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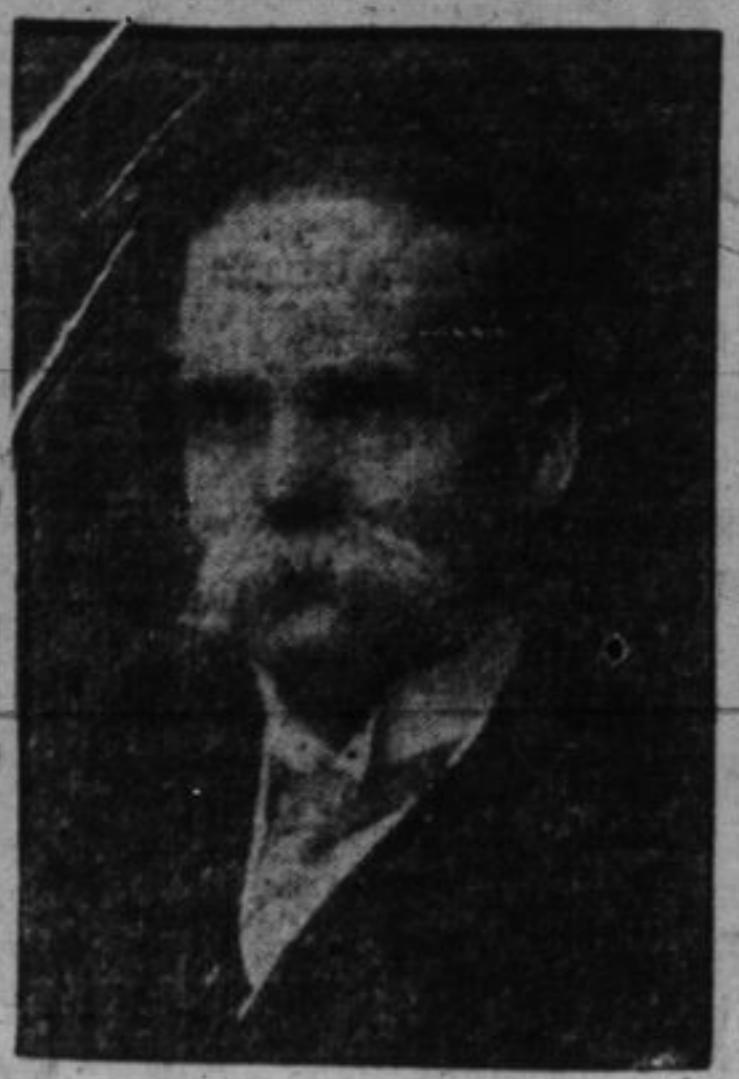
The Sawyer Shoe Store
212 Princess St.

THE MANY BENEFITS OF RECIPROCITY

THE INITIAL PRODUCER

The Man to Consider in the Reciprocity Discussion

Hon. Frank Oliver told Brandon electors that the farmers, when they asked for reciprocity last December, had little idea of the magnitude which the question would soon assume. No longer was the question confined to Canada. The United States and the United Kingdom were now both energetically discussing it. He accepted as a first principle of economic policy that taxation should be heavy on luxuries and light on food stuffs. The initial producer had the right to dispose of his product to the best advantage. His being permitted to do so, and being facilitated in doing so, was



HON. FRANK OLIVER.

necessarily and unquestionably in the interest of every legitimate industry in the country. For every industry of every kind and description in Canada lived, moved, and had its being absolutely and entirely upon the work of the initial producer in developing the raw material of the country. Any initial producer who opposed the reciprocity agreement was opposing something which was in his own interest. He repeated that every legitimate interest in Canada depended on the continued expansion of the initial producing industries, notably and above all others that of agriculture. The expansion of the farming industry depended upon the profit the farmer could make and, in turn, the profit he could make depended upon the market he could get. Upon that principle the Dominion Government had taken its life in its hands. It had introduced the reciprocity agreement into Parliament and was prepared to press the question to a conclusion before the country. Mr. Oliver said he did not believe that men from the broad prairies of the West would ever make a demand upon the Government for a policy of sectional interest.

EQUALIZATION OF TRADE

That Will Not Hurt Canada, Says Hon. Mr. Fisher

In the last three years Canada has imported from the United States \$630,000,000 worth of goods, and she has exported to the United States in these same three years \$297,000,000 worth of goods, the balance being in round figures more than two to one of imports against exports, said Hon. Sydney Fisher. Now, what is going to come from this Reciprocity arrangement? The result will be a largely increased export of Canadian products to the United States and an effort to recover the alleged evil of the adverse balance of trade. And there will be an opportunity for Canadians to sell more to the United States and to try to bring about a greater equalization of trade between the two countries. Is this going to be an injury? Is this going to be an evil? Those who prate against the evils of the adverse balance of trade must reconcile their two positions and try to make out where they are at this point. A great trade with the United States will come about, largely by the export of Canada's agricultural products. At present we import from the United States largely raw material, and we export to the United States some manufactured articles, a good deal of ore, a good deal of minerals, a good deal of fish, a good deal of lumber, and by this arrangement we have an opportunity of exporting more of these articles to the United States, is that going to hurt us? When you take your food, it costs so much to raise it, the farmer gets so much for it, then it costs so much to handle it and bring it to you, and the sum of these amounts is the cost to you, and if in addition to these amounts you have three and a half million dollars in duties, you have just so much to be added to the cost of this food to you. And if the duties are removed from these foods on both sides of the line, they will come from the original producer on the farm to the eventual consumer in the city just so much more cheaply by the removal of these duties, and it will be a relief from taxation to that extent.

ENDORSED IN 1893

Resolution Adopted in That Year by the Liberals

Hon. W. S. Fielding in one of his speeches quoted the following resolution of the Liberal party in 1893: "That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which afford the best guarantee for peace and prosperity."

A BUSINESS BARGAIN

Reciprocity Would Mean Dollars to the Producers, Said Mr. Paterson

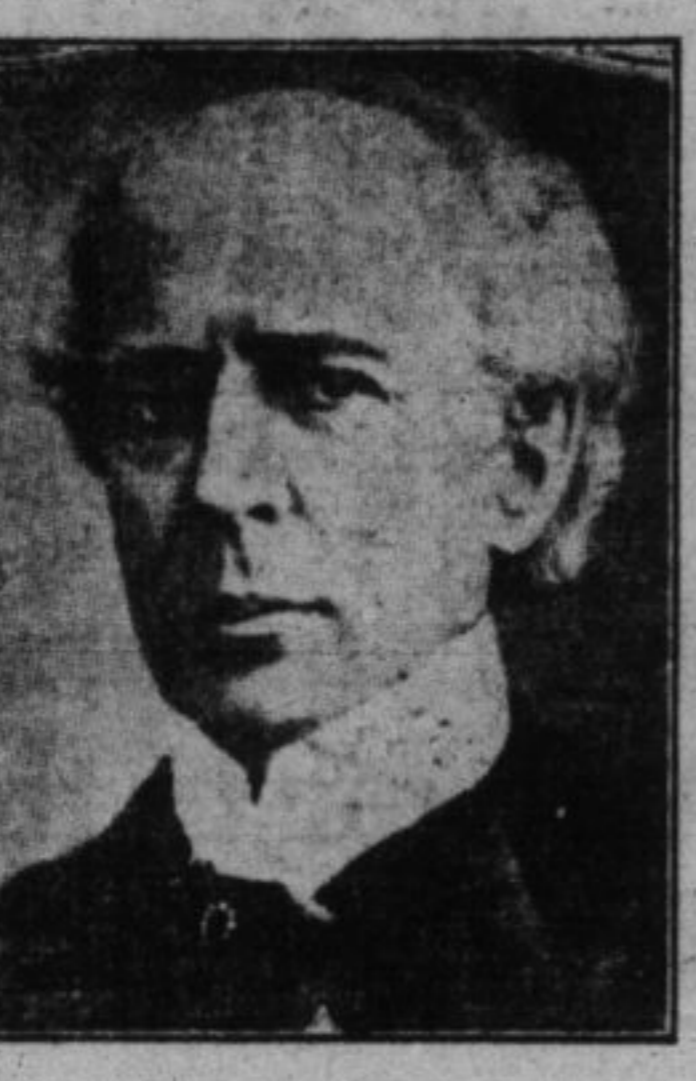
"Reciprocity is a straight business bargain, sought for years and years," said Hon. William Paterson, speaking at Caedonia. Personally he could see no two sides to the question. He spoke of the Opposition referring to two old gentlemen, later two old men, and, lastly, two old fogies, such as Fielding and Paterson, having the audacity to go to Washington to negotiate with cute Yankees without a mandate from the people. Perhaps these same people who refer to the agreement may learn more about it when they, too, become older and wiser.

"The whole trouble is the wrong party is to receive the credit," said Mr. Paterson. If the Conservatives had gone to Washington it would have been different. For twelve years this country had this same thing and advanced wonderfully. For forty-five years we were without it, and during that time Conservatives and Liberals alike fought to get it back. Sir John Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. George Brown, and even Hon. G. E. Foster, in 1891, had this plank in their platform. Both parties were committed to it. Now, why are they crying against it? Mr. Foster even wrote articles for magazines in its favor, but now denounces it, because he didn't get it. Mr. Paterson spoke of the future development that would result by railways coming in. This would mean competition. Competition means lower rates, lower rates means dollars in the producers' pockets.

TRADE ROUTES

No Legislation Can Turn Trade Out of its Natural Channels

Replying to the charge that reciprocity would divert Canadian trade into American channels, Sir Wilfrid Laurier said: "If you attempt to prevent the people from trading in natural channels, no amount of legislation will accomplish that object; but let nature alone, and then the trade will be carried on on Canadian lines. Why? Because we have the interior and the shorter and better lines. Take the condition of things to-day: Winnipeg can trade with Europe by way of the United States; it can trade



SIR WILFRID LAURIER

with Europe by way of Canada. The line of railway from Winnipeg to Montreal is 1,414 miles, and from Montreal to Liverpool 2,760 miles, a total of 4,174 miles. From Winnipeg to New York by way of Minneapolis, Chicago and the American lines, the distance is 1,790 miles, and from New York to Montreal 3,222 miles, a total distance of 4,826 miles. The American line is 4,826 miles, the Canadian line 4,174 miles, a difference in favor of the Canadian line of 652 miles. Do you require any legislation to compel trade to choose the Canadian channel? Is it not obvious that for very respect trade will always take the Canadian line, because it is the shorter one? That is not all. We have had experience as to what has happened, and our experience has been that our trade over the Canadian channels has increased by leaps and bounds as against the trade by the American channels. In 1900 the total amount of Canadian wheat exported from Montreal was 4,000,000 bushels; in 1910 it had increased from four million bushels to 14,140,000 bushels. Of American wheat the total number of bushels exported from Montreal in 1900 was 5,000,000 bushels, and in 1911 that had increased to 10,000,000 bushels. So, therefore, there is no doubt at this point, the Canadian line must have their preference, because the Canadian line is the best and the shortest."

FAVOR THE AGREEMENT

Centre Grey Liberals Do not Think It Will Lead to Political Union

The following resolution was adopted by Centre Grey Liberals: "That we place ourselves on record in favor of the reciprocity agreement, believing that an enlarged market means more prosperity to everybody. We resent the untrue and unpatriotic argument of the Opposition press and speakers, that improved trade relations will lead to political union, and point them to the history of the treaty of 1854, where Republican Senators opposed the treaty on the ground that Canada would seek annexation if the United States market could not be otherwise obtained, while the representatives of the southern States (who were opposed to enlarging the southern boundary) favored reciprocity as a means of keeping Canada out of the Union."

H. H. Miller, M.P., speaking at Hanover, declared that reciprocity in natural products would be one of the greatest factors in the breaking of the pork-packing, fruit-canning and other monopolies.

OPEN THE DOOR

Sir Wilfrid Laurier Wants Canada to Share in the Trade of \$0,000,000 Neighbors

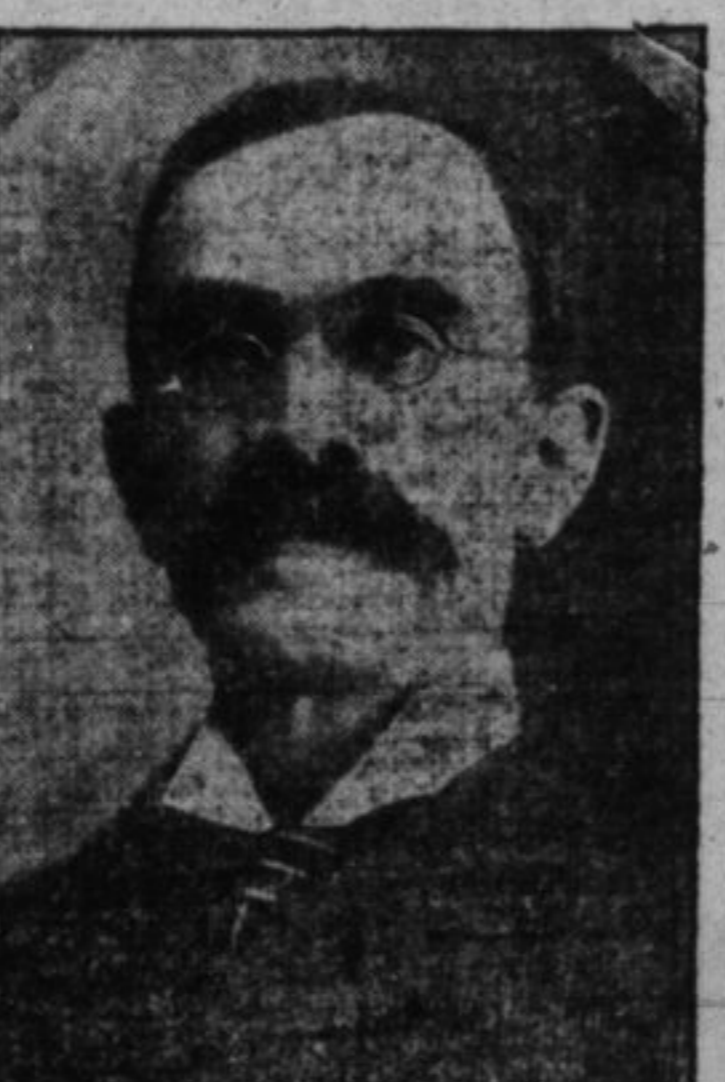
"At the northern extremity of the temperate zone," says Sir Wilfrid Laurier, "our cereals have more strength, our fruit has better flavor, our vegetables have more delicacy than similar productions from other parts of the world, and under free competition, not barred in any way by tariff legislation, they will displace all other products on the tables of the wealthy. Our object to-day is to open the door of the American market, to open the door of a nation of \$0,000,000, which has been closed to us for the last 50 years and when we are now on the eve of reaching that goal we are deluged by a plethora of sophistry. We are told that if such an arrangement is to go into effect and Canadian vegetables, cereals and fruits can cross the boundary line and be eaten free of duty by the American people it will be all over with the Canadian confederation, and even the British Empire will reel and rock upon its foundations. Let us discard these freaks of unreasoning logic and let us approach this question from the point of view of common sense. All that we ask under these resolutions is to obtain for the man who works in the fields the best possible remuneration for his labor."

NOT A PARTY QUESTION

Regret Expressed That Reciprocity Should Have Gotten Into Politics

W. H. Johnson, President of the Brandon Grain Growers' Association, said it was regrettable that the reciprocity question had been taken into party politics. When the farmers were at Ottawa the Conservative leaders had not been antagonistic to the farmers' demands. When the farmers overflooded the benches on that occasion Mr. Borden said he had never seen those benches occupied by men in whom he had more confidence. Mr. Borden seemed now to have lost that confidence. For some time there had been no antagonism to reciprocity, but immediately the Government took up the question in a practical way the Opposition had become antagonistic. It looked to him as if it were a political dodge in order to get into power. He was glad that their own Western friend, Mr. Haultain, had taken a different shoulder to shoulder with the Western farmers in making their demands upon the Government. They had been agreed that what was good for one was good for both. He appreciated the fact that the Government would have to fight a combination of parties and interests with money at their backs.

The speaker said he was aware that a lot of people could be bought by five dollar bills. That was where the trouble was going to come. If bribery could be prevented the Government could be right. He knew that a number of Conservatives were trying to whip him into line against reciprocity. He would stand by those who had dealt fairly with him. It was all rot to say that the present prosperity of Canada was due to the National Policy. The price of wheat had most to do with Canadian prosperity. The price of wheat had to 60 cents a bushel and where would Canada and the farmers be then?



H. H. MILLER, M.P.

South Grey, who gave an address at Hanover in favor of Reciprocity.

ORGANIZED TO DEFEAT

Western Farmers View with Alarm the Source of the Opposition

The farmers of Fortage in Prairie recently presented an address to Hon. Frank Oliver in which the proposed reciprocity agreement was described as covering a very wide range and being a long step in the direction in which the grain growers wished to go. The address stated that it viewed with alarm the source from which the opposition to the pact emanated and the determined efforts of organized capital and special interests to defeat the agreement.

PASS THE AGREEMENT

Brandon Liberals adopt unanimously the following resolution: "That this meeting heartily endorses the reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States now before the Parliament of Canada for ratification, expresses its regret at the opposition to the agreement passing the House, and urges the Government to do everything possible to have it agreed to."

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