CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS TO MEET IN HALIFAX

The Tariff Will Likely Be Chief Point of Interest

A Review of Past Meetings and the Attitude of This Important Body on Trade questions.

(By Edward Porritt.)

Toronto, Sept. 9.—For the second time in its history the Canadian Manufacturers' Association—which has its headquarters in this city—is holding its annual convention at Halifax, Nova Scotia. The convention opens on Sept. 16, and will, as usual, extend over three days. The last time the association met in Halifax was in 1902. Then there were not more than nine hundred members, and up to that year the association had been an organization composed almost exclusively of manufacturers established in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. From the time of the Halifax convention of 1902 the association began to take on the Dominion-wide character and to assume the national importance that attach to it today. In the eleven years intervening, its membership has grown from nine hundred to nearly three thousand, and its income from members' subscriptions and from publications has been more than quadrupled.

Ontario and Quebec, the provinces in which large manufacturing establishments are most numerous, furnish nearly 2500 of the 3000 members of the association, but since 1902, when the convention last met in Halifax there has been a large increase in the number of manufacturing establishments in the Maritime Provinces and new industries have been established in the prairie provinces and also in British Columbia. Every province in the Dominion will accordingly be represented at the second Halifax convention; for even Prince Edward Island, where there is less manufacturing than in the new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, now contributes its quota to the membership of the association. Next after Ontario and Quebec in order of importance as manufacturing provinces come Manitoba and British Columbia. These provinces have each a membership of between 120 and 130 in the Manufacturers' Association, and the growth of manufacturing in these two provinces in recent years has made it expedient for the association to maintain branch offices at Winnipeg and Vancouver.

Convention Stood for "British Preference."

The meeting in Halifax in 1902 was made memorable in the history of the Dominion as well as in that of the association by the stand which the association then took on the question of the general tariff of the Dominion and also on the question of the British preference. As regards the preference, the association, then adopted a resolution in which it was affirmed that while the Dominion tariff should be framed for Canadian interests, "it should nevertheless give a substantial preference to the mother country, and also to any other part of the British empire with which reciprocal trade can be arranged, recognizing always that under any condition the minimum tariff must afford adequate protection to all Canadian producers." At every annual convention since 1902 this resolution has been reaffirmed. When it was first adopted, the association also began agitation against the preferential duties on British woolens that resulted in the increases in these duties in 1904 and again at the general revision of the tariff in the Parliamentary session of 1906-7.

The Halifax Convention eleven years ago also launched the movement for a general revision of the tariff—the second revision that was carried out by the Liberal Government during its fifteen years of power at Ottawa from 1896 to 1911. From 1902 until 1906 the Manufacturers' Association agitated for a tariff against imports from the United States as high as the Dingley Tariff that was enacted by Congress at Washington in 1897. At one time the Laurier Government seemed disposed to enact a tariff for the Dominion on the Dingley model. But the farmers of Ontario and the grain growers of the country west of the Great Lakes strongly opposed this demand of the Manufacturers' Association at the public hearings of the Tariff Commission, and generally speaking only small increases in duties—increases ranging from two and a half to seven and a half per cent were conceded to the manufacturers when the second Fielding tariff was enacted in the winter of 1906-7. This is the tariff that is still in force; for as yet the Borden Government that came into power in 1911 has undertaken no general revision of the tariff.

In 1912 the Borden Government attempted to pass a bill establishing a permanent tariff commission. The only agitation for such a commission was that begun by the Manufacturers' Association at the Toronto convention in 1911, when it was urged that the creation of a permanent commission might help to take the tariff out of politics. But the opposition in the House of Commons, led by Sir Silfrid Laurier, objected that a permanent tariff commission was unnecessary. The Senate where the Liberals are still in a large majority took much the same view, and as a result of its opposition the Government was compelled to abandon the tariff commission bill.

Downward Revision in 1914.

It is now believed that there will be a general revision of the tariff in 1914—the first general revision by a Conservative Government since 1894—and consequently the tariff question will be as important at the Halifax convention of 1913 as it was at that of 1902. Then the Manufacturers' Association was on the aggressive, and began agitations which as has been shown, were attended in 1904 and in 1906-7 with much success from the manufacturers' point of view. Today while several manufacturing interests—notably the iron and steel and the textile industries—are asking for more protection than is afforded them by the tariff of 1907, Canadian manufacturers generally are on the defensive.

The situation today, although a Conservative Government is in power, is not so favorable for the manufacturers as was the situation at the time of the former Halifax convention in 1902. The cost of living was then much lower than it is at the present time; the country beyond the Great Lakes was not yet articulate on the tariff, and the Dingley tariff was in operation in the United States. Today there is a strong movement in all three prairie provinces against the comparatively high duties of the Fielding tariff of 1907, and in favor of lower duties on all imports from Great Britain, and before Parliament can again meet at Ottawa the new United States tariff will be in operation.

The Underwood-Simmons bill embodies the lowest tariff enacted at Washington since the Civil War of 1861-65, and as high tariff legislation at Washington, ever since the days of the United Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, has had its influence on Canadian protective tariffs, members of the Manufacturers' Association are nervously fearing that the demands of the grain growers of the West for lower duties will be strengthened by the fact that a low tariff is in operation in the United States. The case of the association against lower duties all through the schedules of the Dominion tariff because the United States is to go on a low-tariff basis, as put forward during the progress of the revision at Washington by "Industrial Canada," the official organ of the association, is that the United States has succeeded under very high tariffs in building up enormous manufacturing industries and that, being now one of the greatest industrial countries of the world, it does not need as much protection for its manufacturers as manufacturers in the Dominion still require. It is also urged that the new United States tariff is higher than the existing Dominion tariff and that protection against American competition is still as necessary to Canadian manufacturers as ever it was.

Sentiment for Great Britain.

The tariff is by no means the only question discussed at the convention The reports of half a dozen important committees besides that of the tariff committee come up for consideration at three days' sessions. But usually the report of the tariff committee and its recommendations occupy one whole session and give rise to the most lively discussion of the convention. This in all likelihood will be the case at the Halifax convention, for the tariff situation is now for many reasons more critical than it has been at any time since the Liberal Government in 1897 adopted and extended the national policy to which the late Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservatives committed the Dominion in 1879.

While the fiscal policy is always formulated by the tariff committee, its keynote is often sounded in the opening speech of the president. This year Mr. R. S. Gourlay of Toronto holds that office and he is already on record as regards the demands of the grain growers that duties on imports from Great Britain should be greatly and uniformly reduced. In a speech made by Mr. Gourlay at the Ottawa convention in 1912, after he had been elected president, he recalled the visit of British manufacturers to Canada in the summer of that year and the attitude of the association to the British preference as it was then explained to the visiting manufacturers.

"Our reply," he said, in alluding to the suggestion that the preference should be made more favorable to British manufacturers, "was that, whilst the preference to Britain and other parts of the empire had met with our sympathy and support, even though it had crippled some of our industries and would have extinguished others, as the preference was first applied, we were not in sympathy with any such increase, for in our national industrial development it was of vital importance that the list of articles manufactured in Canada be increased and enlarged as rapidly as possible." This sums up the position of the association on the preference at present—a rigid opposition to any better tems for British manufacturers even on articles not made in Canada, and as a matter of fact there has been no variation in the position of the association toward the preference since the now historic resolution was adopted at the Halifax convention eleven years ago.

VENEZUELANS BELIEVE THAT CASTRO IS ELIMINATED AS TROUBLE MAKER

GOVERNOR LEON JURADO, PAID TEMPORARY FOE OF FALCON

Castro prisoners in front of plaza at Maracay watching parade of Gomez's army. Behind each stands a soldier with a loaded Mauser rifle. First in line (to left of tree) is General Simon Bello, brother-in-law of General Castro, who was formerly the Governor of the province in which he is now held a captive of war. Immediately to the right of the tree stands De la Rosa Perez, who, under Castro, was a member of Congress. The third man from the tree (wearing straight brimmed straw hat) is Commander Adolfo Rosales, a naval officer, who was the commander under Castro of the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, once the Gould yacht the Atalanta. Further down the line are Castro's nephews, Vincente Parro Castro and Julio Velasco Castro, and Juan Liendo, who accompanied the old dictator last March in New York as his secretary and interpeter. Liendo is twelfth in line, has a towel draped over his shoulders and a bag at his feet containing his personal effects.

The prisoners were captured by General Leon Jurado, Governor of Falcon, at Coro.

PRESIDENT GOMEZ READY TO REVIEW TROOPS
POSED ESPECIALLY FOR THE HERALD AT MARACAY

THE BEST IN MUSIC TO VISIT US NEXT WEEK

(Continued from Page 1, 3rd section).

yields to his influence, a new and pure love springs up in her heart, and for the first time she becomes conscious of the misery of her position and the hallowness of the pleasures in which she has basked.

In the second act we discover her living in seclusion with her lover in a country house near Paris, three months after the events narrated in the preceding act. His father, who has discovered his retreat, arrives and, representing to Violetta that his son's connection with her is not only lowering him in the opinion of the world, but will be ruinous to his family, inasmuch as his sister was betrothed to a wealthy noble, who had, however, declared his intention of renouncing her unless Alfred would give up Violetta, the generous girl resloved to sacrifice her affections and happiness for her lover's sake, and return along to Paris, whether Alfred, overwhelmed with despair when he discovers her flight, follows her. We are transported to a saloon in the hotel of Flora, one of Violetta's farmer friends, during a festival given by the fair mistress of the mansion. There Alfred again meets Violetta, now under the protection of the Baron Douphol, and being unaware of the generous motive which made her desert him, he overwhelms her with reproaches and flings the miniature she had given him at her fleet, in the presence of the company. Degraded and heart broken, the unfortunate Violetta returns home to die, and in the last act we find the sad romance of ner life drawing to its close. Alfred, too late, learns the truth and discovers the sacrifice she has made to secure his happiness. Penetrated with grief and shame, he hastens with his father to comfort and console her and offer her his hand and home in reparation of the wrong he has done her—but too late. This fragile flower, broken on its stem, can never more raise its beauteous head. One gleam of happiness, the purest and brightest that she has known, arising from her lover's assurance of his truth and his desire to restore her reputation, gilds the closing moments of her life, as with a gentle sigh her soul parts tranquilly from its fragile tenement of clay.

The Saturday program is to be indefinetely announced later.

A glance at the names of the various singers gives evidence that every number will be rendered in an artistic and musical manner. Mr. John Craig Kelly is musical director.

Awful.

"You are getting stout, aren't you?" asked the Nuisance.

"Yes," replied the Busy Man. "I ate some green peaches yesterday, and they doubled me and increased my sighs."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

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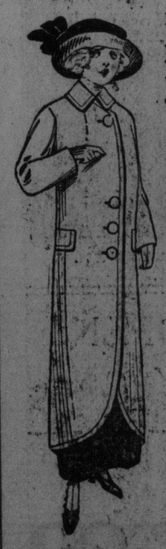

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