

SAVAGE ATTACK ON ENGLAND BY BOURASSA'S NEWSPAPER

Says Wars of Emancipation Are Not John Bull's Foible--
He Fights For Commercial Advantages Only
--Canada's Interests Not England's.

"Such a man, then, is Bourassa, brilliant, cool, courageous, attacking evil wherever he sees it, a nationalist standing for a strong and vigorous Canada."—London Free Press, August 20th, 1911.

Le Devoir, of Montreal, Mr. Bourassa's paper, says in its issue of Friday, September 1st, 1911:

"What England does for the protection of our commerce exists chiefly in the imagination, or rather—for they don't believe it themselves—in the election speeches of the partisans of the Laurier-Brodeur naval law.

"Just recently it sufficed that the English dockers should be on strike for three days in order that thousands of infants should die of hunger in London and Liverpool. Without the provisions that she imports England could not live four days.

"It was owing to this condition, resulting from the occupation of a great part of the land by pasture and the forests of the lords, that the necessity arises for the formidable armaments under which the nation groans.

"To assure the security of the maritime commerce of England in which Canada is as much interested, but not more so than Denmark, Holland, United States and other powers, which like us, sell their agricultural products on the free market of England it's for the protection of English commerce that England for some years has invoked the aid of the colonies.

"The pretense that the commercial interests of Canada and those of England are the same is an absurdity, if not a deception. Since the Napoleonic epoch England has made or undergone twenty-three wars, as follows:

"1812—Against the United States.
"1824-26—First war against Burma.
"1827-29—Intervention in the war of

Grecian independence.

"1839—First war against China for the introduction of opium.

"1841-42—First war against Afghanistan.

"1848-49—War against the Sikhs.

"1852—Second war against Burma.

"1856—War against Persia.

"1856-60—Second Chinese war with France.

"1856—War against Persia.

"1857-58—Revolt of the Sepoys.

"1867-68—Abyssinian expedition.

"1877-81—First war against the Transvaal.

War against the Zulus.

Second Transvaal war; Matabele Hill.

"1878-80—Second war against Afghanistan.

"1882—Egyptian expedition; bombardment of Alexandria.

"1884-85—Soudan war.

"1891—Revolt of Manipuris (India).

"1893—War against the Matabeles.

"1896—War against Ashanti; Rumanian expedition.

Jameson's raid on Transvaal.

"1899-1901—South African war.

"1907—Expedition to Tibet.

"On the side of England there is not one of these wars that was not at the bottom a war of commercial interests. All the 'liberators' are feted and acclaimed at London, but wars of emancipation are not the foible of John Bull, although they speak of his generosity towards his colonies. In 1861 he took sides against the slaves that Lincoln worked to liberate.

"Who now has placed in peril even remotely the commerce of Canada? Even in conflict with a power like Germany, Canada would be able, with her vast agricultural resources, and thanks to the neighborhood of United States, to support without hardship a blockade of many months."

Who Gets All This Money?

The quotations of American and Canadian live stock and produce markets show that the American farmer gets on an average more for his cattle and sheep and hogs than the Canadian farmer. Yet the Canadian housewife, who does not buy cattle, sheep and hogs, but beef, mutton and bacon, has to pay a lot more for these things than the American housewife.

Who gets that excessive price? The answer to that would disclose why the packing interests of Canada are fighting so strongly against taking taxation off foot-stuffs.

Here is a list of prices of foodstuffs taken from the Mail and Empire of August 23rd, showing the toll paid by the Canadian consumer to the packers:

In Toronto on Friday, August 18th, the current prices for choicest goods were as follows:

Fancy home-grown sweet corn, per dozen	10
Eggs, new-laid, per dozen	28
Fresh-dressed young hens, lb.	16
Chickens, dressed	22
Prime rib roast, rolled, lb.	26
Fine roll roast, lb.	20
Porterhouse steak, lb.	25
Sirloin, per lb.	23
Tender pot roast, lb.	15
Spring lamb, hindquarters, lb.	20
do., forequarters, lb.	15
Short leg young mutton, lb.	16
Shoulder roast fancy veal, lb.	12
Breast, lb.	10
Pork tenderloins, lb.	25
Pork chops, lb.	20
Small pork loins, lb.	18
Pork shoulders, lb.	12½ to 15
Short leg fancy veal, lb.	10
Loin, lb.	15 to 18

Vote for Laurier and the removal or reduction of duty on all the foodstuffs mentioned above.

THE DUTY ON IMPLEMENTS

What It Was When Conservatives Were in Power, and What It Will Be Under Reciprocity.

The Winnipeg Free Press is asked by a correspondent to give details of the tariff reductions on agricultural implements made by the liberals since they took power. As this is, of course, a matter of general interest at the present time, the Free Press has compiled from the various customs acts the rates of duty on agricultural implements for the last thirty-two years. The appended table shows the old national policy of 1878, the tariff as revised in 1894 by the conservative administration, and first liberal tariff of 1897, and the revised liberal tariff of 1906, which is now in force. The fifth column shows the duty as arranged by the reciprocity pact for goods entering Canada from the United States. Some of the blanks in the earlier tariffs are accounted for by the fact that the implements set forth in the present tariff were not in existence at the time these tariffs were framed. Other implements which are not specially mentioned are included in the general provision, subjecting all unspecified implements to a duty of 35 per cent.

	1878	1894	1897	1906	Reciprocity
	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Mowing machines	35	20	20	17½	15
Harvesters, self-binding or without binders	35	20	20	17½	15
Binding attachments	35	20	20	17½	15
Reapers	35	20	20	17½	15
Cultivators	—	20	20	20	15
Ploughs	35	20	20	20	15
Harrow	35	20	20	20	15
Horse rakes	35	20	20	20	15
Seed drills	35	20	20	20	15
Manure spreaders	—	20	20	20	15
Weeders	—	20	20	20	15
Windmills	—	30	25	20	20
Portable engines and boilers, in combination	35	30	25	20	20
Horse-power and traction engines (for farms)	35	30	25	20	20
Wind stacks	—	—	20	15	
Threshing machines and separators	35	30	25	20	15
Farm wagons	25	25	25	22½	
Hay loaders	—	—	25	20	
Potato diggers	—	25	25	20	
Fodder and feed cutters	—	25	25	20	
Grain crushers	—	25	25	20	
Fanning mills	35	25	25	20	
Hay tedders	—	25	25	20	
Farm, field or road rollers	—	25	25	20	

Agricultural implements and machinery not otherwise specified under the two liberal tariffs have been subject to a 25 per cent. tariff; under the conservative tariff the rate was 35 per cent.

The 1897 and 1906 tariff rates are the maximum rates. On such agricultural machinery as can be imported from Great Britain the rate is one-third less, under the British preference.

Steel, rolled iron, rolled steel and pig iron are subject to a drawback of 50 per cent. of the duty paid when used in the manufacture of mowing machines, reapers, harvesters, binders and scythes, reaping hooks, hoes, bayonet-straw knives, agricultural forks or hand rakes.

SCOTTISH ABSTINENCE.

Scottish Minister Protests Against Alred Austin's Story.

An angry Scottish clergyman has written to the London Times in protest against a slander upon the Scotch nation incorporated by Mr. Alfred Austin in his Autobiography. Mr. Austin once went to Irvine to unveil a statue of Robert Burns. He writes:

"On my arrival I spent the evening with the local authorities, and at the supper or early dinner to which they treated me as a guest, I hear they must have thought me a poor creature, unless they were familiar with Southern ways for I dined sparingly, according to my custom, while they, to my amazement, tossed glass after glass of which most, remaining just as sober as when we sat down.

The minister at Irvine, as one of the few survivors of that memorable occasion, thinks effective denial, leaves little doubt as to who is the better literary craftsmen of the two men. Mr. Austin was entertained by the late Provost Breckinridge, not to 'supper or early dinner'—what a strange invention!—but to dinner sometime after eight o'clock. I do not know what Mr. Austin drank. I was not so bold as to note, but I take mine. It will be taken mine. It is not, and in my experience it never has been, the habit of the local authorities to 'toss off' glass after glass of whisky. It certainly was not the case that night. Further, these hardy drinkers—according to Mr. Austin—would not have the hardihood to drink whisky 'most.' There is one part of his story true—they were just as sober as before we sat down. So they were, for an obvious reason, not to be well-rid men. Mr. Austin is, perhaps, as ignorant of Northern ways as he supposes us to be of Southern. Was he surprised that we were not all dressed in kilts? We have had evidently a chief among us 'maskin'—not takin'—notes, and now that he has printed them, must they all be like this sample, be a monument of poetic inventiveness?"

NEWS OF NEIGHBORS

WHAT WHIG CORRESPONDENTS TELL US.

The Tidings From Various Points in Eastern Ontario—What People Are Doing and What They Are Saying.

Sangster Reports.

Sangster, Sept. 6.—A few of the young folks went to the show in February last night. Thomas Barrett attended Newboro fair. Mrs. M. Corcoran visited last week at Oates Lake, are at P. O'Connor's, W. M. Corcoran, Miss Rose Young, and Mrs. T. Coulter at T. Barrett's. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Young at F. J. Judge's; P. Welsh, Elginburgh, at M. Corcoran's; Miss Nellie Barrett, Mrs. F. Judge and P. J. O'Connor at T. Young's; J. Daly, Sydenham, at S. Daly; Mrs. J. O'Connor at S. Babcock; Miss Anastasia and Edward O'Connor, in Kingston; James Murphy at J. Goodwin's; Miss H. Maguire at W. Ryan's.

Big Picnic at Plevna.

Plevna, Sept. 5.—There was a very heavy frost here on Aug. 29th, which froze the tender vegetables of the gardens in this vicinity. The picnic given by the ladies of the Methodist church on Thursday last, in Barton's beautiful grove, was a decided success. The day was lovely and the attendance fair. A special feature was the twosome race which was won by Percy Killingley, with W. Her-

Davy and family, of Kingston, visited his mother, Mrs. A. W. Davy, on Sunday last. Mr. and Mrs. Ridley and Mrs. Glass visited James Chapman, at Brockville, on Sunday last. Mrs. and Miss Jackson, of Ithaca, N.Y., visiting at Dr. Northmore's, have returned home. Most of the American visitors left for home on Monday last. The old blacksmith shop conducted for a number of years by the late A. L. Lewis, was torn down, on Wednesday last. Rumors say a new shop is to be built. School opened on Tuesday, with the following teachers: Miss Stewart as principal; Miss F. Forrester in the intermediate department and Miss N. McCaughey in the primary department. R. Colver has moved into the cottage on the point, owned by H. Gordon. Fred. Barley, of Rochester, N.Y., visited at Charles Barley's, on Sunday last.

Married at Wensley.

Wensley, Sept. 5.—A pretty wedding took place at the residence of P. J. Wensley, of Wensley, on September 1st, when Mrs. Wensley's niece, Miss Maud Stalker, of Heaton hospital, Montpelier, Vt., was united in matrimony to William McCrimmon of Mountain Grove. At the hour of eleven o'clock, the bridal party proceeded to the piazza to the strains of the wedding March, played by Miss Cordie Wensley, and the wedding ceremony was performed and witnessed by a large gathering of friends on the lawn. The bride looked charming in a gown of lawn colored silk. Mrs. Stalker, matron of Heaton hospital, and mother of the bride, gave the bride away. The house and grounds were tastefully decorated with autumn foliage, golden glow, etc. After an excellent and bountiful dinner, enjoyed by all, Mr. and Mrs. McCrimmon left for their home in Mountain Grove, where many pretty and costly presents attest to the popularity of the bride.

Died in North Dakota.

Pierson, Sept. 6.—On Sunday, a telegram came from North Dakota bearing the sad news of the death of Hugh Heferty, from appendicitis. Mrs. Heferty had just returned home, after a visit to Frontenac county, and other points east.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Terrill, Calgary, are visiting their relatives in town and vicinity. He was fortunate enough in one of his land deals to sell one of his Calder lots for \$7,500. Mrs. J. Douglass and little son, Morley, are visiting Miss Cassie Fox, "Maple Dell."

Mrs. R. Williamson left this week to join her husband at Moosejaw, Saskatchewan.

W. G. McCallum, of G. Fox's also, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. McCaw and daughter Eva, a former trained nurse of Boston, at "Glenbrook."

Frederick Blackburn, Ottawa, was married to-day to Miss Julia Wilcox, in St. Mary's Magdalene church. Dr. Ekelman will preach in the First Methodist church next Sunday.

Speaking at Toronto, April 13th, 1893:

"He was in favor of taking off dollar for dollar with the United States on the tariff against that country, but it would not be wise to take ours off and let theirs stand."

Speaking at Toronto, April 13th, 1893:

"I was born in favor of taking off

dollar for dollar with the United States on the tariff against that country, but it would not be wise to take ours off and let theirs stand."

The vast mass of the people of this country are being taxed now to the tune of twenty-five to thirty-five per cent. on all articles, as they have no special advantage so neither have the younger children of the King himself. The King's wife, his eldest son, the eldest daughter, and his eldest son's wife, all have special advantages by law. His other children have no special status unless their father thinks good to raise them to the peerage.