

PRIVITY OF CANADIAN PEOPLE

J. Dods Shaw, a British Visitor, is Impressed With Sanguine Hopefulness Evident Throughout Country

One cannot be long in Canada without being impressed with the vitality and sanguine hopefulness of the people. Everywhere they seem to expect great developments, and as far as I can gather most of the inhabitants are eager to take their share in warding the progress of the country.

Mr. J. Dods Shaw, official editor of the British House of Commons debates paying his first visit to the Dominion. His impressions, in part summarized in the opening paragraphs, are an interesting character inasmuch as he is a world wide traveller of the type.

It may be a question," he said, "whether the intense competition which is not forcing the price of lots to a fanciful and rather extravagant figure in some of the communities, is so far from being a disadvantage as it is generally supposed to be. I have been forced upwards in the price of land in the United Kingdom and in the United States, and in the latter country, particularly in the extreme West, will probably lead to a continued extension in the stream of visitors, both on account of the magnificent scenery and the wonderful organization of such a great company as the Canadian Pacific railway in affording facilities for travel across the continent. On my return to the House of Commons I shall lose no opportunity of recounting my delightful experience during my present visit. My efforts shall be specially directed to making more widely known manifold attractions of your western country. Nowhere in Canada have I seen a hotel to surpass in appointments or service. There are few hotels to equal it in the United Kingdom, and few, if any, that surpass it in any way.

Naval Contribution. An official of the House of Commons I don't feel at liberty to express opinions on party politics in England. I can say, however, that a considerable satisfaction is felt in that country at the attitude and action of Canada with regard to naval defence. It should be a question outside the union politics, and the disposition of the Dominion as Canada to take a share in provisions for their defence is a question which has been the subject of discussion in the House of Commons in England and more ever disposed to take a keen interest in the welfare and in the opinion of the overseas dominions. It is quite true that in no way could that interest be shown better, or to more advantage, than by the members of the House taking such opportunities as offer of themselves of visiting Canada, a portion of the Empire of Britons are proud. These members and other observers who have been flocking here in increasing numbers are no doubt gathering information, as I have been of the marine development and the great future in store for the Dominion.

Mr. Dods Shaw, who is spending a few days here, accompanied by his wife, Premier McBride yesterday.

C. P. R. Summer Hotel. ELSON, Sept. 20.—W. Sharp and are the successful tenders for construction of the new C. P. R. summer hotel at Balfour, Kootenay, twenty miles from Nelson. The estimated cost is \$150,000. The hotel will be completed by May 1st, and is ready for the opening on the 1st of July. It will be the first hotel built by the Canadian Pacific in the southern British Columbia.

Stanford Professor Dies. LO ALTO, Calif., Sept. 21.—Prof. J. E. Matuska, who has held the chair of romantic languages at Stanford University since 1883, died on the 21st of September at his home in Palo Alto. He was 67 years of age. He was representing Stanford at opening exercises of the new University of Mexico.

Papal Legate in Winnipeg. WINNIPEG, Sept. 20.—Cardinal Van Riebeeck, legate of the Holy See, arrived in Winnipeg at 10 o'clock yesterday. He is on his way to the north, where he will be staying at the chapel of the Grey Nuns, at the Hopewick Tache, where an arrangement was presented by the boys and girls under the care of the church. He then attended, in company with the Archbishop of Regina, the reception at St. Mary's.

Large Cement Concern. KANE, Sept. 20.—Papers were sent to the secretary of state in Ottawa, today for the incorporation of International Portland Cement, with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 preferred and \$1,000,000 common stock, which it is announced will build an expensive plant in Spokane, Wash. The company is headed by J. S. Irwin of Ottawa, managing director of the International Portland Cement Co. of Canada; E. D. Donnan and S. G. Near have been named as directors of the company, and making preliminary arrangements.

MANUFACTURERS IN CONVENTION

Members of Canadian Association Assemble in Vancouver for Annual Meeting—Much Impressed With Province

OFFICERS' REPORTS ARE SUBMITTED

President Hendry, in His Address, Gives Much Attention to Empire Topics—Sentiment and Trade as Allies

VANCOUVER, Sept. 20.—This morning the two special trains bearing the delegates to the annual meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, to the number of over 300, arrived shortly after 8 o'clock.

The visitors were met by the reception committee of the provincial branch and a number of prominent citizens, including aldermen and members of the board of trade, among them being Messrs. B. T. Rogers, W. McNeill, R. H. Alexander, E. P. McLennan, E. G. Mahoney, G. E. Torrey, W. H. Barker, W. H. Harvey, Aid. McTaggart and Ramsay.

The convention is the first of its kind ever held here, and marks another epoch in the history of this city. If the expression of the visitors may be taken as a criterion, the potentialities of British Columbia will be heralded across the continent and the opinions of the men who are in Vancouver during the next few days are opinions which carry weight in Canada, for they collectively represent vast interests.

Today the weather was perfect, being typical of the British Columbia Indian summer, and this made a deep impression on the delegates. "This is simply grand!" exclaimed W. H. Rowley, president-elect, to the members of the reception committee. "I had no idea that you possessed such delightful weather at this time of year out here."

Opening Proceedings. At 11 o'clock most of the visitors had registered, and shortly after the president, John Hendry, called the meeting to order in Dominion hall. The official reception committee occupied a room adjacent to the main hall, and besides the local members of the association, included the following: from provincial points: H. J. Scott, D. H. Ker, B. Wilson, Victoria; L. Lewis, H. Schanck, J. E. Tucker, C. A. Gordon, W. E. Duff, New Westminster; Otto Lechmann, Arrowhead; E. J. Palmer, Chemsunus.

The main hall was decorated with flags and streamers, with the arms of the association, and at intervals the platform for the speakers was backed by a large banner on which were the words, "Canadian Manufacturers' Association." The platform was occupied by President Hendry and Vice-President W. F. Rowley, of Hull, Que., and the secretary of the association, E. J. Palmer, Chemsunus.

In opening the convention President Hendry stated that as the time was brief on account of the late commencement of business, he would not read his report for the year until the afternoon. The secretary's report was then presented with the convention readily agreeing to regard the minutes of the last convention as already read.

Secretary's Report. Before commencing his report the secretary said that some questions had been raised as to the validity of one of the nominations for the vice-presidency for the ensuing year. The committee thereupon appointed a special committee on nominations to deal with the matter. This committee, consisting of Messrs. John Hendry, E. T. Hog, W. H. Barker, Pettit and Hatch. Later in the day, after a consultation, the committee reported that all the nominations were in order and the protest had been dismissed.

The report of the secretary is covered in great detail in the reports by the various standing committees. He referred briefly to the success attending the association's efforts to bring about an express improvement by which manufacturers are now able to secure satisfactory arrangements with express companies, also to the new ocean bill of lading, which has been assured. He spoke of the adoption of regulations defining the amount of British labor in articles entitled to admission under the preferential tariff. This has done away with a great deal of injustice to the Canadian manufacturer.

At the end of the fiscal year showed a surplus of nearly \$5,000, the membership at 2,908, an increase over last year of 287. He also touched upon the creation of higher membership fees, but this is also covered in other reports.

Mr. Cadwell, of Windsor, and Mr. McCullough, of Hamilton, moved and seconded the adoption of the report. Further reports read before adjournment for luncheon were those of the treasurer, "Industrial Canada," technical editor and the reports on commercial education and commercial intelligence, all of which were adopted.

President's Address. At the afternoon session President Hendry's address was read. His chief point probably was the evidence of a devotion to imperialistic ideas, and a frank statement of the subject of reciprocity with the United States.

In referring to local conditions and the prosperity prevailing, Mr. Hendry said: "The sudden recognition by the world at large of enormous wealth lying dormant in our mines, in our forests, in our fisheries and in our land, has induced such a stream of immigration that we have our villages outspread themselves into towns, and our towns into cities, but the whole lifeblood of our nation tingles with the radiant prosperity."

Mr. Hendry continued: "One sometimes hears the opinion expressed that the ties which bind the scattered portions of our empire together are slender and unsubstantial, particularly among the people of foreign countries. It is there, difficulty in understanding that the empire exists in any more than a name. Perhaps it is the very slenderness of these ties that makes them sacred, and ensures their protection against those who would strain them or rend them asunder."

Whatever the explanation, the fact remains that in the demonstrations of loyalty and affectionate regard called forth by the death of our King, the world has had a convincing proof that the empire is no myth. United in the bonds of common affection, 400 million devoted subjects, dwellers in every clime, have pledged again their lasting friendship, one to another.

Bond of Sentiment. "In the grip of hands clasped overseas, one and all have experienced a quickening of the emotions, a stirring of the patriotic impulses. Let those who will scoff at sentiment, but sentiment, gentlemen, is one of the mightiest forces at work in the world today. One of the mightiest forces the world has ever known. Sentiment will nerve the arm and will what the trade, however, subjectual dweller in any clime, have pledged again their lasting friendship, one to another."

"But in saying this I have no desire to belittle the importance of the material links, sentiment of the true kind is deep-rooted and is not lightly to be lightly invoked. The instinct of trade, however, is universal and anything which will encourage and facilitate the interchange of goods between nations already united, by bonds of sentiment will naturally fortify those bonds and cement the friendship more firmly than ever. Cables, penny post, air and subsidized steamship lines are all playing their part in bringing us more closely together, but the trade factor of greatest importance in the solidification of the empire is the preferential tariff."

"As an association of Canadian manufacturers, it is our proud boast that we stand first, last and all the time, for the inextinguishable of the British preference. We maintain, of course, that under all circumstances the minimum tariff should be so framed as to afford adequate protection to legitimate native industry, in order that it may the more affectually transfer to Canadian workshops much of the manifold manufactures that we now procure abroad."

"Our past dealings with the United States does not encourage the hope that we would have anything to gain by entering into negotiations with them. It is a pleasure to observe that during the past year considerable progress has been made by other portions of the Empire towards placing a preference upon a mutual basis. The recent elections in Great Britain indicate very clearly that tariff reform is making great headway in the Mother Country. The Imperial commission on trade between Canada and the British West Indies have recommended reciprocity with Canada as far as they can see their way clear to do so. Those in touch with the situation in Australia are of the opinion that the agitation for a preference with Canada is surely gaining ground, while there is good reason to hope that the confederation of the British South African states will shortly be followed by the granting of more liberal trade concessions to all portions of the Empire."

Canada's Best Course. "Meanwhile, what is the situation in Canada? Have we ourselves, in our treaties of trade being adhered to, done as advanced. Have we continued by the power of our example to encourage other parts of the Empire to adopt the principle we are proud to have instituted, or are we beginning to expose ourselves to the criticism of backsliding? There is no true Canadian but will heartily endorse the stand taken by our government in declaring the right of the Dominion to regulate its own trade, but in the negotiations of such treaties we should always see carefully to it that the value of the preference is not impaired. However desirous we may be as business men to increase and improve our opportunities for foreign trade, we have no desire to advantage ourselves in that direction if it is going to involve any sacrifice of trade now enjoyed with us by the Mother Country. There are many reasons which prompt us to welcome the recent convention with France. There are many reasons which prompt us to acknowledge that the still more recent concessions to the United States were justifiable. Similarly there are reasons why the protection of the tariff against Germany was unjustifiable, but the fact remains that we have diverted a certain volume of trade from Imperial channels into foreign channels, to that extent weakening the Imperial connection and discrediting the policy with which we started out."

"In the expression of my views I do not wish it to be assumed that I am of the opinion that any serious harm has already been done. My object has rather been to call attention to a tendency which seems to be leading to misunderstanding and into dangerous paths, more especially since it has now brought us face to face with what is after all the most important issue confronting us as business men today. I refer to the desire of the United States for a treaty of reciprocity with us."

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"Next I maintain that Canada cannot afford reciprocity with the United States unless it be confined to the limited number of natural products. Splendid as has been the progress of our manufacturing industries under the policy of protection, they are still dwarfed in comparison with the established establishments operating on the other side of the border. By the consolidation of capital and by the specialization of output the United States industries have grown tremendously powerful, so powerful indeed that they are all playing their part in bringing us to the end, leaving idle machinery, unemployment and poverty in their track. To reduce our tariff at this juncture would be to invite the United States to acquire in our own impoverishment. Not that I believe the trade preferences of the United States are incapable of improvement. I regard it as quite conceivable that some few changes might be effected in their tariff, but it is to all and injurious to none. But so long as Canada is as prosperous and independent as she is today, it is not the duty of her government to surrender the dog in the fabric and jeopardize the prosperity we now enjoy by snatching at something that is void without substance, a mere pretense held up to our gaze in the mirror of reciprocity."

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FRUIT HARVEST IS UNSURPASSED

Hon. Price Ellison States That the Showing in the Okanagan is Excellent This Year

What the people of the prairie provinces think of the unsurpassed harvest of the Okanagan is eloquently exemplified by a telegram addressed originally to Reeve R. H. Agur, of Sumnerland, by Mr. R. E. Samson, manager for the already famous Okanagan Fruit Union Ltd., a copy of which the Hon. Price Ellison, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, has kindly furnished to the Colonist.

"I am glad to hear that you are so proud upon his return to the Capital yesterday afternoon. The message came from Winnipeg, to which bustling city a carload of Okanagan peaches had been shipped by the union a few days ago, for exhibition and sale at the Eaton stores. The exhibition was for the Mother Country, for here is what Manager Samson had to report by wire: 'Carload peaches sold within 90 minutes. Durants outstanding quality if quality and price are the same!'

A carload of Okanagan peaches sold in the short space of 90 minutes from the time of their arrival at Eaton's. Surely that is testimony to the superior quality of the Okanagan fruit that will bear some heating. Eaton's meanwhile is a limited number of natural products. Splendid as has been the progress of our manufacturing industries under the policy of protection, they are still dwarfed in comparison with the established establishments operating on the other side of the border. By the consolidation of capital and by the specialization of output the United States industries have grown tremendously powerful, so powerful indeed that they are all playing their part in bringing us to the end, leaving idle machinery, unemployment and poverty in their track. To reduce our tariff at this juncture would be to invite the United States to acquire in our own impoverishment. Not that I believe the trade preferences of the United States are incapable of improvement. I regard it as quite conceivable that some few changes might be effected in their tariff, but it is to all and injurious to none. But so long as Canada is as prosperous and independent as she is today, it is not the duty of her government to surrender the dog in the fabric and jeopardize the prosperity we now enjoy by snatching at something that is void without substance, a mere pretense held up to our gaze in the mirror of reciprocity."

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"Our past dealings with the United States does not encourage the hope that we would have anything to gain by entering into negotiations with them. It is a pleasure to observe that during the past year considerable progress has been made by other portions of the Empire towards placing a preference upon a mutual basis. The recent elections in Great Britain indicate very clearly that tariff reform is making great headway in the Mother Country. The Imperial commission on trade between Canada and the British West Indies have recommended reciprocity with Canada as far as they can see their way clear to do so. Those in touch with the situation in Australia are of the opinion that the agitation for a preference with Canada is surely gaining ground, while there is good reason to hope that the confederation of the British South African states will shortly be followed by the granting of more liberal trade concessions to all portions of the Empire."

Canada's Best Course. "Meanwhile, what is the situation in Canada? Have we ourselves, in our treaties of trade being adhered to, done as advanced. Have we continued by the power of our example to encourage other parts of the Empire to adopt the principle we are proud to have instituted, or are we beginning to expose ourselves to the criticism of backsliding? There is no true Canadian but will heartily endorse the stand taken by our government in declaring the right of the Dominion to regulate its own trade, but in the negotiations of such treaties we should always see carefully to it that the value of the preference is not impaired. However desirous we may be as business men to increase and improve our opportunities for foreign trade, we have no desire to advantage ourselves in that direction if it is going to involve any sacrifice of trade now enjoyed with us by the Mother Country. There are many reasons which prompt us to welcome the recent convention with France. There are many reasons which prompt us to acknowledge that the still more recent concessions to the United States were justifiable. Similarly there are reasons why the protection of the tariff against Germany was unjustifiable, but the fact remains that we have diverted a certain volume of trade from Imperial channels into foreign channels, to that extent weakening the Imperial connection and discrediting the policy with which we started out."

"In the expression of my views I do not wish it to be assumed that I am of the opinion that any serious harm has already been done. My object has rather been to call attention to a tendency which seems to be leading to misunderstanding and into dangerous paths, more especially since it has now brought us face to face with what is after all the most important issue confronting us as business men today. I refer to the desire of the United States for a treaty of reciprocity with us."

THE VICTORIA COLONIST

Hon. Price Ellison States That the Showing in the Okanagan is Excellent This Year

What the people of the prairie provinces think of the unsurpassed harvest of the Okanagan is eloquently exemplified by a telegram addressed originally to Reeve R. H. Agur, of Sumnerland, by Mr. R. E. Samson, manager for the already famous Okanagan Fruit Union Ltd., a copy of which the Hon. Price Ellison, Provincial Minister of Agriculture, has kindly furnished to the Colonist.

"I am glad to hear that you are so proud upon his return to the Capital yesterday afternoon. The message came from Winnipeg, to which bustling city a carload of Okanagan peaches had been shipped by the union a few days ago, for exhibition and sale at the Eaton stores. The exhibition was for the Mother Country, for here is what Manager Samson had to report by wire: 'Carload peaches sold within 90 minutes. Durants outstanding quality if quality and price are the same!'

A carload of Okanagan peaches sold in the short space of 90 minutes from the time of their arrival at Eaton's. Surely that is testimony to the superior quality of the Okanagan fruit that will bear some heating. Eaton's meanwhile is a limited number of natural products. Splendid as has been the progress of our manufacturing industries under the policy of protection, they are still dwarfed in comparison with the established establishments operating on the other side of the border. By the consolidation of capital and by the specialization of output the United States industries have grown tremendously powerful, so powerful indeed that they are all playing their part in bringing us to the end, leaving idle machinery, unemployment and poverty in their track. To reduce our tariff at this juncture would be to invite the United States to acquire in our own impoverishment. Not that I believe the trade preferences of the United States are incapable of improvement. I regard it as quite conceivable that some few changes might be effected in their tariff, but it is to all and injurious to none. But so long as Canada is as prosperous and independent as she is today, it is not the duty of her government to surrender the dog in the fabric and jeopardize the prosperity we now enjoy by snatching at something that is void without substance, a mere pretense held up to our gaze in the mirror of reciprocity."

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