

PROBS. Fresh easterly and easterly winds; fair and cool.

Sir Wilfrid's

Senate Reading Room
Jan. 12—14512
SENATE P. O.

When the deputation of the Vegetable Growers' Association and the Fruit Growers' Association visited Sir Wilfrid Laurier at Ottawa on the announcement of the reciprocity agreement, they told him that it would ruin the market gardeners and fruit growers of Canada. Sir Wilfrid's reply was that Canada was a large country; that it was impossible to legislate to suit everybody, and that they must be willing to sacrifice to the common good.

"If Sir Wilfrid will show us that it is to the common good, there would be some strength in his argument, but he has utterly failed to do so," said Thomas Delworth, president of the Vegetable Growers' Association, in an interview with The World. Mr. Delworth is a well-known market gardener, living in the Weston district, and he is thoroughly familiar with all sides of the reciprocity argument. He is a lifelong Liberal, but cannot swallow reciprocity. He said he only knew one Liberal market gardener, an old party man, in the district, who would support the new policy.

Mr. Delworth, as the spokesman of the deputation, got up an exhaustive amount of information concerning the market gardening interests of the United States, and he and his colleagues were able to show Sir Wilfrid that reciprocity would be nothing short of disastrous for them.

"It will be of immense value to the American growers and a serious blow to us," he said. "The question of the price for our products is almost altogether one of the date at which they are put on the market. The first on the market gets the fancy prices. You might say that our business is very much like the departmental stores. They sell their goods at a fair price in the beginning of the season, and later on they clear out the balance of the stock at a sacrifice. That is where the working man gets the advantage.

"We get good prices for our early stuff from people who can afford to pay, and that is where our profit comes from. Later on we can supply the bulk of the crop at cheap rates to the workingman's family. It is only a question then of making a profit over the cost of handling. We can supply cheap to the workingman, because we get a good price for our first week's product. Under reciprocity we will be delbarred from that early profit, and neither the well-to-do consumer nor the workingman will benefit.

"Take asparagus, for example. Under the tariff the consumer waits till it is ripe with us in June. With reciprocity the American grower can ship weeks ahead of us. The result will be that we will have to start in a glutted market. We lose the special profit of our early market, and have to compete with the late as well. What business could succeed starting in that way? What chance would we have trying to compete with the American grower?"

"And with regard to their early market—it is no use to us. They have had their early market before we are ready to ship. Not having had this advantage on their early market, which they had had on ours, we could not afford to ship at cheap rates later. As we could not get our profit on the special early market, we would have to get it from the market in general. But we have to compete with them on their own market, and would have no show at all.

"They forestall us in every crop we raise," continued Mr. Delworth. "Take potatoes, for instance. They could swamp us from Maine. Norfolk, Virginia, shipped a million barrels of potatoes last season, and they shipped four weeks earlier than we could. They control the market, and would get the new potato prices. By the time ours came in, people have had new potatoes for a month, and there is nothing special in it for us.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier says we would control the market by reason of the superior quality of our goods.

"That is not a statement of fact. Their goods are quite as good as ours. The argument of poor quality goods, picked unripe and before being mature, works both ways. How could we meet them with a handicap of two or three weeks and upwards?"

"Take onions. In 1908 there were 200,000 bushels of onions shipped from the United States. From 1904 till 1908 there were 150,000 bushels. These are figures of the United States Bureau of Statistics. Texas alone has shipped out 200,000 carloads of onions. All the states produce immense quantities. Ohio is one of the chief.

"Can't we grow carrots, parsnips, beets and late vegetables?" they ask. There is no advantage. The home market is the best. They grow them in the States quite as cheap, and the freight would be the controlling element either way. The trade papers show that prices are so much alike there is nothing in this.

"Some people say to me: 'I don't think your argument is sound; we never tire of fresh vegetables.'

"Yes! but you tire of a specific kind of vegetable. You like asparagus when it comes in after the winter, but you don't want asparagus week after week every day and nothing else. Your wife brings along another vegetable, and another later on, and there is a successive demand for the new kinds. But under reciprocity the United States grower would get the cream of the early market. Not only would the market be glutted, but the demand would be supplied.

"There is nothing for us in the carriers' market in the States. The Market Gardeners' Journal, Louisville, Kentucky, gives a letter from a tomato grower, stating prices at from \$7.50 to \$9.00 a ton. These prices are from 25c to 25c a bushel. Ours are from 25c to 30c.

"The home market is the valuable market. And the nearer you are to the customer the better. You know what the customer wants, the line of goods that pleases him, and the closer together the producer and consumer the more satisfactory it is. I brought two loads of goods into the city yesterday, and I am going home to-day with the money in my pocket. That is better than any commission business in the United States. I hate to vote against the party I belong to, but I don't want to see the country ruined."

Mr. Delworth said that the circular issued by Mr. Spence, the Toronto commission merchant, stated the facts of the situation. He believed the market gardeners almost without exception were against reciprocity.

RECIPROCITY PRESENT ISSUE.

A pamphlet is being prepared by the Evangelical Alliance of the No Temere decree, and after the elections will be sent broadcast over the Dominion and shortly afterwards a protest meeting will be held, probably in Massey Hall, where Protestants will be given opportunity to voice their antagonism to the measure.

SIR WILLIAM A GLOBE TROTTER.

There is a well-defined rumor at the station to the effect that Sir William Mackenzie, who left Tuesday night for Vancouver, is going to extend his tour 'round the world. Among other places it is said he will visit China, India and Australia, and it is expected that he will spend some time in England before returning home.

AN AWFUL MISTAKE



MR. TAFT: Great Heavens! I proposed and was accepted—but it was the maid and not the mistress.

NO WEDDING BELLS RING CASH AND CUPID GLASH

Corning, N.Y., Man Found Buffalo Widow Too Fond of Life's Vanities.

A little romance was rudely interrupted at the Niagara Navigation Co.'s wharf yesterday.

George Eddy of Corning, N. Y., believed that matrimony was desirable, and for some time back has carried on a correspondence with a widow, Mrs. Dowell of Buffalo, with that object in view. Early in the week the pair, who are both about 50 years of age, met in Buffalo and decided to get married. The bride-to-be was a Roman Catholic, and the priest who was asked to perform the ceremony asked for the bride's baptismal certificate. This could only be obtained from her birthplace, Malton, Ont., so the couple set out for Malton and came by way of Toronto. While here they boarded in Mutual-street, took in the exhibition, and the prospective groom lavished presents on his intended bride. He paid his own bill at the boarding-house and then hurried away to catch the boat for Niagara. But, alas! His intended arrived before the boat left and complained to P. C. Shelton (225) that she had been deserted.

The stalwart guardian of the peace immediately took the affair in hand. The woman wanted her ticket and her transportation papers; the man wanted his diamond ring back. The policeman acted as conciliator and suggested, later insisting on, a fair exchange.

"You give up her ticket and papers or you won't get on that boat. You may dump things here when you get reciprocity, but you can't do it now," he said.

The man then produced the required ticket and papers, but the little romance had ended in irreparable disaster.

A BAD BARGAIN

Markets of U. S. Would Be Open Without Reciprocity, Says Bourassa.

STE. ROSE, Que., Sept. 6.—Hocking, which marked Mr. Bourassa's meeting at Hull and Buckingham, continued today when he came here to address the electors of Laval in the interests of J. E. Leonard, opposition candidate, but, as in former cases, his witty remarks and caustic comments soon silenced the interrupters and the greater portion of his speech was listened to with interest and attention.

He said: "I am accused of not being practical; but I am practical enough to know that in dealing with Americans the best method is to get all you can for as little as it is necessary to give; and I firmly believe that within two years the markets of the United States would have been open to Canada with reciprocity, and without our having to reduce duties a single cent."

Prof. Tracy for Europe.

For a year's sojourn in the old country, Professor F. Tracy, Ph.D., of the University of Toronto, with his family, sailed on the Laurentic from Quebec this week. After spending some time in Weston-Super-Mare, Torquay, Oxford and London, they will go to the continent. The trip is occasioned by the failing health of Professor Tracy.

Trade Depression in the United States

CHATHAM, Ont., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—James Avery, formerly Superintendent of the Gray Carriage Co. of this city, and who some time ago left that institution to take a position as superintendent of the Racine Carriage Works of Racine, Wis., passed thru this city recently on his way to Toronto and Brantford in quest of a new position. While here he called on many of his old friends. Mr. Avery left Racine because the American Carriage Company at that place, with which he was identified as superintendent, is closed down most of the time on account of dull times. The company, it is said, is stocked up with material for which there are not enough of orders. Mr. Avery has come back to Canada for a position, as there did not appear to be a very lively business for carriage makers in the States, no large positions offering themselves. Mr. Avery is down as a first-class man in his line.

The T. H. Taylor Company are in receipt of the following letter which should interest Kent farmers who are now seriously considering the reciprocity question:

Saginaw, Sept. 1, 1911.

Dear Sirs,—We are in receipt of your favor of the 31st. We are paying 78 cents for No. 1 wheat or mixed wheat. If there is any more information you desire please let us know and we will be glad to furnish it.

Yours very truly,

SAGINAW MILLING CO.,
Per J. M. Coup.

The price paid in Chatham for mixed wheat and white wheat is 80 cents per bushel, just two cents in advance of the American price quoted in the above letter.

CROWDED HALL CHEERS A. E. KEMP IN RIVERDALE

Four Hundred Electors Stirred to Enthusiasm by Strong Arrangement of Reciprocity.

Armstrong's Hall, Pope-avenue, was crowded last night by an enthusiastic audience of 400, including a number of ladies at the meeting in support of the candidature of A. E. Kemp, Jos. Johnston presided and among those on the platform were Hon. Dr. P. J. R. White, M.L.A., A. A. Gilmore, Joe. E. Thompson, Geo. H. Briggs, Thos. Gearing, R. H. Greer, Hon. A. E. Morin, M. Hurst, Jos. Creighton, W. J. Saunders, R. Pethune, W. T. Stewart, Rev. E. Anderson, R. H. Stewart, Wm. Fitzgerald, and Mark Irish.

Mr. Greer, president Ward One Conservative Association, said there was only one end to reciprocity and that was closer connection with the United States. For that reason the association was resolutely against reciprocity. Reciprocity, if adopted, would be the rock upon which Canada would founder. The way to vote in the ensuing election of Toronto against reciprocity was to cast a ballot for A. E. Kemp. (Applause.)

A. P. Kemp, the Conservative standard bearer, was given an ovation. His expressed great pleasure at the large attendance. The electors had four candidates to select from. The Liberal candidate, Mr. Pearson, was formerly for unrestricted reciprocity, but now he was only for partial reciprocity.

The Newmarket Canal and the Quebec bridge were examples of the reciprocity.

DECREASE IN SHIPPING

Toronto Harbor Returns Are, However, Not Unsatisfactory.

Up to Aug. 31, the figures of Harbor-master Postlethwaite show that the waterfront shipping is slightly behind that of last year. Up to that date there had been 2384 vessels arrive, while last year the figures were 2401. Last year up till Aug. 31 there was a registered tonnage of 1,187,165, and this year the official figures are 1,181,760.

It will be remembered, however, that there was a G.T.R. strike during July and August last year and this inflated the marine freight business and explains the apparent falling-off of this year's trade.

Back to India.

After spending a few weeks in Toronto, Rev. Geo. H. Brock, of Kanigiri, India, left for Boston and expects to sail for India about November 1st.

To-day at the Exhibition

Americans' Day.
8.00 a.m.—Gates open.
9.00 a.m.—Dog show opens.
10.30 a.m.—Jester-making competition.
10.00 a.m.—Coldstream Guards Band.
2.00 p.m.—Judging high-steppers and four-in-hands.
2.00 p.m.—Vaudeville.
2.00 p.m.—Whippet races.
2.00 p.m.—Japanese fireworks.
3.30 p.m.—Coldstream Guards Band.
7.00 p.m.—Grand stand performance.
8.00 p.m.—Festival of Empire.
8.30 p.m.—Tattoo.
8.45 p.m.—Living Flag, Lantern Drill.
9.00 p.m.—Coronation procession.
9.45 p.m.—Coronation fireworks.

MORE BUSH POLL TACTICS ARE LAID BARE

Appeal Judges at Blind River Sustained List of 190 Names Brought in By Convicted Burglar, and Are Unable to Find Conservative Affidavits.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., Sept. 6.—The efforts to defeat A. C. Boyce and W. R. Smyth, candidates for East and West Algoma, are being evidenced daily. Last week the bush polls on the Algoma Central Railway were concluded, and in many instances boys from 14 to 16 years of age struck from the lists upon strenuous objections being entered by F. J. S. Martin, Conservative counsel. The tactics being employed by Liberals are of the nature of the famous "Minnie M." trip.

The details are disgusting. Your correspondent received a report from Blind River to-night, which says: "The trio of so-called judges, Kehoe, Stone and Hewson, who are now revising the lists, on hearing appeals in unorganized portions of Algoma, have certainly made a record for themselves. It was thought that two of the men who heard the appeals at the last election, namely Judges O'Leary and McCullum, showed themselves very partisan, overruling Judge Johnston, the only one who had any semblance of decency on the bench board, but the present bunch have gone very much further and have accepted and sustained lists brought in by men of ill-repute. In one instance, about 100 names were brought in by a man now serving a term of five years for burglary.

What can we expect in a way of justice in any matter in the hands of such men, even in those cases where their politics don't come into play, and what can they think of themselves? Messrs. Greenidge and Williams, representing the Conservatives, left court at Blind River to-day in disgust, as they saw that the bunch had decided to do all in its power to keep on Grits and keep off or strike off Tory votes. It is a disgrace that men holding the honorable position of judges should place themselves in such a position.

Tried to Make Deal.

"Judge Stone in his manifest desire to help the party that gave him his job, tried to drive the counsel for Mr. Smyth into the position of making a deal whereby 29 names, sought to be put on the list by 'them on affidavits' made in conformity with the act, should go on if over 100 names advanced by Gritt holders were also allowed, although affidavits in support of the latter were entirely defective, and they swore to a residence on June 1 instead of July 18. On this manifestly unfair

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THE CONSUMER—IS THERE NO ALTERNATIVE POLICY? YES!

In these columns already we have dealt with the question: Is there an alternative policy that will redress the grievances of the farmers of the Canadian West instead of going to Washington and asking them to cure our own grievances by giving us reciprocity. We said there was and that the Canadian parliament should be competent without going to Washington to redress any grievances that are in the west.

To-day, the question comes up, has the consumer in this country any grievance of the farmers of the Canadian West instead of going to Washington and asking them to cure our own grievances by giving us reciprocity. We say he has, but the attempt of Mackenzie King, The Globe and others to say that reciprocity will improve the condition of the consumer is not to the point, nor is Washington the place to redress the grievances of our consumers. The place to do it is at Ottawa and the time has arrived when parliament ought to deal with combines whether at home or abroad and see that the public get reasonable prices for the things they consume. In other words, the combine man and the trust man must be regulated and competition must be secured by domestic legislation. A mere tariff program will not do it because the net effect so far as we can see of free trade will be to enable the trusts and combines to reduce the price they pay for raw products and other food products to the producer and to increase the price they charge the consumer. In other words, a tariff policy will not do much for the farmer as to the price that he gets for his goods, nor will it do much for the consumer in the way of a reduction in the price he has to pay for the things he needs. But there are other means, and effective means, in the hands of our own parliament to deal with these questions. It requires, however, men of strength of character and devotion to public duty to do this thing. To merely go to Washington and ask them for a trade deal will not do it. The government that we have to-day in Canada are afraid to deal with the big issues that we have at home and reciprocity at best is only an effort to evade the responsibility that falls on the government of the day to deal with public grievances.

Going to Washington for tariff favors will never deal with the trusts, the combines and high prices that we have at home to the consumer.

YORKSHIRE MAN SWAM ENGLISH CHANNEL

William T. Burgess Duplicates Capt. Webb's Feat—Was 22 Hours 35 Minutes in Water—Buffed by Tides and Stung by Jellyfish, He Pluckily Kept On.

DEAL, England, Sept. 6.—After a lapse of thirty-six years Captain Matthew Webb's feat of swimming the English Channel has been duplicated by William T. Burgess, a Yorkshire man by birth and a naturalized Frenchman. It was Burgess's sixteenth attempt, he having first essayed the task in 1904.

Burgess started from South Foreland, Dover, at 11:15 o'clock Tuesday morning. He landed at Le Châtelier, a little village two miles east of Cape Gris Nez at 9:50 o'clock this morning, accomplishing the passage in 23 hours and 35 minutes. A motorboat accompanied the swimmer, and it is estimated that Burgess, owing to the zigzag course he was compelled to take because of the baffling tides, covered sixty miles.

Soon after the start a dense fog settled down over the channel and no further tidings of his progress were received until the announcement was made that he had successfully accomplished the task and landed on the French side.

Throughout the trip Burgess was favored by a calm sea, but a strong tide was running and a severe storm was put on the swimmer to get past the Goodwin Sands. Twice he was attacked by swimmers and several times was only held to his task by the strongest will power and the encouraging words of the men in the boat. He remained on French soil less than enough to telegraph word of his success to his wife and partake of refreshments in a bathing box. Then he returned by motorboat, to rest and sleep.

Received Great Ovation.

When he landed at Deal this evening Burgess received a tremendous ovation and with difficulty made his way thru the cheering throng to a hotel. Speaking of his great achievement he said: "In the time the swimmer occupies should have been able to cross the channel twice but for the adverse currents. Against these I had a terrific fight and again came within an ace of falling. When approaching Cape Gris Nez the strong outward set of the current forced me to alter my course three times. I was held up for some time, but when I had rounded the corner I found slack water and then knew that I was assured of success.

"It was just in the slack of the tide that I got in. If I had not managed it, then I might have missed it and drifted to Chiswick. It took three full tides and two part tides to bring me over.

"I was severely stung several times by jellyfishes, and while in mid-channel, after a sick spell, I felt heart-broken. For a while I was almost delirious, but my pluck began to sing, and this gave me fresh courage to persevere."

It was 7 o'clock in the morning when the swimmer sighted Gris Nez some 30 miles. He was then two miles to the west-southwest. In these two miles it was a battle with the currents, but when Burgess got within six miles of the cape he swam easily ashore. He stumbled for two or three steps, then walked steadily without assistance. He looked remarkably fresh, considering his long immersion.

NOT UNDER RECIPROCITY.

MONTREAL, Sept. 6.—Figures furnished to-day by the harbor commissioners show that the opening of navigation until Aug. 1, the commissioners' elevator handled 8,338,001 bushels of wheat. During the corresponding period of last year, the wheat handled amounted to 7,962,777 bushels.

BLOOD-STREET VI-DUCT.

H. R. Frankland has been since the last municipal election and the defeat of the Blood-street viaduct, working overtime on this scheme which means so much for the entire east end and the city generally and now has a petition signed by 4,000 people, and still they come. A long, strong pull and it will come next time at right.

A Graduate of St. Margaret's.

When "What the Doctor Ordered" has its first production here at the Princess' Monday night next, Miss Anne Meredith, a graduate of the class of 1897 at St. Margaret's College, will be in the cast playing the part of Sallie Fisher in the comedy.

THE FUR SITUATION.

Visitors in Toronto to-day should take advantage of a rare good opportunity to purchase fur goods at a most reasonable price—we say reasonable price because it is forecasted the price of furs will have advanced at least thirty per cent. in the next two months. Alaska seal is stated to be not only hard to get, but most expensive, and this because of the recent international restrictions imposed on the fishery. The Dineen Company, owner of Yonge and Temperance-sts., were most fortunate in putting in a large stock of pelts early in the season. Especially there was an unusually heavy purchase of Alaska Seal made before the international away was announced. It would pay visitors to make their selections to-day, and even have the Dineen Company hold them until required.