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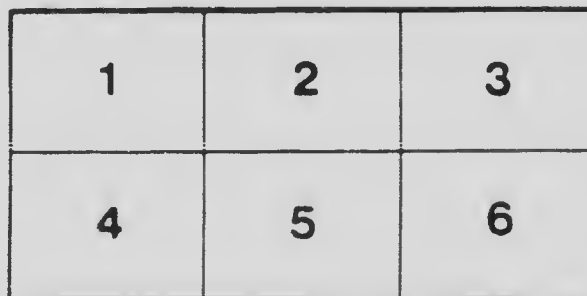
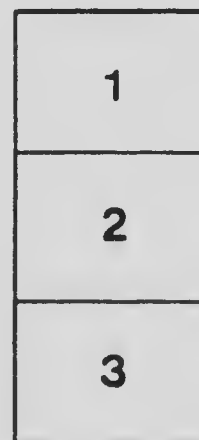
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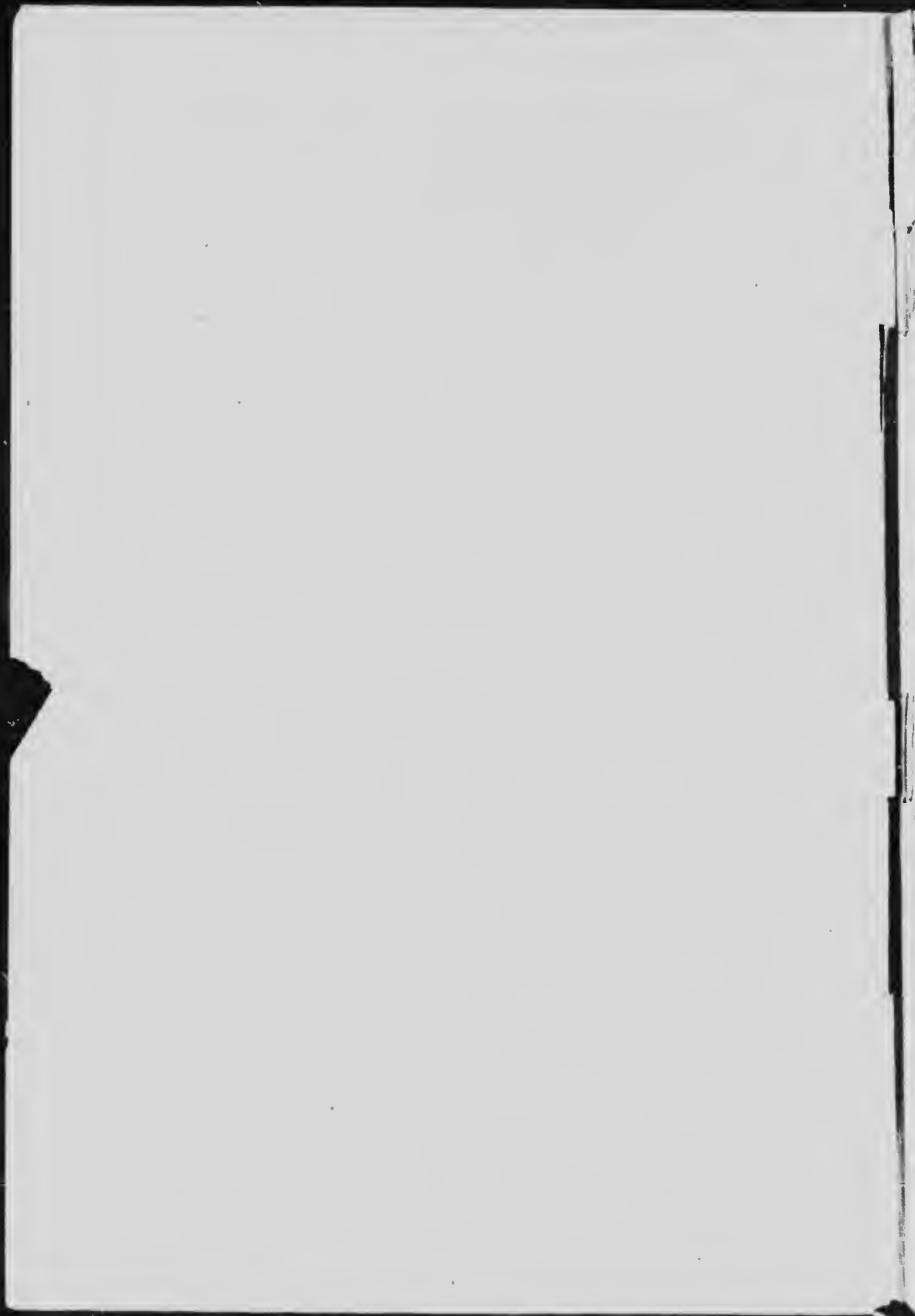
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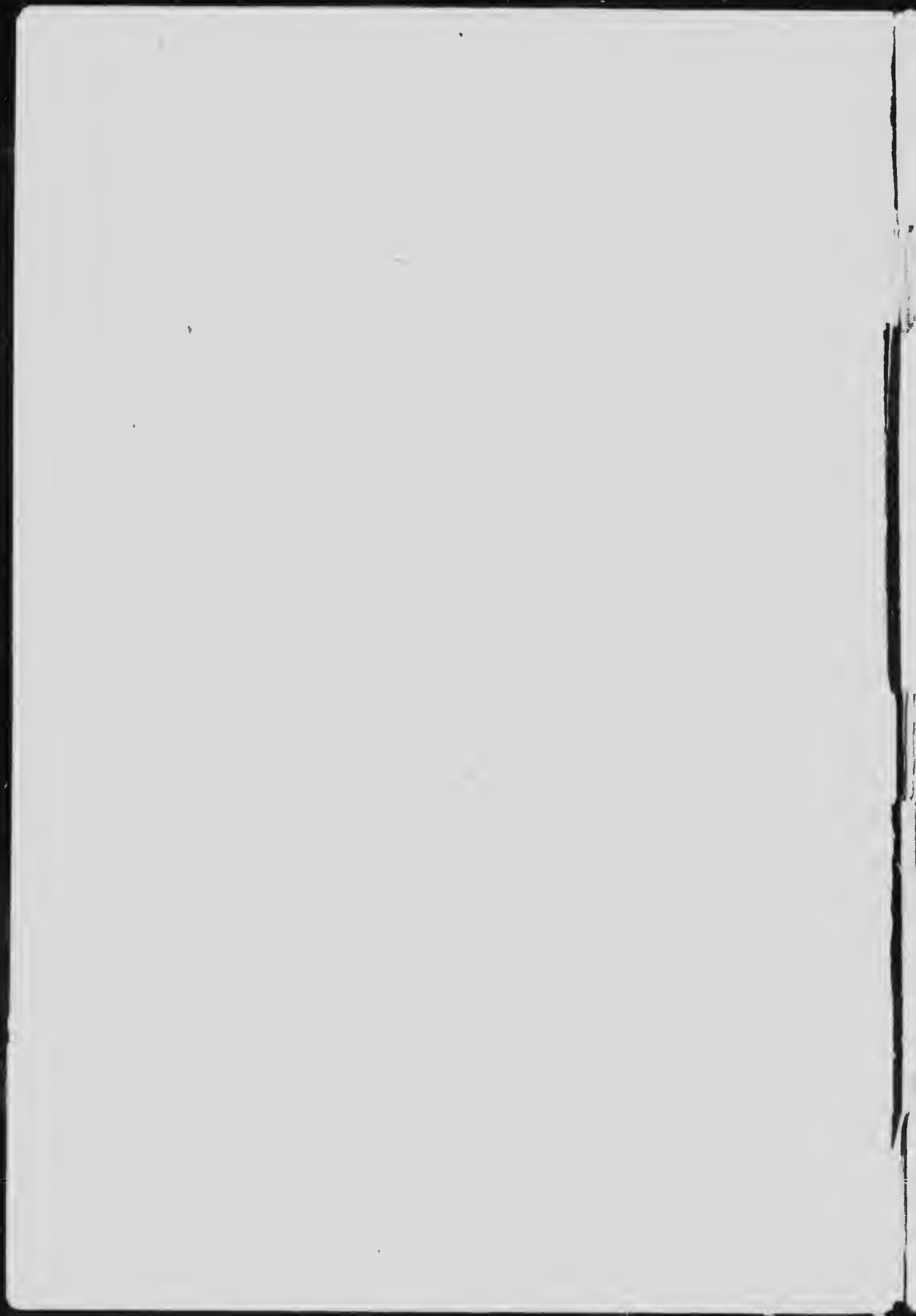
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**Reciprocity Beneficial
for Canada**

**Why the Liberals Must Remain
in Power**



Why we shall Vote
FOR THE
LIBERAL PARTY



THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN.

It is the lot of the year 1911 to occupy a rather prominent place in Canadian history: for not only does it mark the dissolution of a very short parliament, not only will it serve to show the strength of the different political parties in Canada and the relationship between them and the people, but if Reciprocity be the outcome of the coming elections, as is only too probable, we may be certain that a new era commences in this country with the year 1911.

There can be no doubt that the present campaign is the fiercest that Canadian people have ever seen, both because of the powerful positions the parties have taken up and the grand question which is at issue.

The last week of September will again test the strength of the Laurier Government and all indications point to the impregnable nature of that stronghold.

If the question of Reciprocity is to determine the direction of the issue of the great electoral struggle, the people have only to review the arguments set forth pro and con Reciprocity, and make up their minds as to whether they should take issue with the one party or the other. So much for the task of citizens as citizens.

We, as Jews, however, have a double duty, and therefore a double task to perform. We cannot only concern ourselves, at present, with the cogency of the arguments as regards Reciprocity, but must direct our attention to the various policies of the parties; and we trust that, with very few exceptions, our views regarding the Liberal Party and the Laurier Government are not incompatible with our disposition towards Reciprocity.

It must be remembered that besides having the interests of the country we live in at heart, we must also not neglect the interests of our people, and consider very carefully the attitude of the Liberals or the Conservatives towards the Jews.

We are no longer the mere handful of some years ago. No muddle-headed politician could attack us now in Parliament with impunity.

The Jews of this country have grown both in numbers and in influence and this influence is even extended outside of their circle. Our former adversaries were obliged to recognize the fact that 125,000 Jews are not to be dealt with lightly, and it is incumbent upon us now to show that they were not mistaken.

The political activity among the Jews in this country started on by the Local Jewish press has given a new phase to Canadian politics—a phase which must turn out beneficial for the country, judging from what the Jews have contributed thus far towards the welfare of Canada.

The Jews in this country have never been known to organize and vote in a body, yet it is incontestable that the vast majority of them cast their ballots in favor of the party that always proved friendly to them; and that was the party that was always found to be the most efficient in governing Canada. It seems as if the interests of the Jews always coincided with those of the country they live in.

The Jews have ever tended towards liberal-mindedness and broad policies, and as far as is known, no country has ever had occasion to regret this tendency. It is to be hoped, therefore, that they will not swerve from their old path on that memorable day—the day of the elections.

As to the matter of Reciprocity, let us bear in mind that this part of the Bill is in accordance with the Liberal policy, nay, more, it is the necessary outcome of it, and anybody who will take the trouble to examine the facts and arguments in this pamphlet will be bound to come to the conclusion that the proposed agreement will benefit our country in every way.

RECIPROCITY A GOOD THING FOR CANADA.

Those who oppose Reciprocity, and go about prophesying dire things as the fruit of its adoption, are the same people—or their

natural descendents—who threatened that if the Liberal party came into power in 1896, they would close up their factories and flee the country, because it would mean inevitable ruin.

They professed to foresee, and they foretold, that the election of a Liberal administration would mean blue ruin, and altogether they made of themselves gloomy sooth-sayers.

How did these ominous prophecies turn out? Everybody knows. So false were they that the same people who made them now declare that Canada is prosperous—and has been so prosperous throughout the whole of the Liberal regime—that it would be asked to change empire!

And yet the Liberals inaugurated the policy of preference with the intention of making the same Cassandras not busy again. They predicted that Canada would be flooded with the products of cheap British labor; that Canadian workmen could not live as such paupers did; that it would destroy our industries, throw our people out of work to starve and die, or reduce them to the same ignominious level as the pauper labor of Europe.

What of this croaking amount to? It is soothsaying! And with such a record of lamentable failure to predict the future, Canada will scarcely be disturbed by the forebodings of these people now.

Some Canadians, however, may have been fooled by a political cry that is, and always was, a fraud. Mr. Borden, on behalf of a section of the party which he leads, announced in dreadful tones that owing to the Reciprocity Agreement, the fate of Canada is in the balance. It is, however, the judgment of Mr. Borden and his followers which is in the balance.

Mr. Borden, against all the facts of history, has had the temerity to declare that the consummation of the Reciprocity Agreement would reverse the policy of Canada for the past thirty years! He also declares that the present Government had no mandate to enter into reciprocal negotiations, and insists that he will obstruct the business of the country if it is not submitted to the people.

Why, then, if there was no mandate, was it the first thing the Laurier Government did, after entering office at the close of 1896, to go to the United States with a view to negotiating such a treaty?

Indeed, that sacred thing, the "National Policy," was born of the Canadian people's resentment at having their overtures in this direction turned down. The National Policy made its whole plea as being the negative pole of reciprocity. "Reciprocity of trade or reciprocity of tariff" was Sir John Macdonald's war cry. He was unwilling to own himself a protectionist, he only wanted dutie he said, as a whip wherewith to win reciprocity.

But one of the jokes of the anti-reciprocity campaign is the allegation that "this grave step would lead inevitably to the denationalizing of Canada, and the absorption of it into the United States." What is it that is to accomplish this? Simply the renewal of a state of things, as we have said, which it was the central object of all Sir John Macdonald's statesmanship to regain.

Reciprocity was his cry from the time that boon was withdrawn a little before Confederation, till his last great manifesto in 1891. In 1878 his argument for the so-called National Policy, that protection would force the United States to give us reciprocity, and reciprocity legislation, similar to the agreement, now come to, was actually embodied in the act which brought the National Policy into being. In the 1891 manifesto Sir John said: "We are desirous of having a fair reciprocity treaty; but we will not consent to open our markets to you while yours remain closed to us."

When the Liberals met with a like refusal in 1897, to that which had previously befallen the Conservatives, they came home saying that they would never again make application to Washington; it was now the turn of Washington to open negotiations, for Canada could not, in self-respect, do it any more. It was then that the true National Policy was inaugurated by the lowering of our duties towards Great Britain. It was then that our East and West business developed enormously, and that the era of Canada's prosperity set in. So greatly have we prospered that the United States has changed its attitude and approached us. And now we are bid to tell them that we do not want reciprocity!

The former era of reciprocity was one of growth, of racial amity in Canada, and of national consolidation which resulted in Confederation. **The lowering of our tariff towards Britain was followed by**

such unprecedented prosperity that there has been a general demand, through the country parts at least, for more of the same. The lowering of our tariff towards the United States will, in like manner, bring prosperity.

Furthermore, the statements being made by the opponents of the agreement convey a totally wrong impression. According to them, anyone would think that our tariff had kept the "Americans" out of the Canadian market, and that the "preference" we have given to Great Britain had given that country the bulk of our trade. What are the facts? We take the latest figures from blue books giving the Trade and Navigation returns, and we find that in the month of November last we imported from Great Britain goods to the total of \$9,378,094, compared with a total of \$25,882,981 from the United States; and that for the eight months ending November, 1910, we imported from Great Britain goods to the amount of \$73,744,998, as compared with \$185,562,370 from the United States.

Now, if the empire is to be disrupted, if we do a big trade with the United States, does it not look as if the disruption has been going on at a great rate, in spite of our tariff and without any aid from a reciprocity agreement? Let us reiterate that, in spite of a high tariff, we to-day purchase two and a half times as much from the United States as we do from Great Britain, and let us not forget that of the \$185,562,370 of imports into Canada from the United States for the eight months of the present fiscal year ending June 30, \$86,906,400 came in free, and consisted of cotton, corn, and other raw materials which Canada could not do without and maintain her prosperity.

This must appeal to reasonable people, and convince them that no government, Liberal or Tory, or what not, could have been insane enough to have done other than the present Government has done. Another thing for the consideration of those critics who are rushing in hastily, if not lightly, to oppose this reciprocity agreement: These are the very people who maintain that "the balance of trade is against us," when our imports from a country exceed our exports to it. If that be true, the balance of trade is at present very **much against us, so far as the United States is concerned, for while**

vatives have now so suicidally entered upon.

It takes two to make a bargain of any kind, and a reciprocity treaty is only possible when two countries are willing to make it. This, surely, is elementary enough, and yet we have heard some people more or less innocently declare that Canada should be cautious about accepting reciprocity "because" it is desired by the people of the United States. According to this reasoning, we should wait until our neighbors do not need it and do not want it. Then, as would appear, would be the right time for Canada, with a proper regard for her own interests, to step forward and approve of the principle.

It is not to be believed, however, that the people of Canada, if asked this year to declare at the polls for or against Reciprocity, will do otherwise than endorse it with emphasis.

Mr. Cairns, the retiring president of Canada's premier Board of Trade, recently proclaimed that, because, when the United States shut us out, we, at great price, found successful overseas channels for our trade, we are now put in peril by the opening of the gates which forced our trade into those channels. The United States, he laments, is not going to be any longer an exporter, but an importer of foodstuffs. It needs our products, and as prices are going up and up, will pay more for them than the English will; alackaday! It is not apparently the lowering of our tariff to the United States that **Mr. Cairns laments, but the lowering of their tariff to us.**

The shout has been loud that free trade in wheat will deflect trade from the east and west direction that benefits Canada, into north and south traffic which will benefit the United States. To this there are two answers to be made. In the first place the farmers' product, whether of wheat or anything else, will not go south instead of east unless the farmer gets more for it when it goes that way. Can anybody tell us why the farmer should be prevented from getting all his produce is worth?

The wrong done him is aggravated by this, that the farmer has always had to pay, with little pretence of advantage to himself, greatly enhanced prices for everything he had to buy. There has been a pretence of advantage to him. He has constantly been told

that this protective system was building up for him a home market by reason of which he was to be enormously better off. What a blessing, indeed, is a home market which forbids him to get more money by selling abroad!

But there is altogether another answer to this bugbear of having to deal with and through the United States. Anyone who will take a globe, and draw a string over from Liverpool to Montreal, up the St. Lawrence, will see that the shortest route to Liverpool for the lake states and for the whole region west of the Mississippi is through the St. Lawrence, if not through Hudson Bay. Make trade reciprocal and it will naturally take the shortest and easiest route. So that our route should gain ten times what it loses by any process that should increase international trade.

It is admitted that Minneapolis and, to a lesser extent, other centres, have enormous milling plants from which the wheat belt has receded, and that these would rather pay an outside price for our wheat than go idle. But it remains true that they are not on the **direct route that the wheat must take**, and that the long forces are **in favor of Canadian mills**. The same state of things is measurably true of Canada's other products. Chicago is a centre with a big pull, but everything the price of which is determined across the sea should find its way to the Canadian route. Far from the north and south trade, as it is called, injuring Canada's east and west trade it should mightily increase it. For those things whose prices are not determined over sea it will surely be to the advantage of the producer, and of the country that depends on him, to find the determining market open to him without hindrance.

The instinct of search for larger markets, on the part of the Canadian farmer, is perfectly natural and economically sound. He is seeking, indeed, the one thing which is needed above all to stimulate production, and that is a large and steady market which is certain to absorb the surplus of every year. To take a simple illustration from the Province of Quebec: In certain sections, more or less dependent on a local "home market," the price of potatoes from year to year will have variations ranging from thirty cents to a dollar.

The profit of the crop is dependent upon limited production. In no year is there a direct stimulus to production on a large scale. With the large market of the New England cities and towns, however, to absorb the surplus, the production of potatoes in quantity would be as profitable as has been the unimpeded shipment of cream during the past year from the Eastern Townships. The mistake in the United States tariff which admitted the cream free has proved not only very profitable to many farmers, but a striking object lesson as to the meaning of the tariff wall. With our great bank, industrial and transportation companies straining their nerves, year in and year out, to expand their properties and to increase their profits, why should the farmers be the one class to be bid to rest content and let well enough alone?

Sir William Van Horne has stepped into the political arena with a manifesto, but Sir William Van Horne is not to-day, as he once was, exclusively a railway man. He now eminently represents the privileged interests of Canada, and a Cuban railway. Mr. Fitzhugh, vice-president of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, speaks for the railway interests only. The latter's idea with regard to the reciprocity agreement is that it will prove beneficial to both countries. So thinks Mr. Skinner, a director of the Canadian Pacific. One would expect such a judgment as this from men whose special interest is in railway systems which have both ends in the United States, as both the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific have. If international trade is not a good thing for Canada, then our great railways, after being liberally aided by Canada, have by building or securing mileage in the United States, and making many connections with lines in that country proved very false to this country.

The cry of the Conservatives, to "leave well enough alone," is all very well, of course, for those who are making money out of the natural products of the country and in other ways—individually making it by the hundreds of thousands and millions; but how about the poor man, the man who is keeping a large family on wages of redning value? Is there to be no consideration for him? He is doing very little talking in the newspapers at present, but he has a

vote, and some people may be surprised at the way in which he will presently use that vote.

Anyway, England is not afraid that Canada is in danger of losing her national identity, or is about to slough off from the rest of the Empire. This is shown in unmistakable fashion by that highly imperialist body, the Royal Colonial Institute, to which many of our good imperialists belong. The Royal Colonial Institute announces its intention to "pursue an active propaganda in the provinces (of England) to interest capitalists and manufacturers in the trade opportunities of the Dominion," and the Duke of Connaught has accepted the presidency of the Institute. Surely, this should cheer the souls of the despondent rich.

The speakers for the British Government pronounce themselves emphatically in favor of the Reciprocal Agreement between Canada and the United States, in spite of Mr. Borden and those Conservatives who have been stumping the West against it. Lord Haldane declares that the greater the trade that Canada does with the United States the better market England will have in Canada for her goods, and that is sound reasoning. Speaking for the British Government, Lord Haldane says, "From every point of view we look upon the step she (Canada) is taking as probably a very good step in our interests as well as in the interests of Canada."

This must be trying and disconcerting reading to the Canadian Opposition, and other anti-Reciprocity talkers and writers on this side, who profess to be sorry for poor England in this matter, and who accuse, directly or by implication, all Canadians who favor reciprocity of annexationist feelings and disloyalty to the "Mother Country." Lord Haldane looks at things in a broad, statesmanlike way; he sees that greater freedom of trade between Canada and the United States is inevitable; that the reciprocal agreement will give Canada greater prosperity, and in that prosperity Britain will share.

Whatever Mr. Borden and his friends may have done in the West, and whatever impressions they may have received from their visit, the fact remains that they are trying to dam a trade stream which carries with it equal privileges and generous prosperity; and that the effect of their campaign, if successful, would be to put this

country back commercially for years, and injure, at least to some extent, the growing friendship and understanding between the United Kingdom and the United States, which is beneficent politically, and which may lead practically to open markets between the two great countries. If the Conservatives are happy in this sort of quest, Liberals need not envy them.

The present reciprocity agreement is the first of the kind which the contiguous territories of Canada and the United States have been able to negotiate since the various British Provinces were united under the name Dominion of Canada in 1867. The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854, which was maintained for twelve years, during which there was free exchange of the products of the sea, the farm, the forest and the mine, was between the United States and the Canada of that day—now the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, or rather parts of the present provinces. The aggregate trade imports and exports between the two countries amounted then to \$20,000,000, while to-day the total trade crossing the border both ways amounts to a grand total of \$327,701,584, and is constantly augmenting in spite of present high duties.

The Reciprocity Agreement in its printed form has an even hundred paragraphs. Forty-one of these paragraphs are free trade paragraphs, and set forth what goods may pass the border, north and south, duty free. Fifty-nine of the paragraphs are tariff ones, which specify certain goods and fix a maximum duty upon them alike for both countries.

The United States, with her ninety-two million people, sold last year to the eight million people of this country goods to the value of \$223,501,809. Of this, Reciprocity would have effected \$47,827,459 worth or about a fifth, and Canada's tariff revenue would have been reduced by some \$2,500,579.

Canada, last year, sold to the United States goods to the value of \$104,109,675, of which Reciprocity— if it had then been in force— would have free-listed or cut duties on \$47,333,148 worth, and the United States would have had a reduced tariff revenue of some \$1,474,813.

This is explained by the fact that under existing treaties the United States has an average tariff against Canada of 40 per cent., as compared with 20 per cent., the average tariff of Canada against the United States. Altogether, over six hundred items have been admitted to reciprocal relations, and there is evidence that both parties to the agreement were earnest in the desire to treat one another in a broad, liberal spirit, by which a better understanding than ever before would be reached by the two countries.

Those Canadian critics who regard commerce as war and high protection as one of the assets of a country, must be surprised on study of this Reciprocity Agreement at the "concessions" the United States has made. From their point of view the United States has surely given too much in comparison with what it is to receive. The United States has agreed to remove the tariff entirely from 76.4 per cent. of the articles entering that country from this; and has agreed, moreover, to reduce the schedules on additional 14.4 per cent. dutiable articles. In other words, duties are entirely removed or reduced on 91 per cent. of the list of dutiable articles imported by the United States from this country. On the other hand, Canada has agreed to remove duties on only 16.5 per cent. of dutiable articles purchased from the United States, and lower the tariff on an additional 19.5 per cent. So that, as far as they go, these figures show that a total of only 36 per cent. of dutiable articles are to be admitted by Canada either duty free or at lower rates than at present, as against 91 per cent. on the part of the United States.

In the case of the Reciprocity Agreement, the demand of Mr. Barlow, Mr. Monk, Mr. Bourassa, et al., for a Referendum is even more preposterous than in that of the navy. Did anyone ever hear of a treaty or pact or diplomatic agreement between nations being submitted to the people before it was negotiated? Or can anyone imagine himself a negotiator with his own country's ultimatum and that of the other fixed beforehand? Can anyone conceive of an agreement ever being reached with the whole of each nation in council, each able to express itself only through elections? Yet, Mr. Monk, according to be the leader of his country, takes this untenable posi-

tion, and in this impossible demand he seems to have Mr. Borden with him!

Under the British Constitution a government has to take the responsibility of treaties and allow the people to pronounce upon them afterwards. Under that constitution the government is responsible to Parliament, and through Parliament to the people. Through Parliament it has its feelers out in all directions, and is as sensitive as a wireless receiver to the sentiment of the people. It is upon that it must act, reserving to Parliament, and in this case, through Parliament, to the people the right of rejection. Supposing the government to be misinformed as to the people's mind, and suppose Parliament to be equally misinformed, it is in this case expressly reserved that the people can reject the agreement at the first election. It would be impossible for parliamentary government to go further and be parliamentary government at all. After all, British government is parliamentary government.

One of the chief of those who started the campaign against Reciprocity with the disloyal tag attached to it has got so sick of the consequences that he says he never wants to hear the word "disloyalty" again. He wants to take it all back, but he still persists in declaring that Reciprocity means—eventually—annexation; and he grieves daily and much that the good loyal advocates of Reciprocity—as he can now see they all are—should be so simple and so deceived. And it really would be rather pathetic—would it not—if it were so!

We, however, would apply to all such Canadians the words of a New York contemporary:—

"Among all the efforts made by opponents of Reciprocity in Congress to prevent a fair commercial agreement between the United States and Canada, the most disreputable and unpatriotic lies in the threat of annexation! What is it, in essence, this threat? It is an appeal on one side of the line to the lust of conquest; and on the other to the fear of absorption and the loss of national identity."

We are certain that there is no such sentiment on this side, in spite of the allegation of a few of those who are so clever that, unlike Samuel Weller, junior, they have eyes like a million microscopes, can see through double doors and cork-screw staircases, and have so much imagination that they can give themselves cold shivers through fear of the unimaginable. The United States politicians who have raised this issue are no more sincere than the Canadian politicians who are echoing their words.

The time will come when all those politicians and public talkers and writers who, in their desperation for the defence of privilege have declared Reciprocity to mean annexation, will be dishonored by the country and politically slain. The cry is the veriest mountebankery, whoever utters it. No one in Canada, whose head is level, can believe it. To insist that one does believe it is to a limit being carried away with an epileptic aberration. Canada has not been, in our history, more humiliated at any time than she has been by the declaration by party leaders that free dealings with her neighbors would lead her people helplessly into a political relationship which they do not want.

That they do not want it is implied in the appeal that is being made to them. If these slanderers of their country could find any

annexationists at all they would probably put them on show. An attempt was made in Parliament by the unfortunate Mr. Monk to show that some men there had long ago expressed annexation sentiments, only to get the flattest of denials in each case. The infamous part of this cry is that it cannot but lead people in the United States and in Great Britain to think that there is annexation sentiment in Canada. It is for this that they are to be held in the utmost dis-esteem as traducers of, and disloyal to, their country.

The first of these is the fact that the
 government has been unable to raise
 sufficient funds to meet its
 obligations. This is due to a
 number of factors, including the
 fact that the government has
 been unable to attract foreign
 investment, and the fact that
 the government has been unable to
 raise sufficient funds from the
 sale of government securities.
 The second of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control inflation. This
 is due to a number of factors,
 including the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the money supply, and the
 fact that the government has been
 unable to control the price level.
 The third of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the balance of
 payments. This is due to a
 number of factors, including the
 fact that the government has been
 unable to control the trade
 balance, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the capital account.
 The fourth of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the foreign
 exchange rate. This is due to a
 number of factors, including the
 fact that the government has been
 unable to control the money
 supply, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the price level.
 The fifth of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the interest
 rate. This is due to a number
 of factors, including the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the money
 supply, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the price level.
 The sixth of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the exchange
 rate. This is due to a number
 of factors, including the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the money
 supply, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the price level.
 The seventh of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the interest
 rate. This is due to a number
 of factors, including the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the money
 supply, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the price level.
 The eighth of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the exchange
 rate. This is due to a number
 of factors, including the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the money
 supply, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the price level.
 The ninth of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the interest
 rate. This is due to a number
 of factors, including the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the money
 supply, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the price level.
 The tenth of these is the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the exchange
 rate. This is due to a number
 of factors, including the fact
 that the government has been
 unable to control the money
 supply, and the fact that the
 government has been unable to
 control the price level.

מיב נעקט ארמב, איז דאך אונזער האנוועל מיט דיא סטייטס פיעל גרעסער, מיר
ווען מיר קומען צום בעיטרום אז ברו קענעדע און דיא פערזאנינליכע שטאאטען
זאלען ביידע פראפארטירען, וואלט געווען בלייבער אז דער טאריר זאל ווערען
וואס קענעד וועררענד אין באנכע זאכען דארף נאר ניט זיין קיין דויט.

דאס איז געווען גאנץ קלאר נאר דער ליבעראלער פארטיי ווען זיי האָר
בען בעטלאסען צו פערפאסען דעם רעפיפראסטי אנריכענט. אבער איידער מיר
נעמען ווייטער מוזען מיר פרידער ערקלעהרען וואס איז אזוינס רעכיפ
דאסטיי.

וואָס איז רעפּראָסטי?

דיס בל מוזען מיר געדענקען אז דער טאריר אבמאך איז ניט קיין
פערטראג ווא סען פערשטעקט עם געוועהנליך עם איז אן אנריכענט וואס
דאס אן אזוי האט ווא ביידע צדדים זיינען צופרידען מיט דעם דעקלארט
באד אבער ווא איז דאך ווערט אנצופרידען קען מען נאך אן איינפער
שטענדיג בטר באכען דעם אבמאך, און אבער איז זיידע ווא געווען.

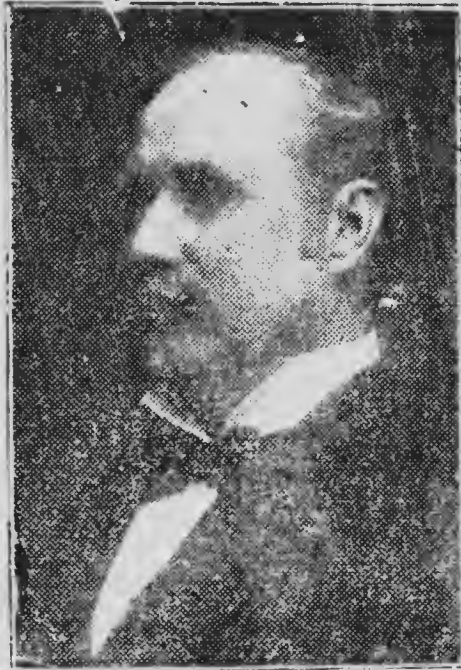
איז יעצט צו דיא פאסען פון אבמאך.

עם ווארט געווען כמעט איינפערד איז אזא קליינע בראשורע ווא דיא
זיך צו פערשטען מיט יעדען פונקט פון דער אינטערנאציונאל בעזיידע, דאס
ווערען מיר איבערגעבען בייזער דיא הויפט בעדינגונגען.

דער רעפראסטי אנריכענט בעשטעהט פון פיער אבסערווירען (1)
נעמט אריין אזעלכע ארטיקלען וואס געהען אריין פון און דויט פון קענעד
דע איז דיא פערזאנינליכע שטאאטען אדער פון דיא פערזאנינליכע שטאאטען
אין קענעדע, אונטער דיעזען דוברוק קומען פארגענדע ארטיקלען ברימל, עופיל,
זיין איז דאך, ברייטען, פרוכטען, פוטער, קען, סעטענען, מילך, אייער, דאך
ניג, זאקל, מינעראל וואסער, אלע זאטען פייט, ברעטער אין הארן, ניט זיין
איבעראכטיגט שטיינען, דאס א. ג. ז. (2) פרייטען און פייט, וואס זיינען
צוטעאכטיגט אדער קומען אין ברעטען האבען אייז זיך א טאריר פערשטענד
טרום מיט דעם ווערט פון דעם ארטיקלען (3) פארגענדע ארטיקלען יעדען
איסמארטירט פון רענעדע איז דיא פערזאנינליכע שטאאטען אייז א קליינעם
טאריר, ארוםטוב, שינדלען, געוונטע ברעטער, אייזען א. ג. ז. (4) דיא פיערטע
אבסערווירען ענטהאלט דיא דיוויזיס וואס ווערען אריינפערענט אייז, אזעלכע
פראדוקטען אדער פאבריצירטע ארטיקלען וואס ווערען געוועהנליך געבראכט
פון דיא פערזאנינליכע שטאאטען אהער, אייז עמבענט איז דא 11 סענט דויט
אויף הונדערט פונט, ביימער האבען אויף זיך 2 און א האלב סענט דויט, פון
יעדען בויס, קאנרעטילטע מילך—2 סענט פער פונט, ביסקוויט—20 פראצענט
פון דעם ווערט, געפאקטע ברוכטען—2 סענט פער פונט, געשיילטע פיהנאסט
—1 סענט פער פונט, ניט געשיילטע פיהנאסט— א וואלב סענט פער פונט,
גילען—10 סענט פער טון.

אס דאס איז אין קורצען דער רעפראסטי אבמאך און יעצט וועלען
זיך בעטראכטען וואס דיא ענליכער האבען צו זאגען ווערען דעם.

אידער ווארט אין אינפליענס אין
העפליכטס געפיעטען צו אידער
ערוועקלעך דעם אידען פריינד



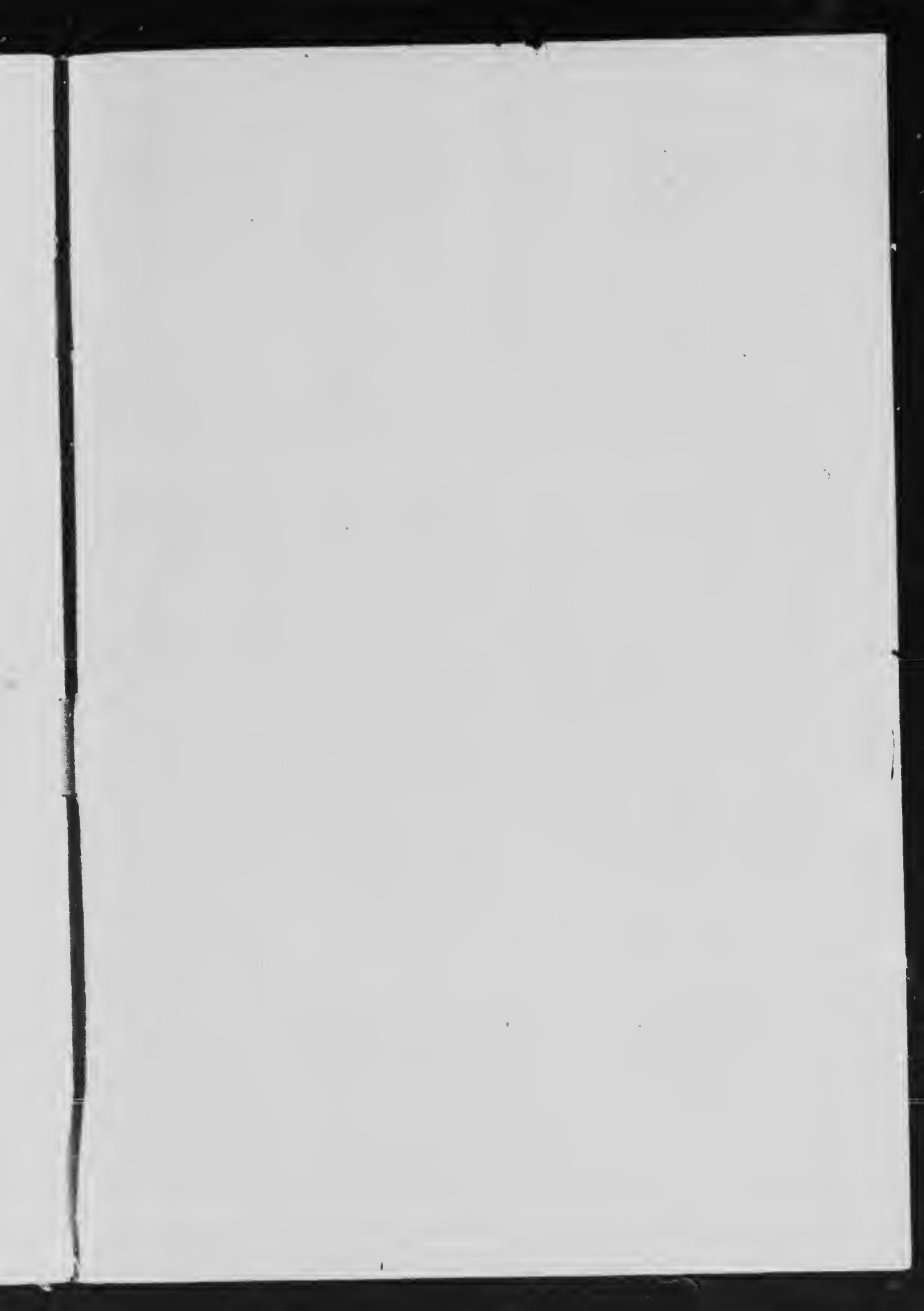
ר. ביקערדייק

זאגט קאנדידאט פאר סט לארענס
דערוועגן.

ס'ס 21-טען סעפטעמבער

פול יום מן זלען
פול יא פול זלען
פול יא פול זלען

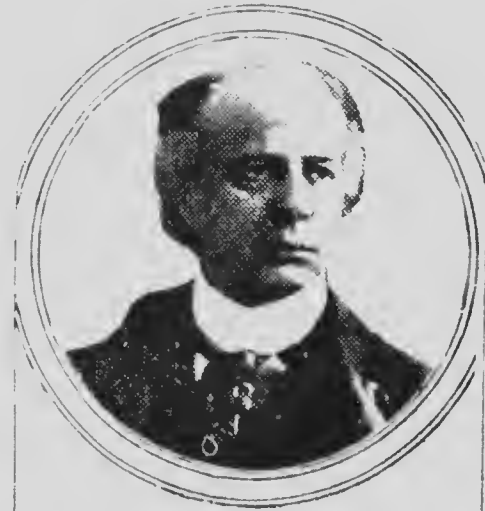
פול יא פול זלען



פאר וואס מיר זאלען

ווארטען

פאר דער ליבעראל פארטיי



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

דעגורונגס פארטיי און איהרע געגנער

דעסיפראסיטי איז גוט פאר קעניעדע

דעסער איז דער פארטיי פאר דעם

