POOR DOCUMENT

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH, ST. JOHN, N. B., WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1904.

MADE IN CANADA **THE WATCHWORD**

Protection Is Strongly favored.

Dinner of St. John Branch, Canadian Industrial League -Hon. Mr. Longley Would Have Canada a Nation Some Day - Preference Upheld by Speakers-Some for High Protection.

The banquet held Friday night in the Dufferin Hotel by the recently formed S: John branch of the Canadian Industria League, was a very successful function in

its arrangement and carrying out and also in placing before the people the ideals and aims of the league.

The Industrial League is said by its leading spirits to be a strictly non-partisan body. Both political parties were represented at the gathering of last night, but protectionists apparently were present in the greater number.

Some sixty in all sat down to a dinner

which in point of excellence equalled the best and was a matter of congratulatory remarks for Mr. Campbell, the Dufferin manager, and his aides and chef. The tables were T shaped and were handsome by set, the dining room with its pretty decorations, and brilliant lighting presenting a very pretty appearance. Mottoes, "Made in Canada" were hung on the walls.

These good things were told of on a very handsome card, which also carried an embossed maple leaf, a picture of St. John, and coats of arms. It was tied with

John, and coats of arms. It was tied with ribbon of patriotic colors.

James Pender was chairman and at his right was Hon. J. W. Longley, of Halifax, and Watson Griffin, of Toronto. At his left sat W. F. Cockshutt, of Brantford (Oct.). The control of the country today.

Fisher, who had at his right Rev. J. de Soyres and Mr. Vroom, of St. Stephen, president of the St. Stephen board of trade. To his left sat J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., and W. H. Thorne.

The others present were Senator Ellis, J. H. L. Fairweather, W. H. Harrison, L. P. D. Tilley, Frank White, Allan D. Barbour, C. S. Everett, Andrew Dodge, W. E. Earle, S. B. Bustin, A. A. Wilson, E. Perkins, Dr. McVey, W. L. Hamm, W. E. Foster, A. P. Hazen, R. P. Foster and A. W. Macrae, J. A. Sinclair, Supt. Downie, of the C. P. R., E. W. Slipp, T. F. White, R. B. Emerson, Dr. Daniel, M. P., J. B. Cudlip, C. W. Brown, J. E. Fraser, P. W. Snider, LeB. McFarlane, of Montreal; Chas. McDonald, J. J. Gordon, Fred A. Dykeman, H. C. Tilley, P. Longley, D. Comp. real; Chas. McDonald, J. J. Gordon, Fred A: Dykeman, H. C. Tilley, P. Longley, D. Russell Jack, T. S. Petrie, A. D. Camp-bell, H. B. Schofield, R. Frith, H. W. Schofield, P. W. Thomson, J. Fraser Greg-ory, Ald. W. S. Barker, H. H. Pickett, E. M. Shadbolt, George West Jones, rep-resentatives of Sun, Telegraph, Globe, Ga-rette and Star.

zette and Star.

During the discussion of the menu a very fine programme of music was played by Mr. Eville's orchestra.

Mr. Pender, calling order, said the Canadian Industrial League had for its object the development of the resources of Canada for Canadians. The dominion had wonderful resources and the best effort of all were required for the development. He would not enlarge on the subject, but proposed The King, which toast was honored with the singing of the National Anored with the singing of the National An

Mayor White, speaking to Our Country Mayor White, speaking to Our Country, spoke of his pleasure in welcoming all. He had rather the subject of his toast had been given to abler hands. Long before the Roman poet sang the glory of dying for one's country through the years down to the present conflict in the Far East, men were not wanting who were stilling. men were not wanting who were willin to sacrifice life for country. Canadian of citizenship. He spoke of the vast extent and the great natural resources of

tent and the great natural resources of Canada. This is our heritage, he said, and that they might be part of the army to develop it they were gathered tonight. That was the great object of the league, to help Canada take her proper place among the nations of the world.

He saw the motto "Made in Canada" upon the wall. They hoped to see less and less the stamp "Made in Germany," and less of the trade marks of the United States upon goods here, but that "Made in Canada" should be emblazoned across the commercial sky. It was necessary we be stimulated to promote these industries. to mean the best possible article of a kind to be found in the world. Busine



He hoped Canadian manufacturers wou overcome all competitions in this field an hoped they would remember this meeting and that all that could be done had bee done here for the "Made in Canada" idea because it was a good one and the tim

His worship was loudly a plauded or

Canada for Canadians was the subject of a very fine address by Hon. J. W. Long ley, attorney general of Nova Scotia. He said in part: "The tariff question is sup posed to exercise a far-reaching influence on Canadian industries. It may be a declusion but that is the common belief and there is much evidence in support of the proposition that it is possible to give enor

almost universal sentiment of the people of Canada that no step should be taken b the government in the way of fiscal legi lation that would in the slightest degree endanger the developing industries of Canada. No government, I conceive, could live for any length of time that made the frank announcement that it favored a fiscal system which would ignore entirely the element of protecting and fostering industries within the country.

"Many good people there are who feare that a change of government in 1896 would result in a low or revenue tariff; the re sult has shown, I think conclusively, tha nothing of the kind has been done. The tariff of 1897 recognizes the protective ele ment in almost every single phase.

The Tariff Principles.

"For myself. I have no hesitation in say ing that I regard it as a fixed and inex orable principle of our institutions at this hould be formed with the object of aidng and encouraging domestic industrie it follows inevitably that the modifying conditions of trade will necessitate from time to time changes in the tariff, and that it is fitting and proper that the government, recognizing these altered conditions, should from time to time so readjust the ariff as to meet these new conditions. "If there is any responsible, recognized organization in favor of free trade in Canada it has escaped my attention. There may come a/time when Canada will find it advantageous to adopt a policy of free trade. That is not the regnant sentiment the development on the largest possible scale of domestic industries and it is the almost universal conviction that these industries at the present stage of our history can have no fair chance for life unless fostered by friendly tariff legisla-

"He would be a poor representative of "He would be a poor representative of Canadian sentiment who would venture for a moment to say that all tariff protection should be withdrawn and that every Canadian industry should be subjected without remorse to the contingency of unrestricted competition from abroad. No such proposition is being urged by any responsible public man in Canada.

"The prevailing sentiment all along the line is that our industries must be pro-

"The prevailing sentiment all along the line is that our industries must be protected. Within the last few years we have seen a phenomenal growth in the industrial life of Canada. The export of manufactured goods within the last six or seven years has multiplied many fold and the rumber of nersons employed in enormously increased. With it should grow a thorough Canadian sentiment which could not be run on sentiment, he said.

Our pride and desires were commendable, but our goods must be equal to the output of our competitors.

His worship spoke of the necessity of wise legislation. Party government was a necessity here, but it should always be the policy of the government to join with its concerns in matters for the interest of the source of the national in more than an industrial sense.

see on all hands, and to extend to them the cordial good wishes of their brethern The subject assigned to me for the even-ing is Our Trade Relations. This I pro-pose to treat under three different heads, namely, The Preferential Trade Question, The Prospect of Reciprocity with the United States, and Protection to our Home Industries.

Regarding the first, the fiscal problem before the British people at the present time is the most important that has been consideration in modern times, and on its finding the fate of the empire rests. Do not understand me to say that we shall immediately separate, but the die will be cast and the course adopted that will lead to final disintegration or closer union. There are two distinct proposi-tions under discussion in Great Britain today, both having protection as their ob-Mr. Balfour's programme is protecion as a means of retaliation against dif-erent countries, and Mr. Chamberlain's

As to the need for protection in Great Britain, there is very little room for doubt that a flood of imports is submerging their most cherished industries. Individuals engaged in manufacture are called upon to meet the organized competition of nations and stout as the resistance has been, the issue cannot be in doubt. The individual must succumb. Free trade is powerless to save. The gospel of Bright and Cobden and of Adam Smith is now set at naught by stubborn facts and now is called upon to face a condition and not a theory. The

pires while the gospel of free trade is ostensibly for the peace, progress and good will of all the world.

Free trade has been put to the test and found wanting and history affords us one instance at least of its complete failure. Take Holland for example. In the sever eenth century it was the greatest commercial power in the world and mistress

Believers in the universal efficiency of free trade should read the history of the Dutch. Great Britain is at the present mous impetus to home industries through the agency of large impositions upon competing imports. I may be wrong but I venture to think that the tariff question is no longer an issue between the two great political parties of the country. Probably both will be dissatisfied with this statement but it is nevertheless true.

"There was unquestionably once a free true in the same position that the Dutch were in in the early part of the eighteenth century, and her fate will inevitably be the same if the free trade falacy is pursued to much greater length. Mr. Balfour and Mr. Chamberlain both propose it shall cease, but for different reasons. The former for the sake of herself, and the latter for the sake of the empire. Mr. shall cease, but for different reasons. The former for the sake of herself, and the latter for the sake of the empire. Mr. Chamberlain proposes that a tax shall be placed on wheat and flour, meats cured and fresh, with a preference of the placed of the sake of the empire. Mr. Chamberlain proposes that a tax shall be placed on wheat and flour, meats cured and fresh, with a preference of the sake of the empire. and fresh, with a preference in favor of the colonies. He also proposes a duty on manufactured goods of all kinds of from 5 to 10 per cent. To offset this move and

5 to 10 per cent. To offset this move and not effect the cost of living he proposes to reduce the taxes on tea, coffee, sugar and those food supplies in general use to a like extent, and this he can easily do.

The preference to the colonies on food-stuffs thus proposed will be of great advantage and will undoubtedly build us up and turn the tide of immigration towards our shores. He speaks also of secondary industries, and by some of his opponents it is explained that he does not expect that Canada or any of the great colonies will embark on new industries, but will leave that to the mother country. leave that to the mother country.

This stipulation, if ever made, is not likely to be accepted, and it would be just

as fair for us if we should stipulate that England in turn should not increase her wheat and other food supplies by raising more at home. The main features of hi policy, however, are right in sound, and if carried into effect will increase enormously the commercial and political strength of the empire.

The reasons for our wishing Great Britain to adopt protection are, first, for her own sake, as it will improve the position of her workmen and manufacturers; second, because it is the only means of making a preference to the colonies possible.

Canada's Position.

What will Canada give? She has already given a rebate of one-third of the duty, amounting close upon \$5,000,000 per annum; and she might further possibly lines, though on some few articles it is already too much; but the rapid increase of her population will give her factories, a much larger market at home than we now have, and thus offset some disadvan-The whole question must be taken up

on the mutual benefit principle—receive some advantage and give some advantage. It should be figured out on a business basis and a plain agreement arrived at. Details can only be given when the representatives of all parts of the empire come together and arrange it. At present we can discuss the principle which is a material commercial bond of common advantage. In other words, it is a policy of empire, unity and trade, instead of devia-tion as at present, when every separate part tries to look after itself.

In my opinion an enlightened and mutually helpful trade policy is all that can save us. Commerce is the most powerful adhesive that can be employed and thus material interest will

sugar, Belgium in glass and cement and so on throughout the list, and thus the British industries are ousted from foreign markets and at home find no peace or s

It is like an army in the open attacked by numerous armies about it, who are protected by battlements and ramparts from which they sally forth at pleasure and re tire with safety after the assault, while universal vigilance is the lot of the un-protected forces. They have no peace day or night either at the front or on the left or right or left flank or yet the rear Burdened, too, Great Britain is unable to help her colonies like the West Indies. For years they have applied in vain for help to their sugar planting, and the bounties of European countries have taken the very life blood from those unfortunate people. In the words of Burke, "Mag-naminty is not seldom the truest wisdom,

and the greatest empire and little mind

Reciprocity with the United States is still considered by some to be a possibility, but while our manufacturers might be a preferential arrangement with the mott er country and the colonies, to my min their disadvantage would be indefinited greater under a reciprocity treaty such as the United States are likely to give us substantial products as went are very similar in nature to those produced by the United States, while with the mother country almost directly opposite is the case. Our goods are dissimilar and our products more numerous and much more cheaply produced. Great Britain furnishes the best market for all this class of products and it would appear to be the roducts, and it would appear to be ountry and the colo ter into a reciprocity trade with the Unted States, which might and probabl would prove distructive to many of our leading industries.

The Americans are scarcely likely to give us a treaty that would not be more the present year are not encouraging in this respect. I find that the imports of Canada for 1903 totalled \$224,814,000, while our total exports were \$213,782,000. 500,000. The last ten months are even more unfavorabe. Our total exports de

exceed the exports.

For this reason I am here tonight to advocate a protective tariff for Canada.

Free trade, if anything, is a fixed principle that cannot be divisted from. It is well that the control of our mather. described in the words of our mothe has no elasticity. Protection, other hand, is an applied science. ditions change, so must it, therefore change. Now high, then moderate, or low

of Canada, and I think that the protection that is at present afforded many o our industries is not sufficient, to wit, the ries have felt the pinch of foreign con petition. Shall we stand idly by an ee the capital of our country swept out dangerous competition from our side am not defend ourselves with the measure that are at our disposal? Protection to my mind should be sufficient to protect. You ask me how much that is. I would ask you to tell me how much is required and I will tell you that I would put on

and I will tell you that I would put on sufficient to protect.

In other words, raise the general tariff against all mations, and make the cut a little deeper to the brethren and kinsmen beyond the sea. These remarks apply not only to Great Britain but to Australia, South Africa, West Indies and all the letter great colonies of the British empire. for Canada to pursue, and I trust to the day is not far distant when some st measures as I have endeavored to out to you in these few remarks will be ried into effect in this country.

Watson Griffin, speaking on a patrioti preference, said that to be effectual a patriotic preference must be both national and personal. The people must act as individually. The government can give they can show their preference by always asking for goods "made in Canada" when making purchases and by personally favor-

ing Canadian scaports.

American politicians are continually threatening to withdraw the bonding privilege "if we don't watch out," and Englishmen believe the United States could paralyze Canadian trade by carrying out to such threats is to do all our shipping through Canadian ports winter and summer. The most effective way of bringing this about is to give a tariff preference to goods imported direct through Canadian ports and the higher our general tariff the material interest will increase sentiment and assistance trade, on the Atlantic to the Perchic choided by the Atlantic to the Perchic c

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population the Americans bought only and South Africa until we get control of about ten cents worth of Canadian farm products in 1903, while Canadians bought from the United States about \$2.90 worth of the same products per head of population. That is, each Canadian consumed twenty-nine times as much of United States farm products as each American kind. One Canadian ate as much United States meat as 400 Americans ate of Canaas much money on butter, cheese and eggs produced in the United States as 157 Amricans spent on butter, cheese and eggs

Says Tariff is the Cause.

The extraordinary difference between our purchases from the Americans and our sales to them is due to the fact that tariff while Canada has a low protective tariff. In other words, the government a Washington gives a substantial preference to the home products of the United State while the government at Ottawa gives a very small preference, an altogether inade-quate preference, to the home products of

If the general tariff of Canada approx mated closely that of the United States we could afford to give a substantial preference to countries of the British empire and the effect of such an arrangemen would probably be to cut down our imports from the United States at least one-half. Canadians would get part of the business thus lost by the Americans and part would go to the United Kingdom. Any transfer of Canadian business from the United States to Britain would be to the advantage of Canadian seaports. Canadian trade with the United States drib-bles southward in many little channels and St. John gets almost no benefit from i Britain must necessarily pass through St John if only these goods imported direc

through Canadian seaports get the benefit of the tariff preference. It is interesting to consider the geo graphical relation of the maritime prov-inces to the British West India islands and to the whole eastern coast of South America. Take a map of the western South America lies out in the Atlantic far to the east of the United States, but almost in line with the maritime province of Canada. Some of the leading seaport nearer to Europe than New Orleans, is also more than 260 miles nearer the chief seaports of South America than the city

The second secon

In winter St. John should be the half-

way house between the great manufacturing city of Montreal and the coal and stee district of Cape Breton. Louisbourg and St. John are both open ports throughout St. John are both open ports throughout the winter; and a great saving in freight charges might be effected by using the water route between them for transporting coal and steel during the winter months. But St. John itself should become a great manufacturing city. As regards raw materials, it is in a better position than Montreal for it can get them by water all year. Its central position in by water all year. Its central position in the maritime provinces gives it a great advantage as a distributing point for Nova Scotia and P. E. Island as well as New Brunswick and it is not too far east o supply a portion of the enormous dedevelopment of our great west must create. The establishment of great iron and steel works in Cape Breton should revolutionize manufacturing conditions in St. John. So long as Canadian manufacturers had to get their iron and steel from Pittsburg, St. John was at a decided disadvantage as compared with Montreal and To-ronto, which were much nearer the United States iron and steel centres, but now St. John has the advantage in distance.

The map in the booklet of the Canadian Industrial League shows Canada alone between the two oceans without any outline of the great country to the south. I have often wondered what would be the condition of Canada today if there were

no country on our southern border; if we stood where we are with all our great natural resources just as they are today but without the United States alongside It seems to me that under such conditions St. John would be far greater in population and wealth than it is and it might become in the future one of the xpect to become in the future one of th greatest commercial cities of the world.
Our proximity to the United States has retarded the development of Canada and restricted the growth of St. John because

the United States and then the proximi of that great country with its immens population will be an advantage rather than a disadvantage to Canada.

dominion. There was the nanger of united States Steel Trust steeping in having Sydney shuffed out. Mr. Pender lieved that on all wire goods exported in the States into Canada, twenty per essould be imposed. If this was done would not be long before fully three-quart of all wire goods for Canada would made in Canada.

J. D. Hazen, M. P. P.

Speaking for Our Guests, J. D. H.
P. P., said he felt especial sate of hearing the addresses of Mr. Co torney-General Longley, and Mr. trusted the sentiment they he would be taken to heart by the upper Canada.

He had heard with much pleadress of Mr. Longley, a man ability and character. Though ed in a narrow field, he was repeyond the boundaries of the which he was a most distingue. beyond the boundaries of the which he was a most distingu. The speaker, as a protection tariff wall should be placed his fore the United States to secur manufacturers the markets of dustries would be stimulated within mind, and prices would be r. In Mr. Longley, who former reciprocity, the speaker now s of heart. Mr. Longley was not the forest manufacturers of Ca know the power they held. Le together and they could dict any government. Let east an together and their power would. The cause of American prosmeasure was the fact that A tected their own industries. can iron makers were compekets the world over, for the were a unit. It was a happy ada when the public mind turther expectations of reciprofromWashington.

The duty of the Indutsrial in addition to stimulating intensity. Newfoundland should the dominion.

W. S. Fisher read letters of ability to be present from the St. Stephen's board of trade Governor Snowball, Hamey Grey, and others.

The concluding speakers were very brief.

The banquet then concluded ing of God Save the King.

Andover, N.B., May 20-Ando school convention exceeded a tion both by county officers an

The first audience last Wednesing well filled the Presbyteria and all local pastors were in a This first session indicated ladies, with excellent voices, selves into the singing with a quickly responded to the music and this interest continued till tion to us in how to render a gospel h) His address on music in the Sunday sent

was replete with instruction.

Mr. Tullar's morning Bible reading marked his knowledge of the scripture and his aptness in teaching it.

Mr. Day's addresses on various Sanday school themes were all both instructive tion will long abide.

Rev. Mr. Demings was elected as new president and W. S. Low was re-elected as secretary.

Senator Baird, who attended the sessions, secured the attendance of the day school to the afternoon when song and address was adapted to them.

At an inquest in Cumberland t was stated

