

THE DURHAM CHRONICLE

IRWIN Editor and Proprietor. DURHAM, AUGUST 24, 1911

LARGER MARKETS AND SMALLER PRICES.

Liberal orators throughout the country are now endeavoring to persuade the people of this country that with the opening of the great American market to the farmers of Ontario...

Before the present treaty was negotiated the United States Government employed a small army of experts to examine carefully into the conditions of their various markets...

"The day may come when we shall feel so grateful to our neighbors to the south as to erect a national monument to the memory of the McKinley tariff bill. If we do, we might reserve a niche for the Dingley tariff bill of 1897...

"If we were looking for other arguments as to the unintended benefits to us of United States tariff opposition we might say that the development of self-reliance and independence may outweigh even the enlargement of our British trade...

We may be sure that there is nothing that lies closer to the heart of Mr. C.C. James, than the prosperity of the farmer. He has spent the better part of his life-time thinking for them...

President Taft, in a recent address, told the farmers of the United States not to be alarmed, as they would sell Canadians more agricultural products than we would sell them...

In the United States at the present time, the price of horses for instance is \$50 per head less than in Canada. Every farmer owns from four to ten horses...

In what respect do the Liberal leaders who are holding out the inducement that a larger and uncertain market means larger income for the farmer differ from the fake company promoters who hold out glittering inducements of large returns on an investment to induce one to part with his money...

Ontario farmers, who owe so much to C. C. James, C.M.G., Deputy Minister of Agriculture, will be interested in getting his views on reciprocity. Mr. James, as a Government official, would not express an opinion upon a question that formed an issue between contending political parties...

In an address on "Recent Agricultural Progress," before the National Science Association, in 1904, Mr. James reviewed the great prosperity which had followed in Ontario after the McKin-

ley and Dingley tariff shutting Canada out of the American market. He laid particular emphasis upon the development of the beef, bacon and pork, and cheese industries, and then used the following striking words, as quoted in The Canadian Agriculturalists' Annual for 1908:

"The day may come when we shall feel so grateful to our neighbors to the south as to erect a national monument to the memory of the McKinley tariff bill. If we do, we might reserve a niche for the Dingley tariff bill of 1897. Our trade relations with the United States are very interesting. Where they have endeavored to shut us out from their own markets, they have but stimulated our trade in other directions that have in time proved more remunerative and often when they have excluded us from their market, they have driven us to the great neutral market, where we have had a perceptible influence in setting the prices for their own exported surplus and therefore their whole crop."

"The United States tariff has forced us to look across the Atlantic for our markets, and there we have sent our products into competition with the products of the United States."

"If we were looking for other arguments as to the unintended benefits to us of United States tariff opposition we might say that the development of self-reliance and independence may outweigh even the enlargement of our British trade. To a certain extent we were in leading strings to the United States. We have been developing a Canadian national feeling, and increasing our self-reliance."

We may be sure that there is nothing that lies closer to the heart of Mr. C.C. James, than the prosperity of the farmer. He has spent the better part of his life-time thinking for them, and his remarkable success has given him a world-wide reputation. The farmers of Canada can be dependently upon to reflect most carefully upon the advice of so true and tried a friend."

SIR GEORGE ROSS OPPOSES RECIPROCITY

"I am in favor of preferential tariff because I think it will prevent entangling alliances with the United States. Our experiences so far with the Americans has not been very satisfactory. I have not quite forgotten the reasons why the reciprocity treaty, negotiated by Lord Elgin in 1856, was so summarily repealed in 1866. Neither is my judgment closed to the hostile character of the Dingley Tariff Bill, by which the American market was practically closed against the Canadian manufacturers and farmers."

In my judgment the commerce of Canada should never be placed at the mercy of the United States Congress, or of any other competing nation. We have adapted our transportation system now to British trade. To enter into a reciprocity treaty with the United States would be dependent upon the humor of our American neighbors, and would be to discount all this expenditure. Does it not appear the proper thing, partly because of our imperial relations, and partly because of the extent of the British market, that we should direct our energies towards meeting its requirements rather than towards framing a treaty with a nation who has treated us with undoubted harshness in commercial matters, and on whose commercial good-will we cannot depend. I prefer to establish channels of trade with Great Britain, which I believe will be permanent. Where your treasure is there will your heart be also. All we have to do is to enter in and possess it with Britain's assistance. In the United States we would be under a bond, and I decline myself to assume or accept any policy that will place the trade of Canada at the mercy of Congress, or at the mercy of a rival nation.—Sir George W. Ross before the Toronto Canadian Club, November 30th, 1903.

Times in Canada are good. Nearly everybody will admit that times in Canada are good now, and have been good for some years past. If the Liberals claim credit on account of their good government, so much the more credit to the Grits, if that be the true cause. Whatever the cause, times in Canada have been as good as in any other part of the world, and better than in many parts. It must be admitted, too, that the policy in operation during these good times is the

THE AGRICULTURAL ASPECT OF RECIPROCITY

old "National Policy," inaugurated by Sir John Macdonald in 1879, and continued right up to the present, notwithstanding the vigorous denunciations made against it by the Liberals during the eighteen years of Conservative government. No man to-day knows how reciprocity, as based on the Agreement, will work out for Canada. Everybody knows that every bargain we have hitherto made with the United States has been to our disadvantage. Is it not highly probable they are gaining another march on us by the present negotiations? By so radical a change in our present fiscal policy, we are giving up a certainty for something entirely different, and only problematical at its best. It would be a doubtful and dangerous step to take.

Can any advocate of the present reciprocity agreement point out a single bargain that Canada or Great Britain ever made with the United States in which the United States did not get the best of it? Mr. Lloyd Harris refused to accept the Liberal nomination in Brantford. He opposed reciprocity in the House, and says he believes if the agreement had been discussed by the Liberal members in caucus, ninety per cent. of them would be opposed to it.

To catch the farm vote, the Liberals tell farmers the prices of everything they produce will go up, and to catch the laboring man's vote they argue that the cost of foodstuffs will go down. Can such arguments "go down" with the ordinary elector? If we want to keep free of the big American trusts, we must defeat reciprocity. The meat trust now has the whole American Union in its clutches, and the huge octopus is reaching out its tentacles into Canada, even with its protection. How much worse will it be if allowed to come in free? Mr. Paterson manufactures biscuits, and if the agreement goes through he will get free wheat, free lard, free eggs, free salt, and free water to make a product which will be protected by a 27 1/2 per cent. duty. Is it any wonder he favors a reciprocity framed by himself, and protecting his own business? We are told that reciprocity, if adopted can be repealed at any time. From Mr. Paterson's speech the other day, it is clear it must run for five years, or the life of a parliament. Is it safe to run the risk of tying ourselves up for so long a time to a policy about which there is absolutely no certainty. It is often much harder to break a bargain than it is to make it in the first place.

Canada is committed to a debt of two hundred millions of dollars, for the construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific. Three years ago, Sir Wilfrid Laurier prayed for the electors to vote in support of this road, so as to get traffic going east and west instead of north and south. The passing of reciprocity, it seems reasonable to suppose, will take away a large portion of the traffic this road was intended to carry, and destroy its value. The Government will own the road, but it is only so much worse for the Government when the road can be operated only at a loss.

Mr. Paterson, in his speech, told the electors that we had two good markets—the home market and the British market—and if they decided on reciprocity, a third good market would be opened up—the United States. He didn't tell them that reciprocity would open the Canadian market to the United States and the twelve favored nations, most of which produce the same articles we produce, and are themselves exporters. Politician like, he gave only one side of the question.

Sir William Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is opposed to reciprocity, and is willing to do all he can against it. Sir George Ross, now Senator Ross, expressed his disapproval of placing ourselves under the controlling influence of the United States, in a speech to the Canadian Club in Toronto, in 1903. Hon. Clifford Sifton, one of the strongest and brainiest Liberals in the House, is billed to speak against reciprocity, and will do all he can to defeat it.

WHERE SWINDLING IS EASY There is no country in the world where so many administrative formalities are necessary for the simplest things as in France, and this excess of red tape makes swindling comparatively easy. The French swindler acquires an exhaustive knowledge of all the needs and trickiness of red tape and its formalities, and soon discovers the weak points in them.

A CURIOUS CUSTOM The village of Hambridge possesses a remarkable charity. It is known as the Alford Bread Charity, and provides that every laborer and household in the parish shall receive bread. The customary distribution has recently been made, and every one in the parish except the parson, the farmers, and tradesmen, were recipients.

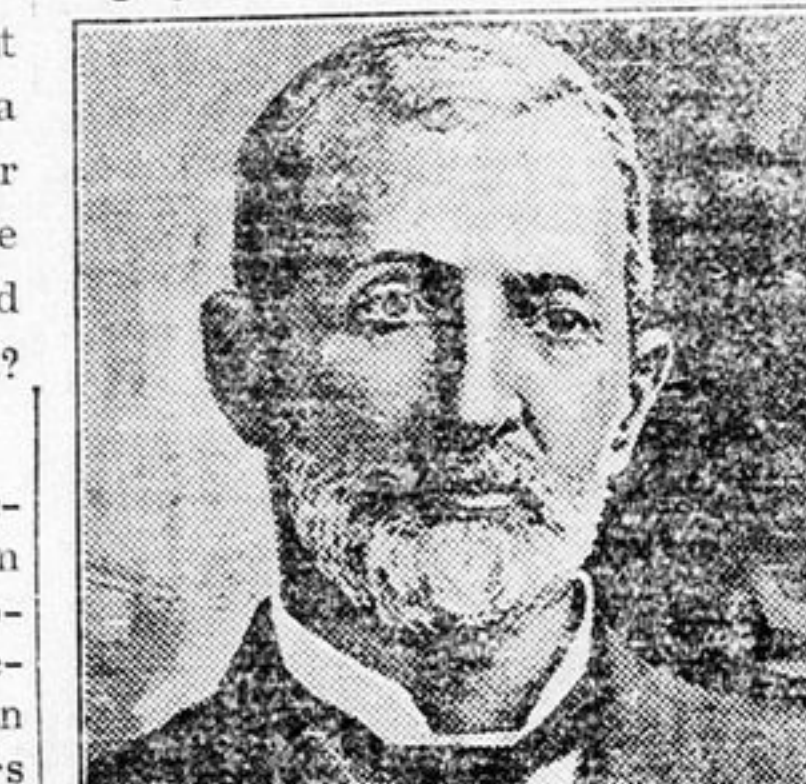
SMALL-POX IN ANCIENT EGYPT An interesting historical discovery is reported in a mummy whose skin still shows what are apparently clear evidences of severe small-pox. The body was that of a tall man of middle-age, and came from one of the royal tombs.

SCARCITY OF DOMESTICS The housewives of Berlin are in an unfortunate plight, and their dependent men folk are in a position not less enviable, owing to the remarkable dearth of domestics, chiefly attributed to Germany's industrial prosperity, which creates a great demand for female labor in all branches of commerce and manufacture.

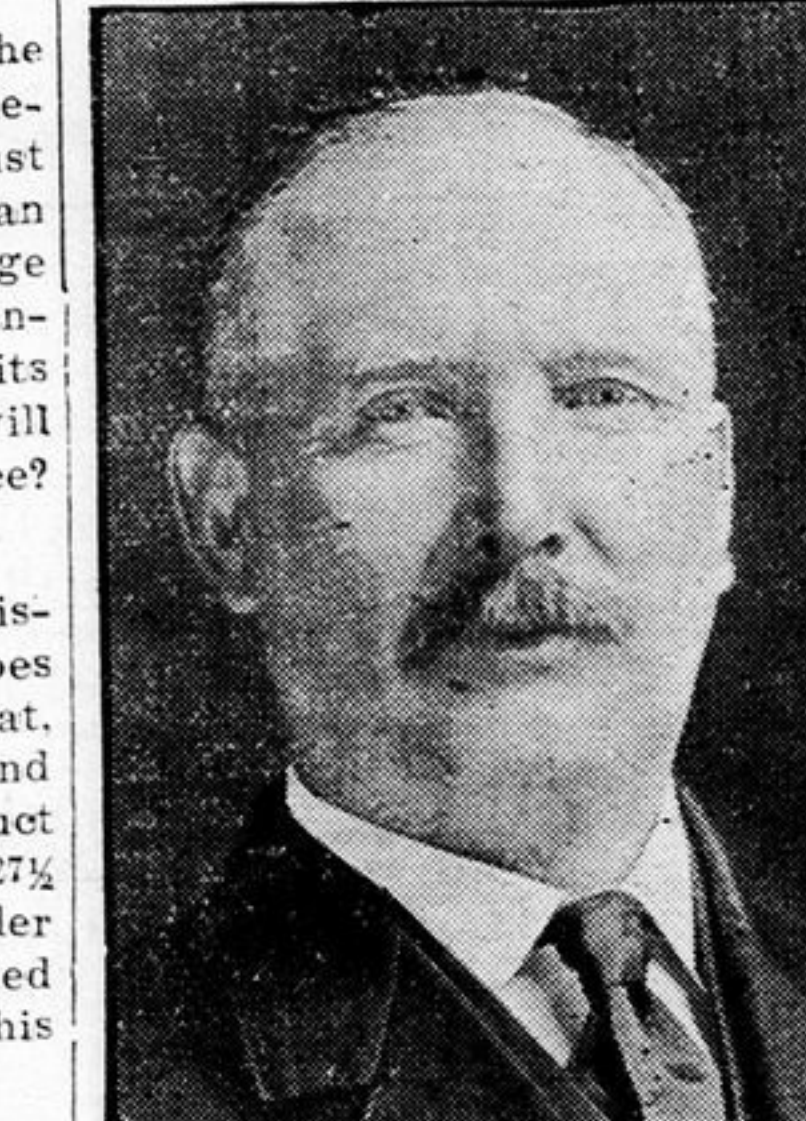
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Well Known Merchant Of Sarnia Cured by "Fruit-a-lives"

SARNIA, ONT., Feb. 5th, 1910. "I have been a sufferer for the past 25 years with Constipation, Indigestion and Catarrh of the Stomach. I tried many remedies and many doctors but derived no benefit whatever. Finally I read an advertisement of "Fruit-a-lives". I decided to give "Fruit-a-lives" a trial and found they did exactly what was claimed for them. I have now taken "Fruit-a-lives" for some months and find that they are the only remedy that does me good. I have recommended "Fruit-a-lives" to a great many of my friends and I cannot praise these fruit tablets too highly."



Thousands now use "Fruit-a-lives." Thousands more will try "Fruit-a-lives" after reading the above letter. It proves, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that at last there is a cure for Constipation and Stomach Troubles. "Fruit-a-lives" is Nature's cure for these diseases, being made of fruit juices and valuable tonics. 50c. a box, 6 for \$2.50, trial size, 25c. At dealers, or sent on receipt of price by Fruit-a-lives Limited, Ottawa.



Your Vote and Influence for R. J. BALL Conservative Candidate, South Grey.

POLITICAL MEETINGS

In the interest of Mr. R.J. Ball, Conservative candidate, will be held at Holstein and Dromore early in September, and will be addressed by Hon. Jas. S. Duff, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, Mr. R. J. Ball, Conservative candidate for South Grey, Dr. Jamieson, and others.

Hon. George E. Foster will address a political meeting in Hanover on Friday night, August 25th.—to-morrow night. He is an able speaker, and will be well worth hearing. He will deal with the reciprocity issue from an opposition standpoint.

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FOR LOSS OF APPETITE

or any form of debility, our BEEF, IRON AND WINE is a reliable remedy.

It is a pleasant, simple remedy that helps to nourish the body and which supplies the blood with the Iron that is usually needed in such cases.

Our Beef, Iron and Wine is made in our own laboratory from carefully selected ingredients and can be depended upon always to be fresh and effective.

GUN'S DRUG STORE

G. T. R. TOWN TICKET OFFICE

HARDWARE!

In order to make room for our Celebrated Happy Thought Stoves and Ranges it will be necessary to make a clearance in our establishment, and in order to make a Rush Sale we have decided to sacrifice our Screen Doors and Window Screens, which we are marking down to 25 per cent. less than our regular selling price. It will pay you to buy these Doors and Screens, even if you have to store them until next season.

Come one, come all, and take advantage of our good offer.

W. BLACK

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We Have a Small Quantity of Mixed Feed Barley, Wheat, Peas and Oats that we are offering at Twenty-Five Dollars per Ton, in ton lots, and if you need any feed this is the cheapest feed you can buy.

We have also a stock of Oat Dust, Feed Meal and Pea Chop that we are offering at low prices.

The McGOWAN MILLING Co.

Oatmeal Millers - - Durham, Ont.

50,000 FARM LABORERS WANTED

FOR HARVESTING IN WESTERN CANADA

\$10 Going Trip \$18 Additional for Return on Following Conditions:

GOING DATES AUGUST 3rd—From all stations on all lines on and South of the Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including all stations on C.P.R., Toronto to Detroit and Branch Lines including Guelph sub-division from Guelph South and Brampton South. AUGUST 12th—From all stations North of Grand Trunk Main Line, Toronto to Sarnia, including C.P.R. points, Bolton Jct. and west; also Grand Trunk points, Toronto to Calendar inclusive. AUGUST 16th—From all stations in Ontario, Toronto and East, Orillia and Scotia Jct. and East on C.T.R. also Azilda and Eastern Ontario. AUGUST 23rd—From all stations Toronto to North Bay inclusive and West. AUGUST 25th—From all stations Toronto and East in Ontario and Quebec, also East of Orillia, Scotia Jct. and North Bay.

ONE-WAY SECOND-CLASS TICKETS WILL BE SOLD TO WINNIPEG ONLY. Representative farmers, appointed by Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta Governments will meet and engage laborers on arrival at Winnipeg. Free transportation will be furnished at Winnipeg to points on Canadian Pacific where laborers are needed, east of Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, including branches, and at one cent a mile each way west thereof in Saskatchewan and Alberta. A certificate is furnished with each ticket, and this certificate, when executed by farmer showing that laborer has worked thirty days or more, will be honored from that point for a second class ticket back to starting points in Ontario, at \$18.00, prior to Nov. 30th, 1911. Tickets are good only on special Farm Laborers trains, which will be run from Toronto and Ontario points to Winnipeg without change, making trip in about 36 hours, and will be issued to women as well as to men, but will not be issued at half fare to children. For full particulars see nearest C.P.R. Agent, or write— R. L. THOMPSON, D.P.A., C.P.R., Toronto

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Canada's Far Double Track Line EX

\$10.00 TO V AND CERTAIN POINTS IN INCLUDING POINTS ON GRAND VIA CHICAGO, DULUTH AND \$18.00 ADDITIONAL FROM ALL STATIONS IN CANADA WEST Special Low Rates and Train Se Full Particulars From any Grand Trunk Agent.

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IF SO Come to the Sa Valley Canada's Greatest

Choice Prairie Lands \$20.00 per acre. Choice Improved Lands \$35.00 per acre. You can invest your money that will advance from \$1000 acre during the next year. I have choice investment Prince Albert to Battleford. The estimate of the average vicinity this year is: Wheat 30 Bus., Oats For further information write R. J. SCOTT Fielding,