 7:45 a.m.,
5:30 p.m.
r the West—8:00 a.m., *11:35
n., 11:00 p.m.
rked * run daily. Those not
y, except Sunday
AN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
4 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m.,
20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m.,
MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
55, *7:10, 9:45 a.m., 2:30, *4:15,
5, *11:45 a.m., 1:40, 4:55, *9:05
from Walkerville. †To St
y. All trains to and from
trains marked with star

AND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM
Canada's Double Track Line

AL WESTERN
XCURSIONS
Sept. 14, 15, 16.
p Rates from LONDON to
MICH. $3 40
ILL. $9 25
MICH. $4 25
, MICH. $4 35
APIDS $6 20
ND $6 40
OLIS $28 40
$23 40
LIMIT — Original starting
be reached not later than

MESEEKERS' EXCURSION
TERN POINTS, SEPT. 19.
GH TOURIST PULLMAN
SLEEPERS to
PEG AND EDMONTON
Chicago and St. Paul
ONIST EXCURSIONS.
ver, Wash., Nelson, B.C., Van-
, Westminster, B.C., Seattle,
oma, Wash.; Portland, Ore.,
co, Los Angeles, San Diego,
exico City at very low rates
T. 15th TO OCT. 15th.
ulars from any Grand Trunk
dress R. E. Ruse, C. P. and
ck Corner, London.

Toronto, Rochester, Montreal Line
T STEAMERS TORONTO
AND KINGSTON
nto 3:00 p.m., daily, except
to Sept. 22 and from Sept.
nday, Wednesday and Satur-
MER "BELLEVILLE"
dition at 12:00 noon and To-
m., every Tuesday for Bay
Montreal and intermediate
l trip rates, including meals
s, rates, etc., apply to local
Write H. Foster Chaffee, A.
oronto.

ion Company
Hour Service
between
MAS AND LONDON
—On—
AY, WEDNESDAY,
DAY and FRIDAY
Western Fair Week.
ng St Thomas and London
r and half-hour, leaving
y fifteen minutes after the
regular summer schedule
med on Saturday, the 16th.
ntil further notice.
uced Rates
ations to London in effect
day, Sept. 9, to Monday,
ndays excluded. Last car
don at 11 p.m., goes through
ley.

IGAN CENTRAL
"Niagara Falls Route."
Western Excursions
Low Round-Trip From London
, Chicago, Bay City, Grand
ginaw, Mich., and St. Paul
olis, Minn.
Sept. 14, 15, 16. Final re-
t. 2, 1911.
and full information apply
Central agents London of-
mond street, phone 205;
ns, C. T. A.; S. H. Palmer;
Thomas; L. W. Landman,
hicago.

E MARQUETTE
Stanley Service
ondon—5:05, 9:45 a.m.,
Port Stanley—8 a.m.
, 3:30 p.m.

FINE RALLY FOR PACT

Continued From Page One.

Laurier and British connection, rather than for Borden and Bourassa, who were working for the disintegration of the Empire.

Among those who were on the platform were: T. H. Purdom, Dr. H. A. McCallum, John Laing, Rev. G. W. Dewey, Rev. B. O. Hayden, F. E. Leonard, W. T. Edge, W. Davidson, J. W. Jones, Dr. G. A. Routledge, Geo. S. Gibbons, Alex. Purdom, Alex. Calder, Dr. Jarvis, Samuel Gorwill, R. J. Eckert, U. A. Buchner, Ald. Stevenson, Jacob Harris, J. O. Weldon, W. Murray, J. Fitzgerald, J. Stuart, St. John Hyttenrauch, S. B. McKenzie.

Mr. F. G. Rumball.

F. G. Rumball, president of the Liberal Association, who presided, stated that such a large audience on a night when such a storm was on showed better than anything else that the people were deeply interested in the great question of reciprocity.

"Some of the Opposition," said Mr. Rumball, "are trying to scare you by saying that if reciprocity passes the furniture business will be ruined. No one who knows anything about the furniture business believes this, as more than 80 per cent of the best lumber used in this trade is brought in from the States to make our better grade of furniture. As a manufacturer, I want to state that I do not fear reciprocity. Ninety per cent of the manufacturers who are crying out against reciprocity are doing so not because they fear that it will hurt them, but because they think the people will be so pleased with it that they will want free trade in everything."

Dr. Routledge.

Dr. George A. Routledge was given a great reception. He made a brief address, in which he spoke of the benefits of reciprocity.

"If you want to vote for yourself once," said the doctor, "vote for reciprocity, and in voting for it you will vote for a measure that will benefit everyone.

Cheers For Mr. McEvoy.

Mr. McEvoy was given a most enthusiastic ovation. A great deal of misconception prevailed as to the meaning of the pact. The first misconception was that the agreement would allow American manufacturers to come into Canada—that it was practically free trade in all things. This was not the case. The agreement referred to natural products alone. The duty was lowered from 2½ to 5 per cent. on agricultural implements, but on nothing else. Reciprocity merely took off the tax on food products.

Mr. McEvoy criticised the Free Press for its deliberate mis-statement of the duties on lumber. He quoted at length from the agreement, showing that the duty on lumber coming into Canada was not touched, but that it had been lowered on lumber going into the United States. This would prove to be of advantage to the Canadian lumbermen, who would profit by the change.

One For Free Press.

"You know, I have to argue with the Free Press," said Mr. McEvoy. "Major Beattie will not argue, so I have to do so with his paper. The deliberate mis-statement of the duties on lumber is one of the many chargeable to them in this campaign.

"You know they called upon me to apologize the other day, because I made certain statements regarding a manufacturer in this city. I think it would become the Free Press much better, if they would apologize for the absolutely false statements regarding the duties on lumber. I think they should apologize for removing the car shops from the city. You know that not long ago, they came out with a sensational item that the car shops would be removed from the city, if reciprocity passed. The Advertiser received a telegram from the officials in Montreal saying this was altogether a pure fabrication. I think they owe an apology for that mis-statement."

Mr. McEvoy again reiterated that the agreement took no more than 5 per cent. off any manufactured articles.

"What would the Conservatives take off?" asked some person in the audience.

"I do not know what attitude the Conservative party takes now," answered Mr. McEvoy. "They have so many leaders that I do not know which should be followed. I do know that Major Beattie would raise the tariff wall so high that you could not shoot over it with a gatling gun. I know that he is in favor of taxing foodstuffs."

The Liberal candidate quoted from the Tororto News when the agreement was first announced, showing that they considered it a fair bargain, and undeniably in the best interests of the farmer. Since then for reasons best known to themselves their position had changed.

The history of the movement was all in favor of the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In 1891, Sir John Macdonald favored it, and appealed to the country on the issue. Hon. Geo. E. Foster also favored it, and in an address to the electors in Perth on Nov. 21, 1891, came out strongly in favor of it.

"Our historic position is impregnable," said Mr. McEvoy. "All the brilliant statesmen of the past favored it, and there is no argument against it today.

Mr. McEvoy chided the Free Press for its interest in the farmer. They had made out a case so favorable to the dwellers in cities if the agreement passed, that they forgot the effect of this on the farmer. Now they had switched their tactics, and were showing an unwonted interest in the farmers. Since the speaker had used their statistics to their disadvantage they had sent persons to Detroit to obtain prices in the highest-priced store in Detroit in an effort to combat the influence of their own figures.

Just to show what an advantage the consumer would have if reciprocity passed, Mr McEvoy quoted some figures to show that the American prices were much lower than Canadian prices, although the farmer received much more money for his hogs and cattle than in this country.

Cheap Meat Wanted.

"You want some of this cheap meat that the Free Press talks about, don't you, Mr. Workingman?" asked Mr. McEvoy, and there was a chorus of approval.

"The American people spent $1,000,000 in an attempt to dissolve the Standard Oil Company," said Mr. McEvoy. "That is one way of dealing with the trusts. Sir Wilfrid Laurier is trying another way to curb the trusts, and that is by reciprocity. You will see that it is much more effective, and less expensive than the American way of dealing with them."

Briefly, he dealt with the manifesto issued by Mr. John McClary. In that Mr. McClary admitted that the agreement did not interfere with his establishment, but he was fearful of the future. He merely stated that if free trade were to come in manufactured goods, the Canadian manufacturers would be ruined. There was no talk of free trade in manufactured articles—merely in natural products. It was time enough to worry about any matter when one was brought face to face with it. This would do for the present—the future would have to look out for itself.

He criticised Mr Borden's position on the navy, saying that Mr. Borden did not want a navy now because he wanted Bourassa's help in defeating Laurier.

"The labor leaders at Lethbridge have passed a resolution in favor of reciprocity," said Mr. McEvoy. "They have done this before, and they now do it again. Every independent labor candidate in the field is in favor of the pact. Are these not leaders to be followed? They have studied the question, and say to you, 'Vote for reciprocity.' I know you are going to do it on Sept 21."

Ovation for Macdonald.

Dr. Macdonald is evidently very popular with London audiences, for they gave him a great reception when he arose to speak.

The issue was the greatest since Confederation. It was not so much a choice between McEvoy and Beattie, as it was the consideration of a great question, not of politics, but of the right of the common people to have a square deal in a free country. This was but a phase of the worldwide movement, a phase of a common struggle for the right to the pursuit of wealth and happiness, for the rights that belong to the common people as citizens. It was similar to the struggle in England. When the veto was taken away from the Lords, the first step in the struggle of the common people of England, not for privileges but for rights, was taken. The sources of wealth were denied the people. They asked for social reform, for land reform, for educational reform for years, and it was denied them. Now they are asking for their rights, and they will get them. In England, 80 per cent of the land is owned by 3 per cent of the people. In Scotland twelve men practically control the whole country. In the United States the same struggle is in evidence. The Declaration of Independence declared that every man was entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, but after 100 years the common people have declared that this has not been made good, and they are demanding what is their right. That explains the insurgency in the United States. The growth of trusts and corporations has prevented the people from obtaining the privileges of wealth. In Canada the horns and hoofs of the same thing are to be seen. A few men in this country, as in other countries, have control of the foodstuffs, and the people of Canada have had to pay too high a price for what they consume. It is the duty of Canadians to be warned by conditions in Great Britain and the United States, and seek to crush this thing.

The producer of this country has a right to the returns of his labor, whether of mine, forest, farm or workshop. He has a right to trade in the best markets. This reciprocity would do, at the same time affording relief to the consumer who is now taxed too much for his foodstuffs.

The Middleman's Toll.

"The middlemen take toll from the producer and the consumer," said Dr. Macdonald. "They become millionaires in a short time, and then organizing the money power they possess control of the markets of this country. It is not a question between McEvoy or Beattie in this election. It is a question of what kind of a nation will you build up on this north half of the American continent.

"Hon. Clifford Sifton stated that the Canadian Government was bullied and coerced into making this agreement. Imagine such a thing when for forty years every government has sought it."

No Bullying.

Dr. Macdonald explained that he had something to do with the details of the arrangement, and was most emphatic in declaring that there was no attempt at bullying or coercion.

The Payne-Aldrich tariff placed a surtax of 25 per cent on the goods entering the United States, which gave to other nations a preference in tariff. Mr. Aldrich informed Dr. Macdonald that it was intended to apply against Canada, but President Taft stated that it was very plain that actually it did, and as a result, the surtax was placed on Canadian goods. At the same time Mr. Taft expressed the hope that there should be no tariff war between the two countries. A way was found out of the trouble and the duties on several unimportant articles were lowered, with the result that the surtax was taken off.

"If we settle this, and I think we will, I will take the responsibility of opening the whole question of trade relations with your country, President Taft informed me," said Mr. Macdonald. "I think we can arrange an agreement that will be satisfactory to Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself." Those are the facts concerning the opening of negotiations, and Hon. Clifford Sifton is either ignorant of the facts or falsifies them when he states that the Government of Canada was coerced."

President Taft did take up the question, and the measure was introduced into Congress. The lumber trust came down to oppose it. The farmers of the United States came down on Washington like a wolf on the fold. They declared that the competition from the Canadian farmers would ruin them. They knew that the better products of Canada would bring better prices there. So they fought it as strenuously as they possibly could.

"The reason that they did not succeed was because the farmers are no longer the political factor in the United States that they once were," said Dr. Macdonald. "Now they are not more than 33 per cent of the population, while in Canada they form 69 per cent. In spite of their opposition the agreement was carried through, by the progressives in the Republican party and the Democrats."

The English-speaking people should stand together, and President Taft realized that. He wanted to be friendly with Great Britain, and with Canada. He appreciated the people of this country, and desired to be fair with them.

When the pact was considered in Canada, it was received with favor by both parties with few exceptions. All were surprised that such an agreement could be obtained. Then the millionaire middleman entered and opposition arose.

"I am told that Mr. Borden opposed an appeal to the country," said Dr. Macdonald. "He realized, that if this thing goes through, the Opposition is dished for a dozen years. I am glad it did come. It will make for the regeneration of politics in Canada. Men are breaking away from party allegiance, and to my mind are going to vote overwhelmingly for this agreement."

Sifton Answered.

Dr. Macdonald took up the four questions propounded by Hon. Clifford Sifton. The first objection was that the Canadians under the pact would ship their products, particularly hay and barley, in an unfinished state to the American markets. Mr. Sifton further stated that for years the Government had paid agents to show farmers the folly of sending their products to the United States or anywhere else in an unfinished state.

Big Barley Market.

"Barley is barley, and when it is ready for the market, it is in a finished state," said Dr. Macdonald. "Let Mr. Sifton go to Quebec, and tell them not to ship their hay in an unfinished state. They grow it, but have no market for it unless reciprocity passes."

He quoted statistics to show that for 17 years prior to 1893, 135,000,000 bushels of barley had been shipped across the lines for which the Canadian people received $90,000,000. Then the duty was put on, and for the next 17 years there were but 7,000,000 bushels exported, for which the Canadians received but $3,000,000.

"They are 22,000,000 bushels short in the United States," declared Dr. Macdonald. "An agent told me that he would contract for all the barley in Etobicoke district for $1 10 a bushel. Will that not make better times for the farmer, and everybody else."

Mr. Sifton also objected that reciprocity would mean that Canadian hard wheat would be manufactured in Minneapolis and other American cities, driving the Canadian miller out of business. Dr. Macdonald quoted the Campbell Milling Company and other prominent milling firms to the effect that reciprocity would in no way injure them. He further pointed out that at the present time, wheat could be shipped in bond, manufactured and exported at practically no cost to the American miller. Ninety-nine per cent. of the duty paid was returned to him when he bonded it. There would be little more competition after reciprocity than before.

The third objection of Mr. Sifton's was that the American Government would coerce the provincial governments into removing the regulations now preventing the exportation of lumber on crown lands.

"Think of the American Government coercing Sir James Whitney with both hands on the British flag," declared Dr. Macdonald. "It would work no better with Sir Lomer Gouin, of Quebec, or with Premier Murray, of New Brunswick. Mr. Sifton knows that the exportation of pulp and pulpwood is under separate legislation."

The diversion of 100,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat would spell ruin to the Canadian railways, thought Mr. Sifton.

"The only way that it can be diverted to American roads is by lower freight rates," answered Dr. Macdonald. "Trade will follow the cheaper routes. Sir Donald Mann declared that with the C. N. R., and his boat lines, if he could not compete with the American roads his name was not Dan Mann. The C. P. R. says that reciprocity will increase the value of farm lands in the West fully 100 per cent. In ten years Sir William Whyte says that Saskatchewan will grow more wheat than the whole of the United States. What if 100,000,000 bushels were diverted? That would not put our railways out of business. The railways, in Canada, are not objecting to this agreement, and if they were affected, you would hear from them."

Another question that was propounded when this matter was considered was how could the farmer be benefited, and, at the same time, the consumer obtain lower priced foodstuffs.

"They hold a blind eye to one end of the agreement," said Dr. Macdonald. "When they vote they will vote for a tariff change that will affect both sides. It will give the farmers competition in the sale of their products, and the consumer competition would be in a position to obtain help strikes two ways at the same time. It will remove $5,000,000 in taxes on one side, and $3,000,000 on the other, all of which will go into the pockets of the people. Somebody is going to profit by that."

Dr. Macdonald made a telling point when he quoted the prospectus of the National Fruit Company, of which Hon. Geo. E. Foster is a director. It was accompanied by maps showing the fruit district in Western Ontario, that explained the question of buying, and further stated that the company would be in a posiion to obtain help cheaply after the harvest.

"You see Mr. Foster and his company do not intend to pay the union scale of wages," commented Dr. Macdonald. "That is not the point. In this prospectus, the question of dividends is mentioned, and it is stated that the company will pay 28 per cent. dividends the first year. The majority of men are satisfied if a business pays expenses the first year, but this enterprise is going to pay 28 per cent. Perhaps this company had something to do with the change of heart undergone by Hon. George E. Foster from December, when he wrote the article in the University Magazine favoring reciprocity, and the present time, when he is working against it." I tell you that if reciprocity goes through, it will not be so easy to organize corporations and trusts paying enormous dividends, which must come out of the producer and the consumer. "If we have competition the price of Canadian bacon

Continued on Page

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