SIFTON DEALS SMASHING

Continued From Page 1.

new business, business which was not discussed when they were before these electors. They may do a great many things that were not discussed when they were before the electors, BUT THEY MAY NOT CONSTITUTION-ALLY OR PROPERLY DO EVERY-THING, AND I VENTURE TO SAY THAT WHEN THE FISCAL POLICY OF A COUNTRY HAS BEEN THORO-TY CANVASED AND SETTLED. LY CANVASSED AND SETTLED, DISCUSSED, DEBATED AND AP-PROVED IN THE YEAR 1900. DISCUSSED, DEBATED AND APPROVED IN THE YEAR 1904, DISCUSSED, DEBATED AND APPROVED IN THE YEAR 1908, THAT THERE IS NO CONSTITUTIONAL WARRANT FOR THE MEMBERS OF THE GOVERN-MENT REVERSING THAT POLICY RADICALLY WITHOUT ANY CON-SULTATION, AND PRACTICALLY WITHOUT THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE PEOPLE. (Cheers).

Not a Constitutional Course.

"There is a discretion vested in the government, there is a discretion vested in the house of commons, but Mr. Chairman, it must be remembered that the discretion that is exercisable by thos who occupy important positions principles of the constitution and the constitutional rights of the peuple we represent. I want to say, and to say it not, as I said, simply for the purpose of making another point against my hon friend, but I want to say that I do not believe, speaking from my own experience and from the experience of many men with whom I have experience and from the experience of many men with whom I have met in various walks of life, largely members of the Liberal party, I do not believe that in the recent history of Canada anything has happened which has given to the thinking people of Canada so painful and so sudden a shock sudden realization that the four or five gentlemen, who by reason of their ability, their years of service and their high position in their party, are in control of the affairs of the domi-nant political party, can suddenly, of their own motion, without discussion, without debate, without the knowledge of the country, commit the country to a radical change of fiscal policy. That is not, I am bound to say, the octrine of constitutional governmen as I was taught it in the Liberal party, and I do not think that there could be entire Change in Fiscal Policy.

these resolutions is to reverse the policy of the Dominion of Can-It is interesting to note, aitho there has been very little discussion on the point, what is the policy which we are asked to reverse, and why we are asked to reverse it. The policy was ado, ted in 1897, after the election which resulted in the right hon, the present leader of the government taking of-fice. That tariff was described by its

possible doubt, an it must further said quite frankly and we can say It without disturbing ourselves par-ticularly at this distance of time, that the tariff of 1897 did not fully implement all the promises or the sugges-tions which we, the members of the Liberal party, had made in regard to our future policy when we were in op-

Appealed to People in 1900. "But, Mr. Chairman, the policy which we set forth in the tariff of 1897 was deliberately adopted, all these matters were canvassed and consider-ed before we adopted it. We found, as people generally find when they take office, that there were some things that they could not do that they thought they could do, that they could not do something that they intended to do, that would do harm to some people and would not do any good to anybody, and so there were many things that perhaps might have been expected that were not done; but the tariff of 1897 was deliberately adopted after full and careful consideration; went to the country in 1900 upon judgment of the people who had put us in office. We were open to attack then on the fround that we had not fully carried out our pledges, both by our opponents and by our political friends, and speaking for myself as having conducted largely the discussion on behalf of the government in a very large section of the country which was committed to my charge, I say that no phase of that subject was left untouched; it was discussed and redis-oussed at every campaign meeting that was held. We placed the matter fore the people, we explained the reasons of the actions we had taken, we submitted those reasons to the people we submitted ourselves to their judgment, and the result was that their judgment upheld us and that the tariff

A Safe Policy. "It was my opinion then, whatever that opinion might have been worthlittle or much—that it was the best tariff that we could adopt. (Hear, time has gone on and that tariff policy has been practically unchanged, in any very important particular since 1897, I have become thoroughly and completely convinced that the tariff policy which we adopted at that time, which embraced the principle of moderate protection, applicable to all classes of the Dominion of Canada can adopt, a most unwise to radically change.

"One feature, an especially importan feature of that policy was the British flammation, huskiness, hoarseness preference. The British preference has been discussed a great deal. Some of our friends from the opposite side of pains, and chest tightness, croup, the house have sought to minimize its | effects, because we were buying large- throat and chest weaknesses and all ly from the United States, but I do not think that that argument is a good or a sound argument. The imports from Great Britain under the British preference have grown from twenty-nine million odd in 1897 to ninety-five millions in 1910; the in- | 50c; all reliable dealers, or by mail crease has been 320 per cent., and it is from the Catarrhozone Co., Kinganswer to the argument that that ston, Ont.

The British Preference.

"The British preference is a substantial preference. It is suggested that it is likely to be substantially increased, and on that point, while I am dealing with the general question of policy, I desire to eppress myself clearly and fully. Nobody was a more enthusiastic supporter of British preference when it was adopted than I was, but I think there are limits to the extent of which we can go even in cuttent of which we can go even in cut-ting the tariff of Canada in favor of the manufacturers of Great Britain as

ting the tariff of Canada in favor of the manufacturers of Great Britain as against the manufacturers of the United States.

"And I am not disposed to say that I would support a substantial increase in the British preference, made, as I understand it, at the expense of deserving Canadian industries, for the purpose of putting back into the hands of Great Britain trade which we take away by this arrangement, and give to the United States. I cannot see that there is any sound business wisdom in that operation. I cannot see that there is any possible ground for taking that operation. I cannot see that "W there is any possible ground for taking cent. such steps as will result in the closing up of Canadian factories doing business at a small margin of profit, so ness at a small margin of profit, so ness at a small margin of profit, so "Metals and "Me

Canada Prosperous. "What have been the results of the policy which we are following? The figures which indicate the great progress and prosperity of Canada have been quoted in this house ad nauseam. I shall not repeat them here. We know how the population has grown; we how the population has grown; we classes of the community. know how foreign trade has grown; of the two classes of the con

"We know this, further, that, man the community." So, then, we have prosperity, so for man, the body of the people of Canada are better off than any other population of similar numbers that and independence for everything we sell. (Cheers.) we can point to. Our farmers are prosperous, our laborers are well paid. The local market of Canada takes from 80 to 90 per cent. of everything we reject there is no unemployment in Canada. vice, sickness or other causes which does not depend at all upon the pros-

friends, of which I was and am one, as having first for its most outstanding feature, the British preference, and, second, a readjustment of duties large-ly reducing the charges upon articles commonly used by the farming commonly used by the farmin tion of one of the members of the gov-ernemtn, to collate a few facts which show conclusively what our position in that respect is. A volume has been issued under the direction of my honissued under the direction of my hon-friend, the minister of labor, dealing which work I regard, as perhaps the most valuable contribution to the eco-nomic literature of Canada that I know of. That volume, setting forth the statistics in relation to wholesale rices, enables us to give accurately the well being of the various classes of the community. In the considera-

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The Case of Quaker Oats.

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Convincing Facts.

"Grain and fodder, including thirteen selected standard commodities, have risen in value 49.9 per cent.

"Cattle and cattle products, hogs and hog products, sheep and sheep products, fowl and turkeys have risen

'Cotton goods, increased 25 per cent.

"Thus we see that the staple lines

we know how the deposits in the banks thave a proof of the fact that the urban community is not living last 12 or 15 years the Dominion of Canada has prospered more abundantly securing from the farmer, but the than any other country on the face of farmer his share of the general prosperity of his share of the general prosperity of

wants of the community. It is pos-sible, by reason of the fact that an merate what I think will be a few of

exhaustive enquiry has been made of these effects.
an economic character under the direction of these effects.
"Some industries will be destroyed evils? What reason there can be for selecting that industry and wiping it out of existence, I do not see. (Cheers.) I am bound to say that it does not appeal to my common sense.

Will Kill Packing Industry. considerable consideration. I thought when I saw and read carefully the tinues in effect for any length of time, the big packing industry of the Do-minion of Canada will be wiped out. There is no more chance of the meatpacking industry standing against the beef trust of the United States than there would be of my standing up against this building if it fell upon me. That is precisely the position in which the meat-packers will be put. "I shall not say anything about the fruit and vegetable growers. They will be injured. Their case has been stated by men who know vastly more about it than I do. But I call the attention of my friends in the government to the fact that my hon. friend balsamic fumes, which carry cure and from Yale-Carlboo (Mr. Burrell) made before this house a full and careful presentation of the case of the fruit does not mean that the regulations are growers and vegetable growers, and no abrogated, because this parliament has swer of any kind has been attempted sible thing that we can do.

> fled, because it is not always safe to steamship companies to put them Company, which is one of the very markets for these products in Great largest factories in Canada, and one Britain.

community than the Quaker oats dustry of Peterboro. Now 80 per cent of the business of this establishment be at any time when an occasion for the business of this establishment be at any time when an occasion for irritation may arise? There are do community than the Quaker oats in company says that under the condi-tions that will exist under the pro-

An Unprejudiced Witness.
"Now I do not at all profess to be table to express an intelligent opinion respecting the business of the Quaker

vice, sickness or other causes which does not depend at all upon the prosperity of the country. We are receiving an enormous immigration. There is a demand for every man who comes in the shape of a laborer, and still an insistent demand for more labor; and there is a rapid development of our resources. (Applause.)

"And there is one other thing which is of the utmost importance in the consideration of our business position. I say that there will be very great cannot conclude that it will. These cannot conclude that it will. Thes is of the utmost importance in the consideration of our business position, I say that there will be very great that is the enormous growth of the home market, which has been built that there will be individuals who up in Canada during the last 10 or 12 years, and which, in my judgment, even if these individuals succed in counts more than anything else for the steadiness of prices which our farmers steadiness of prices which our farmers turbance for considerable portions of the will suffer very great loss, and that counts more than anything else for the steadiness of prices which our farmers turbance for considerable portions of the will suffer very great loss, and that there will be individuals succed in counts more than anything else for the counts

> patriotic policy for them to insist upon subject that we shall lose their pulp being manufactured at market for butter and eggs. there can be no doubt about that. What reason can be given for drawing your pen thru an item of the tariff and shutting up an industry which is not accused of combining as against consumers, which is not accused of charging illicit prices or of save the consumers of save the consumers. I am aware that some gentlemen, who are of estimable character and good information, have said that it is not a wise policy, but I do not believe there are many people in Canada who would agree with them. I believe that there is no policy, no item of policy which has been the United States. In the case of eggs. In the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of butter and eggs. In the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of butter and eggs. In the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of butter and eggs. In the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of butter and eggs. In the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of eggs to the United States, and in the case of eggs to the United States, and good information, have said that it is not a wise policy, but I do not believe there are many people in Canada who would agree with them.
>
> I am aware that some gentlemen, who are of estimable character and good information, have said that it is not a wise policy, but I do not believe there are many people in Canada who would agree with them. item of policy which has been the United States, we shall lose upon a followed) by any of the gov great portion of the lower grade, which, ernments of Canada of late years are everybody knows, is the greatest which has met with more universal approval than the action of the gov-ernment of Ontario and later of the Government of Quebec in deciding up-on the conservation of their resources dustry of this country will be destroyed. I have given that subject considerable consideration of their resources any the higher in the United States than Canada. Barley is higher and oats lower.

"Well, that was the position. It is memorial of the packers that the meatknown of all men that the United
packing industry would be injured. States people would like to get cheaper
and I am prepared to say now that
if this treaty goes into effect and conNow, if there was anything that was perfectly clear in connection with our tariff relations with the U.S., and if there was anything perfectly clear in connection with the paper and pulp question, it was that ALL THE DO-MINION OF CANADA HAD TO DO
WAS TO SIT DOWN AND WAIT,
AND LEAVE THE QUESTION SEVERELY ALONE. That obviously was all that ought to have been done.

A Bonus on Abrogation. "We have not done that. We find this clause introduced into the treaty. What does it say? If it means what our negotiators intended it to mean, then it means this, that there is a bonus put upon the abrogation of the regulations which the Province of Quebec and the Province of Ontario have made. (Opposition applause). It

in connection with that subject. You ask me why I do not support this pro-ishable products that we send to position. Surely, Mr. Chairman, if I Great Britain. My hon friend from E. had the intelligence to hear the case of Grey (Mr. Sproule) dealt with that. He that kind presented and no answer is familiar with the subject; and my made, I must come to the conclusion hon. friend, the minister of agriculthat no answer can be made. (Hear, ture (Mr. Fisher), who I understand is ture (Mr. Fisher), who I understand is to follow me, is more familiar with it perhaps than any man in the house.

Mr. Sifton then read the dispatch, which referred to the effort by parliament to exclude the U. S. meat trust "There will be other large industries affected. There is an enormous industry in existence in the Town of Peterboro, the Quaker oats establishment."

But it is a fact that for years there was difficulty in finding a market for our perishable products. The country went to work and educated the farmboro, the Quaker oats establishment. ers to prepare their products for the The president of the company has British market, instituted cold storwealth has to take the field against it, and we are here taking down the bargiven an interview, and I have taken age, under the department of agriculthe trouble to have the interview veri- ture, upon steamships, induced the proceed upon what we see in the newspapers, with all due regard to my journalistic friends. I have taken the great labor, trouble and expense, expense, expense, and the series of nearly the series of the s trouble to verify that interview, and tending over a period of nearly twenty speaking on behalf of the Quaker Oats wears, for the purpose of opening up it dominates the market—we will say

of the largest consumers of farm pro- Throwing Away Work of Years. of the largest consumers of farm produce in Canada, consuming, I believe—I speak subject to correction—40 carliads of farm produce per day, this institution manufactures in the Town of Peterboro largely for export, and is to have. It takes the farm produce, to have. It takes the farm produce, a market that is improving all the time, it grinds it up, ships it to foreign countries, collects the money, brings it back and it goes into circulation. We can add to the nouse that the farmers of this constituency are not getting fairly treated in the matter of prices, may I ask what that gentleman will do? May I as what his remedy will be? May I ask how he is going to apply that remedy, if he has any? I do not know what the remedy will be in Chicago or New York; it will be outside of our jurisdiction, and there is only one thing we could do, just one

stuff to the United States instead and to throw away all the advantage of all the work that we have done. The whole of the cold storage facilities upon the steamships crossing the Atlantic provided in past years, to break down the business connections we have made, to allow our competitors to go in and take that market, buttress it around in such a way that we can never get into it again, and put ourselves in independence upon the markets of the United States. How long will it remain open? Nobody knows. It may be five years. Nobody knows. "A year ago the United States were brandishing a club over our heads and threatening to impose the surtax upon our goods—only one short year ago. Now they say that the United States is friendly. Well, perhaps it is. What will it be in a year from now? Does anybody know? Nobody knows. The United States is at the present time. I am told, abrogating the Blain treaties of reciprocity which were made with the Latin republics a few years ago. without even the courtesy of negotiation or a discussion as to the reasons for the abrogation of those treaties.

Putting Our Head in a Noose. ens of things which might which would cause irritation posed changes in the tariff, it will be the United States, Canada and Great more convenient and economical for them to manufacture in the United States for export. Their operations in Peterboro, therefore, will be curtailed 60, 70 or 80 per cent., with the result that the Dominion of Canada will lose accordingly.

An Unprejudiced Witness. important international consequences, but serious enough to make it very easy for a political party in the United Oats Company, but I call attention to something which might be of an unthis fact, that these people are not friendly character to Great Britain Canadian manufacturers kicking about and Canada. THEN, WHEN OUR the duty being taken off when they MARKET IS CLOSED, WHEN WE are manufacturing for the home market. It is easy to understand why a BRITAIN, WHAT IS THE POSImanufacturer would object to a change TION? SIR, WE ARE PUTTING OUR
in a case of that kind. But there is no
HEAD INTO A NOOSE (Loud ap-

reason for this company saying that plause.)
this agreement is against them, for it is not. They are not unfriendly to the It is said that the farmers will have is not. They are not unfriendly to the United States, and they are not unfriendly to us in Canada, and there is no possible reason why we should not a private individual to make an exhaustive examination of prices. He accept their statement as being given in good faith. (Loud applause.)

"Will this proposition assist in transwhich is almost an unknown thing in any country of the extent and population of ours, there is practically no poverty except what is due to drink, vice, sickness or other causes which vice, sickness or other causes which the sensibly exclude us. So, we have prospected to go into a limited number of subjects, and his incomposition assist in tansformation must necessarily be limited. We send it to the great, free, open market of Great Britain, from which nothing but our own foolishness can possibly exclude us. So, we have prospected to go into a limited number of subjects, and his incomposition assist in tansformation must necessarily be limited. I have before me the result of that the proposition assist in tansformation of factories, which has been given accept their statement as being given in good faith. (Loud applause.)

"Will this proposition assist in tansformation of factories, which has been given and the proposition assist in tansformation of factories, which has been given and the proposition assist in tansformation of factories, which has been given and the proposition assist in tansformation of factories, which has been given and the proposition assist in tansformation of factories, which has been given and the proposition assist in this proposition assist in tansformation of factories. The proposition assist in Canada sell in the open markets, and I have before me the result of that examination. It is not necessary that I should enter into any considerable number of details, but I will give you a few of the conclusions which appear to be absolutely established by the facts.

"First, I will take hogs, one of the most important products of the Province of Ontario. The average price in grades, lower. It is said that the mar-ket for lambs will be good if we get reciprocity with the United States.

subject that we shall lose our local proportion of the product. In poultry, the higher grades will be higher and the lower grades will be lower. Hay is the one product that is substanti-

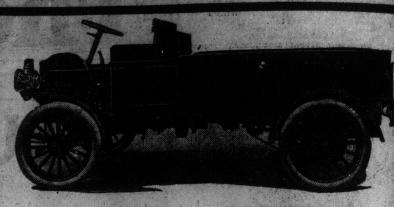
"Looking over the whole case, it is not possible to figure out any general and specific advantage to the farmer in getting these markets, even if we take prices as they are, without havtake prices as they are, without having any reference to the general effect upon the relations of the market which may take place in other ways. As to the quantity, everybody knows that there is a perfectly good market for all that our farms produce. There is no glut in the market of Canada if the take prices as they are, without produce is reasonably prepared, and if it is not reasonably prepared for the market, then the United States market will be of no assistance to the man who allows himself to be in that posi-

"Then there are several general features of the case which require to be considered. This, Mr. Chairman, is a conclusion which you cannot possibly escape: Under this arrangement, which means free trade in farm products. the markets for farm produce will be growers and vegetable growers, and no fairer, no better, no fuller case was ever presented to this house while I have been a member of it, and no answer of any kind has been attentiated by the United should be united united try will be destroyed. What is hapto taken a clipping from The Ottawa Citizen of Feb. 25, which has since been confirmed by other information. not a political article, but a Canadian

Zealand is so sinister in its operations that the government of the common-

The Case of Australia. "The meat trust in Australia and New

riers and inviting it to come in and dominate the market of Canada. That trust will oppress our farmers, it is not a benificent institution; it is not philanthropic institution; and of Ontario—and any hon, gentlemen on this side of the house or on the other side of the house finds that the farmers of his constituency are not getting fairly treated in the matter of



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Continued on Page 3, Column 1.

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