

Which Will It Be? Borden and King George or Laurier and Taft?

LASTLY—

The World awaits the result of today's polling with the most profound confidence in the genius and spirit of the Canadian nation. It will be for history to say whether the 1st of September has been a red-letter or a black-letter day in the annals of a young and aspiring people. Regarding the Laurier-Taft reciprocity policy, as we do, as the beginning of an entangling alliance with the United States, the result of which must be the absorption of Canada by the American republic, it is with the liveliest anticipation that we look for the defeat of the pact at the polls.

It is no over-sanguine view to take to anticipate the retirement of the Laurier government. Sir Wilfrid has had fifteen years of power. In that time he has frequently had occasion to speak kindly of the eminent French-Canadian and his sunny ways. But we have repeatedly had to speak ill of his company, and he has not reformed it. In point of fact, it grows worse. The World had it from a well-to-do Montreal man, now resident in Toronto, that he would not vote against reciprocity because he was a free trader. "But I will vote against the Laurier cabinet," he declared, stigmatizing them as a gang of boodlers. This is really more definitely the issue in Quebec than reciprocity and will account for some of the things we shall hear to-night before we sleep.

In the Northwest two elements have been overlooked entirely by the Liberal press. The United States and the British-born immigrants dwell side by side in the prairie provinces. They have instructed one another about American trust inquiries. The United States farmer fled to Canada to escape that slavery. He wants no more of it. His British neighbor will assist him in disposing of the pact.

In Nova Scotia clause 12 of that Washington-drawn pact will do all that is necessary to cut down Laurier's majority in the maritime provinces.

What will Ontario do? Is it necessary to ask? Anyone who has read the Globe and the Star for the past three weeks and noted the accomplished mendacity of their news, and the venomous and snake-like fury of their editorials, is aware how fully their proprietors and managers realize the bitterness of fighting for a lost cause. The desperation of the government that looks upon a single seat as unspeakably valuable, is indicated by the absolutely scandalous methods adopted at Port Arthur to save a political freebooter to the government ranks.

In Toronto the reign of the unreliable is coincident with the electoral efforts of the Liberal candidates. The latest and most glaring attempt in Centre Toronto, perhaps gives Ald. Alfred Maguire the palm in scurrilous activity. There is no doubt whatever about the return of five anti-reciprocity candidates in the city.

The choice of Mr. Borden as leader of the house of commons will place Canada in the most independent position she has yet assumed. Canada must look to the United States or to Great Britain for her nurture and protection for a generation at least. It is unlikely that Canadians would desire to exchange Great Britain for the United States at this juncture in her career. It is true that the United States eagerly wishes the conclusion of the pact. It is true that if it is refused, the United States will make all the tariff changes and more that the pact promises. But the Americans want much more than that. They desire to control the resources and the destinies of this wealthy Dominion. Canada's refusal to-day to ratify the pact will probably precipitate a panic on the New York Stock Exchange. Fortunately we are not involved in these disastrous conditions, nor do we want to be subject, as reciprocity would tend to make us subject, to such dangers.

But the greatest danger reciprocity involves is the disruption of Canada, east from west. Canadians will refuse to consider it to-day.

ELECTION RETURNS IN WEST TORONTO.

West Toronto electors will not need to come down town to get the election returns to-night. Arrangements have been made to give a quick and accurate service for the special benefit of West Toronto people, the returns to be flashed from Webb's garage, the use of which the proprietor has kindly granted, to Mr. Maclean's committee rooms, at 1545 Dundas-street.

What Protection Has Done for a Country

And furnishes the explanation as to why that same country now wants Canada, its only rival, and the Canadian workman to throw their opportunity away.

UNITED STATES STATISTICS

Census, 1905, manufactures, gross	\$14,897,147,087
An increase over 1900	\$3,891,025,948
Exports, 1910 (home production)	1,710,084,000
Exports, by general classes:	
Foodstuffs—Crude and animals	109,646,628
Foodstuffs—Manufactured and partly so	259,121,650
Manufactures and materials—Crude	1,548,077,804
Manufactures and materials—Ready for use	800,861,219
Miscellaneous	7,950,356

SOME ITEMS AFFECTING AGRICULTURE

U. S. Exports, 1910	
Animals	17,447,735
Corn	26,427,988
Oats	784,287
Wheat	47,809,525
Flour	47,821,487
Hay	1,070,907
Seeds	10,492,413
Vegetables	4,207,819
Fruits and nuts	2,982,140
Hops	18,885,654
Hides	1,738,216
Fur and skins	18,562,379
Oil (animal)	908,001
Oil (vegetable)	16,478,201
Beef products	12,975,519
Hog products	91,455,053
Dairy products	2,250,420

FARM PRODUCTS IN THE UNITED STATES, 1910.

Animals	\$5,138,486,000
Apples (a)	184,954
Apricots (a)	7,832,526
Beans, castor	10,186,515
Beans, dry	5,588,414
Bees	112,189,455
Broom corn	2,742,949,000
Butter	28,811,760
Cereals (b)	75,627
Cheese	551,282,282
Cider (a)	75,644,041
Cotton	38,486,000
Cotton seed (c)	18,216,373
Flax seed	108,884,774
Flowers, plants	26,029,757
Forest products	8,227,225
Fruits, small	14,000,224
Fruits, stone	689,248,338
Grapes (d)	549,338
Hay	6,656,611
Hemp	4,081,929
Honey (e)	788,980
Hops	10,123,373
Milk (f)	1,949,931
Molasses	5,637,413
Nuts (g)	87,750,981
Onions	7,370,515
Orchard products (h)	7,908,966
Peanuts	206,545,000
Peas, dry	19,869,840
Plums and prunes (a)	19,341,000
Potatoes, sweet	5,359,878
Rice, cleaned	19,624,901
Seeds, clover	2,858,528
Seeds, flax	25,895,781
Seeds, grass	1,074,240
Sugar, beet (k)	4,298,478
Sugar, cane (l)	1,562,451
Syrup, maple	5,258,083
Syrup, cane	96,719,285
Tobacco	113,644,292
Vegetables, misc.	89,829,746
Wool	10,352,013,128

(a) Included in orchard products.
(b) Not including rice.
(c) Based on average price paid by crushers.
(d) Including value of raisins, wine, etc.
(e) Including wax.
(f) Not including peanuts.
(g) Including value of elder, vine-gray, etc.
(h) \$472,276,733 was the aggregate value of milk, butter and cheese by the census of 1900.
(k) Value of product in 1905, based on the export value of refined.

The census of 1900 gave the following farm statistics for the United States: Farms, total number, 5,739,857; value of farm property, \$20,514,001,857; land and improvements, \$13,114,492,056; buildings, \$3,660,198,191; implements and machinery, \$761,261,550; live stock, \$3,078,050,041; expenditures for labor in 1899, \$365,805,321; for fertilizers, \$54,782,767; number of farms operated by owners, 2,713,371; by cash tenants, 752,920; by share tenants, 1,273,566; by white persons, 4,970,129; by negroes, 746,717; value of farm products in 1909, estimated by commissioner of agriculture, \$3,760,000,000.

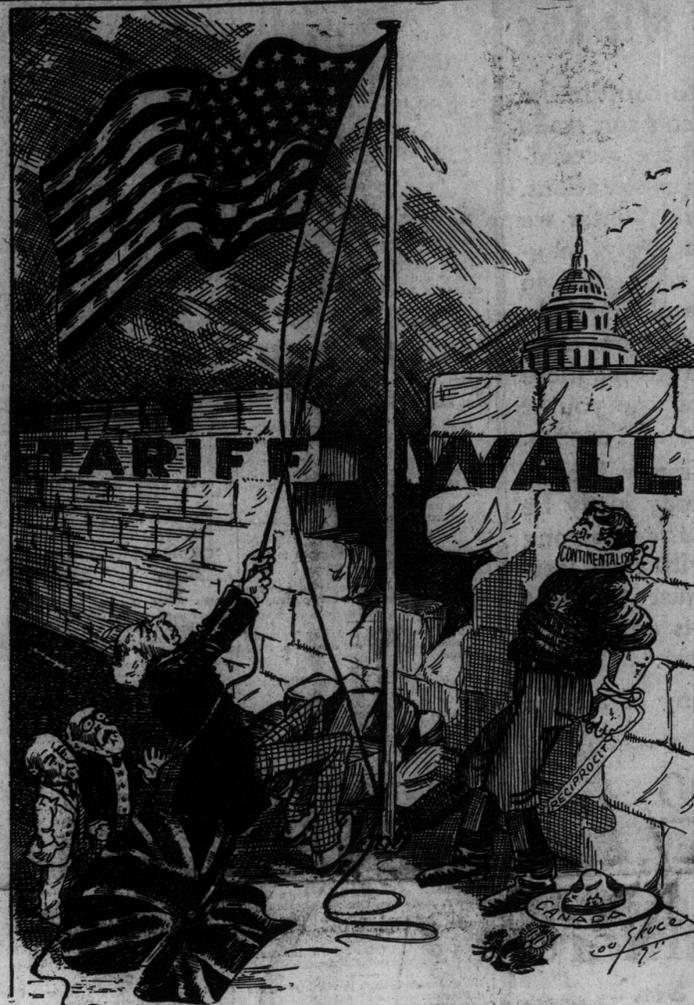
How does the Canadian farmer like the outlook for breaking in on the wider market?

How does the mechanic, artisan or workman of Canada contemplate the competition thus offered by reciprocity?

How can either exchange present prosperity unparalleled in the world to-day for that "Bird in the Bush" reciprocity? Is not present prosperity the real "Bird in the Bush"?

Yes, and with all kinds of yague reciprocity birds!

A vote for protection is the only way to retain the bird in the hand, and a vote against reciprocity the only sure and certain way of maintaining and expanding Canadian commerce and Canada's greatness.



DON'T LET LAURIER FINISH HIS WORK

GLOBE'S WELLAND STORY IS A PURE FABRICATION

No One in That Town Knows of Alleged New Industry—No Negotiations for Power With Hydro-Electric Commission, as Liberal Organ Stated.

Yesterday morning The Globe published with a flourish of trumpets under the caption "Big Industry for Welland If Reciprocity is Carried," the following: "The Globe received authentic information last evening that an American newspaper had secured an option on thirty acres of land along the old Welland Canal upon which it will erect a large plant for the manufacture of news print for its own use if the reciprocity agreement is endorsed by the Canadian people to-morrow."

"The plant to be erected will involve an expenditure of \$1,000,000. It will furnish employment to between 500 and 600 men, at wages ranging from \$2.50 to \$3 a day, turning out 100 tons of paper daily."

"Negotiations are under way for 10,000 horsepower from the hydro-electric commission."

"If the reciprocity agreement falls this industry will be located in the northern states."

Regarding the above G. E. W. Kennedy of 28 Simpson-avenue, Toronto, called The World up last night on the long distance phone from Welland and said:

"I have made inquiries here from manufacturers and others and can find no definite information regarding the proposed pulp and newspaper print industry. As far as I can see there is no foundation for this statement."

"W. K. McNaught, M.L.A., a member of the hydro-electric commission, was called up by The World, concerning The Globe report to which Mr. Ken-

B.C. Greetings to Ontario

"On the eve of the election we are confident of sending a solid seven for Borden and British Empire, Ontario, do your duty."
—John B. Williamson, Secretary British Columbia Conservative Association

MISS CANADA TO SIR WILF.

Remember whom you're talking to, said she. Excuse me, here's your hat; you'd better go. Can it be possible you thought so ill of me I'd let you both come round. Ah, Wilfrid, no! Put on your coat; I think it will be cold. Reciprocate? I will not have it so. Outside it's rather damp and you are cold. Can it be possible you thought to share my smiles? I do not like your fat friend in the hall. Take him with you and journey on for miles; You see I'm not that kind of girl at all.
—J. P. H.

BETTING IN STOUFFVILLE.

Johnnie Atkinson, the cattle-man, a life-long Liberal, has offered to bet \$50 at Stouffville, that John A. Armstrong will be the next member for North York.

BRISTOL SWEEPING CENTRE

One Street Alone Gives Him 98 Out of a Total of 104.

Ninety-eight votes out of 104 for Bristol in a street in the western section of Centre Toronto.

The figures may appear almost incredible, but they are actual and are furnished by one of Ald. Maguire's own workers.

Mrs. Bristol and Mrs. Van Kaughten were out interviewing voters yesterday where they met the opposition canvassers whom they had previously encountered, and whose frank testimony as to the results of his canvass had given them information which proved reliable.

"You needn't bother about canvassing this street," he said. "I've gone over it, and there's 98 for Bristol and 6 for Maguire."

The ladies thanked him, but replied that they would seek to convert the six and make it unanimous.

A STANDPATTER.

An Englishman, who has made good in Canada, holds the following opinion in regard to reciprocity:

"I want none of it," said he. "When I lived in England, a free trade country, I had to work night and day to provide my wife and seven children with the absolute necessities of life. Since I have come to this country, where we have protection, my seven children have been able to keep me and the wife in luxury."

WILL SWELL BORDEN'S MAJORITY.

A Toronto gentleman, who has much to do with the different newspapers in the city, and who is personally acquainted with a very large number of newspaper men, told The World that if a vote could be taken of the men who work on The Globe and The Star, an overwhelming majority against reciprocity would be given.

Nazimova Succeeds Bernhardt.

Dramatic critics have acclaimed Mme. Nazimova as the rightful successor to Sarah Bernhardt, the great actress, who has decided to retire from the stage. Nazimova appears at the Princess next week for the first time in an English play.

CALL TO STRIKE FOR CANADA AND EMPIRE

In Final Appeal to British Born, Arthur Hawkes Points Out That Nation's Destiny Hangs in Balance — Government Must Be True to Its Overseas Pledges.

It's the last call to the British-born to rise in their might against an agreement with the United States, which must inevitably, if carried, quench the fires of Canada's national life.

Arthur Hawkes and his lieutenants, who for weeks have been bearing the brunt of the battles on behalf of Britain's sons in Canada, finish their work with the following appeal, issued by the central committee (Toronto) and branches of the Canada-British Association, in connection with which 42 meetings have been held in opposition to reciprocity, between Windsor and Halifax:

"It is the high privilege of the British-born in Canada to unite with the Canadian-born at the most important general election in Canadian history, to defeat the object of a foreign government. According to President Taft the election brings Canada to 'the parting of the ways,' and a vote for the Laurier government is a vote for commercial and social union with the United States, and, according to many American statesmen and journals, including the leader of the house of representatives, it is a vote for political union as well."

"We accept the judgment of the British ambassador at Washington, Mr. Bryce, a former member of Liberal cabinets in London, that a commercial union such as that now contemplated by the president of the United States, would hamper Canada's freedom in any tariff adjustments with the United States. In his monumental book, 'The American Commonwealth,' Mr. Bryce says: 'The material growth of Canada would probably be quickened by union (with the United States), and the plan of a commercial league of customs union, which has lately been discussed, might, if carried out, lead to a political union. Indeed it is hard to see how otherwise Canada could have her fair share in adjusting such tariff changes as might from time to time become necessary.'"

A Broken Pledge.

"In urging our compatriots, irrespective of their birth and religious or political affiliations, to vote for the opponents of the reciprocity agreement, we remember that the Dominion Government, when inviting Britishers to leave the United Kingdom, and to throw in their lot unreservedly with their Canadian fellow-citizens, made it understood that Canada was unalterably British, that the whole scheme of her commercial development, as indicated by the British preference, and by the Transcontinental Railway, was designed to prevent, in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's words, 'an ever-vigilant competitor, talking to himself the trade that properly belongs to those who acknowledge Canada as their native or adopted land.'"

"We expected that this policy would be rigidly adhered to and that the last had been heard in Canada and the United States of the very union which the prime minister so vehemently repudiated, and the dangers of which have been so impartially pointed out by the British ambassador."

N. P. Protects Immigrants.

"The development of Canada on the lines laid down by the prime minister, in accordance with the national policy, affords to the millions of immigrants, whether from within or without the empire, greater opportunities than they possessed in their native lands. It is the paramount duty of the government to encourage the growth of a pro-Canadian, pro-British sentiment among all the new-comers, so that commerce and nationality may combine to secure for Canada the most enviable place among English-speaking peoples."

"This supreme duty was partially recognized in the pledging of the nation's credit for undertakings without which the produce of Canada could not be marketed east and west thru Canada."

RECIPROCITY IS THE RESULT OF THREATS

Canada Has Grown to Nationhood By Minding Its Own Business, and Allowing Its Neighbors to Mind Theirs.

The World has received the following communication from Watson Griffin, editor of The Canadian Century: MONTREAL, Sept. 20.—While looking over The Toronto Globe file to-day I noticed in the middle of the leading editorial of Feb. 13, the following sentence:

"For 44 years the people of this country have grown to nationhood by minding their own business and allowing their neighbors to attend to theirs."

Any one of us might have said this. It is the dominant thought in the minds of the Canadian people to-day, but I was rather surprised to find it in an editorial advocating reciprocity, and it seemed to me that the one little sentence I have just quoted was a complete reply to everything else that was said in that long editorial. How such a sentence happened to get into such an editorial I cannot guess.

Tariff Changes.

We have had many changes in the tariff since the confederation of Canada. Some of them were good and some of them were not very good, but all of them were home-made. We minded our own business, made our own tariff and gradually developed into a nation that is the pride of the British Empire to-day, and is attracting the attention of the whole world as the most progressive and prosperous country of the twentieth century."

Now, however, we are asked to accept a tariff made in Washington. Mr. Bryce, a former member of Liberal cabinets in London, that a commercial union such as that now contemplated by the president of the United States, would hamper Canada's freedom in any tariff adjustments with the United States. In his monumental book, 'The American Commonwealth,' Mr. Bryce says: 'The material growth of Canada would probably be quickened by union (with the United States), and the plan of a commercial league of customs union, which has lately been discussed, might, if carried out, lead to a political union. Indeed it is hard to see how otherwise Canada could have her fair share in adjusting such tariff changes as might from time to time become necessary.'"

When our tariff is made at Ottawa without consulting the U.S., our government has to consider only what will please the people of Canada. When our tariff is made in Washington, or anywhere else that the joint Canadian-American high commission may happen to meet, the wishes of the American Government and representatives of the United States Government may meet together and frame a tariff for Canada."

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RECIPROCITY AND FURS.

The close of to-day will decide the commercial destiny of Canada. It is a matter of pure speculation to imagine what the future will bring forth, no matter which party is victorious. One thing is certain, it will not make any difference in the price of furs in Canada. Furs have always been on the free list in this country, as in every other in the world. Manufactured, or dressed furs, will not be affected by the pact, should it carry. Any Canada is nearly an export country in the matter of furs. The W. & D. Diamond Company, Limited, are showing all the newest designs in London, Paris, Berlin and New York garments for the coming fall and winter, and cordially extend to everyone an invitation to visit the showrooms. We feel sure that the ladies of Toronto will appreciate the efforts of the company to secure the most novel garments being shown. It is safe to say that beyond the Diamond does it will be impossible to duplicate them in Canada.

ELECTION RETURNS.

The election returns to-night will be shown on a large scale in front of The World office in West Richmond-street. The public will find this a convenient location from which to view the results, as the returns will be posted direct from the telegraph wires in The World office. A series of comic views will be displayed.