

The best medium for Advertisers. Covers Lindsay and Surrounding District.

THE WATCHMAN-WARDER

Guaranteed Circulation 4300 every issue.

Volume XLIX

LINDSAY, ONT., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 15th, 1916

Number 7

NEW Spring Goods

We have just received a few consignments of the latest novelties in Dress Goods. They are beautiful and altogether new in design.

- New Mohair Muslins, in checks, plaids and plain patterns, at.....25c per yard
- Swiss Spot Muslins, in white, navy, brown, myrtle, Alice blue and blue, at.....20c per yard
- Beautiful Figured Muslins with tucking effect, White ground and floral decorations, at.....25c per yard
- Fine White Organdies, Dresden effects, at 35c per yard
- Some elaborate designs in White Silk Organdie, Dresden pattern, very suitable for evening wear or fine weather, street or visiting costumes, also wedding ceremonies, price.....85c per yard
- Pretties than ever are the latest Silks for Shirt-Waists, Shirt-Waist Suitings or Gowns—every quality and price.
- New White Vestings and Linen Suitings—those are to be worn more than ever this season as White Goods seem to be the choice of the leaders of fashion.

Make it your business to call early and see these pretty goods before they are picked over. February is always the month for selling Muslins, as every one likes to get best patterns.

O'LOUGHLIN & McINTYRE

CASH AND ONE PRICE

HOME RECIPES.

Have you some old recipe handed down from your predecessors which you "swear by"? It may be a tonic, a cough cure, or just a general regulator. It is our business to prepare exactly these old recipes, the ingredients of which sometimes are not stocked by the regular druggist. Our house began business over fifty years ago, but while fully keeping up with modern advances in our profession we are still just as particular about our old friends, many of which helped our early struggles. Our record is your thermometer.

E. Gregory
Corner Drug Store, LINDSAY

YOU WILL WANT A NEW COAL RANGE OR HEATER THIS SEASON.

Buy one of ours and be sure of Satisfaction. NOTHING BUT RELIABLE MAKES. Keys & Morrison

Miss Mabel B. Winters SOPRANO. Teacher of Piano and Voice Culture. Pupils Prepared for College Examinations. Voices Tested Free. Classes resumed September 5th. Studio—31 Victoria-Ave., Lindsay

ESTABLISHED 1895 The Victoria Loan & Savings Co.

Opposite Market - LINDSAY
Office Hours 9.00 a.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Assets \$433,756.00
Reserve Fund \$22,500.00

TEN YEAR'S GROWTH.

The following figures indicate the growth of the Company as at the end of each year:

Year	Assets	Res'Ve Fund
1896	\$ 51,345 00	\$ —
1897	94,562 00	—
1898	150,195 00	953 00
1899	176,414 00	1,800 00
1900	231,910 00	3,000 00
1901	284,191 00	5,400 00
1902	352,680 00	10,000 00
1903	378,730 00	12,000 00
1904	398,870 00	16,000 00
1905	433,756 00	22,500 00

Sums of \$1 and upwards taken on Deposit, paying 3 1/2% interest, compounded half-yearly.
Sums of \$100 and over taken on Debenture, paying interest at the rate of 4% payable half yearly.
WM. FLAYELLE, - President
JAMES LOW, - Manager

NEW LIVERY! LINDSAY BROS.

Have opened a New Livery Barn on Cambridge-st., east side, just south of Butler's Hotel.
NEW HORSES AND CARRIAGES
Everything right up-to-date. Prompt attention; prices reasonable. A share of public patronage solicited.

Lindsay Bros

Those Lingering Coughs and Colds

WHICH SO FREQUENTLY DESTROY THE LUNGS CAN BE OVERCOME BY USING OUR EMULSION OF COD LIVER OIL. WHICH CONTAINS THE LARGEST PERCENTAGE OF COD OIL. IT STRENGTHENS YOUR WEIGHT. IT INCREASES YOUR WEIGHT. A Large Bottle 25c.

L. A. MURPHY, Phm. B. Prescription Druggist, LINDSAY. 2nd Door West of Gough's.

A Free Musical Education!

Having made arrangements with The R. S. WILLIAMS & SONS COMPANY, of Toronto, to give free tuition by mail from U. S. School of Music, New York, on all Violins, Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, etc., purchased from me, I can therefore save you all teachers' fees and secure for you the services of the very best professors of music obtainable. All the latest popular music as well as the standard compositions always in stock. Also a full line of Dominion Pianos and Organs and a few second-hand instruments of different makes.

CENTRAL MUSIC STORE W. H. ROENIGK. Bandmaster Sylvester Band.

The Canada Paint Co.

Prism Brand Ready Mixed Paint

Pure Lead and Oil in any quantity in latest artistic shades.

McLennan & Co.

THE ONTARIO BANK

A Good Start for Boys
One of the greatest helps to a successful business career is to possess the SAVING HABIT. One of the best aids to helping a boy to acquire this habit, is to start them early in life with a Savings Bank account. Encourage them by duplicating THEIR OWN SAVINGS. A few dollars spent as an incentive to save while he is young will be worth more than hundreds given to him when he is of age. We have many such accounts in our books. Try one for YOUR BOY. It will make a start. It will be a pleasure to explain our methods.

H. J. LYTLE, Manager
Lindsay, Dec. 27, 1905.

HOTEL KAWARTHA Fenelon Falls

This new hotel is located one block from business centre and is open WINTER and SUMMER. It has all modern conveniences, baths, electric light, telephone, steam heating and open grates. Special rates for Commercial Travellers.

S. H. BROWN, Prop.

The Celebrated English Cocoa.

EPPS'S COCOA

The Most Nutritious and Economical.

THE IMPERIAL TRUSTS CO. OF CANADA—Established 1897. GEO. H. GOODERMAN, PRES. Head Office—16-18 Adelaide St. East, Toronto. Subscribed Capital, \$20,000,000. Assets, \$27,500,000. Invested Funds, \$24,500,000. Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, etc. 4% ALLOWED ON ALL DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHEQUE. Write for our Booklet, "BANKING BY MAIL."

MANUFACTURERS WANT PROTECTION RESULT OF TARIFF ENQUIRY

Manufacturer's Association tells Ministers why Canadian Industry Requires a High Tariff—They Desire Competitive Duties upon British Goods.

The feature of the sessions of the Tariff Commission was the presentation of a lengthy memorial by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association advocating adequate protection for Canadian industry and an admission by Mr. Ballantyne, the president of the association, that the manufacturers desired higher duties against certain lines of imports from Great Britain.

THE MANUFACTURERS' MEMORIAL.

Mr. C. C. Ballantyne, president of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, presented a memorial setting forth the views of the Association on the tariff, in which it was said:

"With a membership of nearly two thousand, representing as many factories scattered throughout every part of the Dominion, and an invested capital of more than \$400,000,000, the Association is a national business organization. Our interests are so thoroughly bound up with the development of our own country that our welfare is dependent entirely upon the general welfare and the prosperity of the whole Dominion. The conditions existing in Canadian manufacturing industries at the present time are, generally speaking, prosperous. True, a number of our industries are suffering from the unequal competition of foreign manufacturers, others are not making the headway that they should in new lines of manufacturing, and a number of others are depressed owing to competition with British firms under the preferential tariff; but generally speaking, the industries are thriving and expanding, and the Canadian people are showing a pride in the productions of their own factories and work people, which must be looked upon with gratification by the Government, and all others who are deeply interested in the development of this country.

IMPORTS ARE HEAVY.

"We beg to call your special attention to the immense and increasing amount of Canada's importations. The merchandise imported has grown from \$105,000,000 in 1895 to \$255,000,000 in 1905. Our exports of merchandise have grown in the same period from \$106,000,000 to \$201,000,000. It might reasonably be expected with the increased production of our farms and the growing excellence of our manufacturers that we should export more and import less proportionately than we have in the past. The figures are explained in part, however, by our proximity to the United States, whose manufacturers compete with us on unequal terms, and from whose great consuming markets we are practically shut out. Taking the Government returns for the past ten years, we find that although we have only five and one-half millions of people, our imports from the United States reach the enormous total of \$1,138,997,000 while with their great market of eighty millions of people, have imported from us only \$600,000,000 worth; in other words, we have spent with them per capita in the last ten years \$207, while they have spent with us per capita only \$8. If we exclude unmanufactured gold and silver as well as coin and bullion from both exports and imports making the comparison between the exports and imports of ordinary merchandise, the figures are still more unfavorable to Canada. The manufactured goods which we now import from the United States represent the output of two cities as large as Montreal, fifteen cities as large as Victoria, Vancouver, Winnipeg, Hamilton, Guelph, Brantford, Galt, Berlin, St. Catharines, Peterboro', Kingston, St. Thomas, Stratford, London, Ottawa, Quebec, Sherbrooke, St. John, and Halifax combined.

THE HOME MARKET VALUABLE.

"The memorial then dwelt upon the value of the home market to the farmer and it was pointed out that Cobden advocated free trade for England because he believed it would benefit the manufacturers, and he realized that the farmers could not prosper unless the manufacturers were prosperous. Now, however, advantageous free trade may have been to English manufacturers at that time, when they were far in advance of all the rest of the world, it is very certain that Canadian manufacturers cannot prosper at this stage of our development without protection in Canada to-day, he would say to our farmers as he said to the farmers of England: "The farmer's interest is that of the whole community, and is not a partial interest, and you cannot touch him more sensitively than when you injure the manufacturers, his customers."

"BUILD UP THE HOME MARKET."

"We wish always to be on friendly terms with the United States, but to the unfairness of these one-sided trade relations we object, not only on behalf of the manufacturers of Canada, but also on behalf of our farmers, our workmen, and every other class of producers. Every effort should be made to build up our competitors, to pay foreign workmen, and to buy the products of United States farms. Every dollar purchasing Canadian goods goes to build up Canadian factories, employing Canadian workmen, who consume the products of Canadian farms. We should therefore take steps at once to arrange our tariff so as to benefit our own people, rather than the people of the United States. The Canadian workman, if his products were no longer protected would be obliged to move west to abandon Canadian industry and seek remunerative employment elsewhere. Business men throughout the whole country are looking to the Government for a policy which will invite the investment of capital and offer good wages to the workmen, their customers. Unquestionably, public opinion in Canada to-day, irrespective of politics, demands a policy which will defend us from foreign competition, and at the same time encourage the growth and expansion of industries within our borders.

A REPLY TO FREE TRADE FARMERS.

"We believe that the success of Canada lies in the co-operation of all her citizens—farmers, workmen, manufacturers, miners, fishermen, and all others who are active in developing our resources. We recognize

TARIFF AGAINST BRITAIN

Mr. Ballantyne came in for a cross-examination from Mr. Fielding on the subject of increases on British goods. "Do you want a higher tariff on British goods?" was the question. "We want a competitive tariff," replied Mr. Ballantyne. "Do you or do you not want higher duties?" reiterated the Minister. Mr. Ballantyne repeated his answer, and Mr. Fielding asked his question a third time. Mr. Ballantyne finally replied that it would depend on the kind of goods. In some cases, manufacturers were suffering from the effects of the preference.

The discussion shifted to the topic of wages, and Mr. Ballantyne, while maintaining that wages are lower in Britain than in Canada, clarified the commission by stating that the unskilled laborers working at sixpence a day. His own firm had establishments in London, Montreal, and in the United States, employing mainly unskilled labor, and they could get labor in England at far lower rates. Mr. McNaught had seen a factory in Sheffield where unskilled laborers were working at sixpence a day. His own firm had establishments in London, Montreal, and in the United States, employing mainly unskilled labor, and they could get labor in England at far lower rates. Mr. McNaught had seen a factory in Sheffield where unskilled laborers were working at sixpence a day. His own firm had establishments in London, Montreal, and in the United States, employing mainly unskilled labor, and they could get labor in England at far lower rates.

OTHER TARIFF REQUESTS

Hon. John Haggart introduced a deputation, representing the Lorth Woolen Company. This company makes felt, and it asked that felt be put on the same footing as woollen goods and a small specific duty added to guard against under-valuation. Mr. Haggart stated that this company had been in operation for eight years and had not paid. It had started in woollens had found that that would not pay and had shifted to felt.

WHAT MANUFACTURERS WANT

The memorial proceeded with a general plea for protection and continued: "You have heard the individual requests of many of the members of this association in various parts of the Dominion. We desire now merely to indicate the general direction of the changes we think necessary. To express our views in a single sentence we desire to make in Canada, everything that can be manufactured here, and to buy our surplus requirements, so far as it is reasonable to do so, from British sources. To this end we desire a higher tariff than we now have against all foreign countries. While we do not favor any discrimination against the United States as compared with other foreign countries, yet the proximity of the great republic with its gigantic combinations of capital, its keen business men, and its constant surplus production, subject the manufacturers of Canada to competition which, unless properly safeguarded, means certain ruin. Moreover, it has become an evil, instead of resented proposed increases in our tariff, will establish branch factories in Canada as soon as the Canadian tariff is sufficiently high to warrant them doing so. We desire reasonable competition in the industries of Great Britain and the other portions of the Empire; that is, we desire a tariff against these countries which will equalize for the Canadian manufacturer the disadvantages under which he works in the higher cost of labor, capital, machinery, etc.—a tariff which will enable him to be at least competitive on equal terms with the manufacturer of Great Britain. We favor the offer of a substantial preference to the other portions of the Empire, but we are strongly opposed to any policy which will prevent or limit the development of our own resources. With regard to the proposed policy of a maximum, minimum and preferential tariff, we have only to say that, so long as it encourages Canadian enterprise to make everything we can at home, and to buy our surplus requirements as far as possible from British sources, we believe it to be in the best interests of the Canadian people. However, such a policy should ultimately result in extending the minimum tariff to the United States, we are absolutely opposed to it."

COMBINES ARE EVIL

"A feeling of uneasiness has been aroused in Canada by proceedings recently instituted against certain combines and 'trade associations.' These organizations have not been defined to manufacturers, but we deem the subject of sufficient importance to be mentioned here. In every criminal action must be made between 'combines' and 'trade associations.' Combines which 'unduly enhance' prices are evil, and should not be tolerated in Canada. Trade associations which bring business men together in an effort to meet legitimate requirements, exist in every branch of business, and are a benefit to the whole community by securing stability and protecting all classes from inordinate speculation. The influence of this association is and will be given to encourage only conditions which are honest and fair, and we sincerely believe that the business methods in Canada are, speaking generally, free from unfair combinations."

THE PROFITS OF MIDDLEMEN

At the conclusion of his memorandum, Mr. Ballantyne stated that his association had considered the Nova Scotia suggestion that the preference be limited to goods entering through Canadian ports, but had not as yet come to a conclusion. Mr. W. K. McNaught spoke briefly, remarking on the numerous handlings through which imported goods pass, and the several profits which they must yield to middlemen. This feature of the situation, he said, would bring a 20 per cent duty up to a protection of 35 per cent. This aroused a good deal of interest and was debated at length.

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SOME ENGLISH COMMENT

London, Feb. 7.—The Globe says: "The memorial just presented to the Canadian Government, by the Manufacturers' Association, should carry great weight on this side of the Atlantic if for nothing else than the high-standing of the subscribers." The Pall Mall Gazette points to the memorial as proof of the genuineness of Canada's wish for a fiscal understanding with the Mother Country.

A GRUESOME SPECTACLE

James Kelley, of Mass., is under arrest as a result of the verdict of the coroner's jury that Arnold Walsh, an immigrant boy, died from ill-treatment at his hands. The exhumation of Walsh's body revealed a gruesome spectacle. The body was doubled up in a coffin, that was nearly twelve inches too small, and was clad in the lad's working attire, which was in a filthy state. There was a deep cut over his left eye. His toes, heels, fingers and ears had apparently been frozen before death, and the tops of the fingers and toes were missing.