

new rules and a new deck—and no deal—
the bottom of the pack. That upsets all
relations of the professional political
and they kick; but they don't call them-
"democrats." Which seems to prove that
some sense of humor.

W. G. EGGLESTON.

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DEFEAT OF THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

Winnipeg, Sept. 24, 1911.

on is past. The Tory party after 15
position has been returned to power.
surprise has ever been sprung upon
of Canada. Tories agreed with Lib-
Laurier administration would be sus-
when the news of disaster came it
ernation among party Liberals. Sym-
icals also experienced keen regret in
overnment defeated upon such an issue.
felt that the Liberal party was coming
historical position on behalf of freer

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of defeat may be briefly stated as

Canadian Manufacturing Association.

banks and money power.

Railway interests.

ty cry and imperialism.

paid during past 15 years to protect
Liberal party and the consequent cessa-
y to educate the electorate to expect and
freedom.

nd the last clause it will be necessary
fly the economic history of Canada.

period 1854-66 Canada enjoyed great
trading with the United States under
reaty of that time. In 1866 this was
ne United States in retaliation upon
for her sympathy with the Confedera-
ing the Civil War.

1878 a tariff of from 10% to 17½%

Fiscal depression during this period
versal. In 1878 Sir John A. MacDon-
ory party overwhelmed the Liberal

Hon. Alexander MacKenzie on a
protection which afterward came to
ie "N. P." or National Policy. Dur-
opposition the Liberals under Laur-
hard Cartwright gave Protection un-
position. The classical speeches of
denouncing "legalized robbery" are
Freetrade Canadians.

ession of the Laurier Government

6 a preference of 25% (latterly in-
%) was put upon British goods. This

forgot its Freetrade policy and be-
the Interests. Many Liberals re-
movement came to a head in the

demand for tariff reduction and ul-

s. The early speeches of Liberal

ted against them with great effect.

reciprocity pact was the first result.

tforms we heard the same ringing

against the mighty which character-

ized Liberal utterances in opposition days. The
farmers' leaders stated clearly that they wanted
Reciprocity to demonstrate their willingness to dis-
pense with the last vestige of tariff which was os-
tensibly for their benefit. This, they asserted,
would be followed by a general campaign against
all tariffs. The farmers were also denouncing the
railway monopolies and the banks. These interests
all took alarm and made common cause in fighting
the Government. They argued that if the farmers
could force the hand of the Government in this one
thing, their organization was dangerous; hence the
government had arrayed against it all the forces
money and privilege could unite.

Money was spent like water. The "old flag" was
waved, the annexation bogey resuscitated, the ha-
tred of Yankees innate in the breast of provincials
invoked, and a special appeal to the English or
British-born voter was made. Empire, flag, king,
country and that high-sounding phrase "fiscal inde-
pendence" were emphasized by the exhorters for
special privilege. The people did not know that
Robinson Crusoe was the true type of man fiscally
independent. This was the fault of the Liberal
party. Years ago it had given up its campaign
of education on behalf of fiscal freedom, and the
campaign addressed to narrowness, provincialism,
passion and prejudice swept the Government away.
In defeat Laurier suffered merited retribution for
the fifteen years he had permitted the Interests to
urge their campaign while he made no counter cam-
paign—indeed, in many cases became their well-
intentioned but misguided tool.

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Only a few things are plain. The Tory party is
inevitably to be the hand-maiden of the Interests;
the alliance is irrevocable. It was made by the
Interests, and the party must now stand and deliver
the goods.

Governments in Canada when once seated in power
are hard to dislodge. Nothing is more tenacious
than the politician's grip of office. Fifteen or twenty
years will no doubt elapse before the Tories are
driven from power.

Many of us in the meantime look for a distinct
line of cleavage between the East and the West.
Ontario returned only 13 Liberal members out of
86 seats. The farmers say the manufacturers of
that Province regard the farmers and consumers
of the West as a special preserve where they may
fatten. This campaign of restriction dictates to the
farmer both where he shall sell and buy. If I judge
aright the temper of the people of the West, they
will not long consent to be driven into a stock-
ade and corralled for the benefit of Interests.

The hope of the West is in its increase of popu-
lation and representation in the House of Com-
mons at Ottawa. The Decennial census has just
been taken. This will give the West an increased
representation of 20 or 25 members. The American
population, too, will flock to the standard of de-
mocracy and freer trade. But at best it will be a
long, slow battle. The war between democracy
and privilege will, however, be carried on; and
though the road be long those who have the cour-
age to tread it shall reach the goal.

The reverse will not deter our peculiarly Western movement toward democracy. The farmers are determined. Many young men in the cities are at one with them. We believe the tendency of the East toward dictation will accentuate Western radicalism. The movement for Freetrade, Singletax and Direct Legislation will go on with unabated vigor.

If the East is domineering, a few years will witness the growth of tremendous annexation sentiment in the West. Already I have heard expressions of it. The growth of a distinctively Western community supplemented by American immigration may in a few years reverse the complexion of affairs. This anti-annexation campaign with its momentary success may at last defeat its own purpose; it may drive those who scorned and laughed at the idea into advocating it.

ROBERT L. SCOTT.

INCIDENTAL SUGGESTIONS

CANADIAN "RECIPROCITY."

New York, October 2, 1911.

In your editorial article on Canadian Reciprocity in the issue of *The Public* for September 29th, at pages 993 and 994 there is reference to an alleged increase of price for print-paper in consequence of the defeat of the Reciprocity arrangement. This is a mistake. The print-paper clauses of the Reciprocity scheme did not depend upon the acceptance of that agreement by Canada, but took effect as soon as the President signed the Reciprocity bill. Print paper from Canada now comes in free, except such paper as is manufactured from wood cut on the Crown lands of several Canadian Provinces.

The newspaper publishers who, as you state, were the chief influence behind the Reciprocity movement, working for their own pockets in order to escape payment of the very low tariff tax of 9½ per cent formerly imposed on print-paper, were not satisfied to have their particular interest depend on the action of Canada. They took good care to have the Reciprocity bill so worded that they would get free paper in any event.

So the net result of the great Reciprocity agitation is—free print-paper for the newspapers, and no relief in tariff burdens for the 90,000,000 American consumers.

WHIDDEN GRAHAM.

NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of *The Public* for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, October 3, 1911.

Italy's War of Aggression.

Italy's covetous intentions toward Tripoli, the ill-governed, barbarous dependency of Turkey on the north coast of Africa between Tunis and Egypt,

have suddenly taken expression in what may be called a national marauding expedition, as was reported last week, at which time Italian warships were arriving off the coast of Tripoli. On the 28th Italy presented to the Turkish government at Constantinople a final ultimatum, two previous ones having been sent on the 13th and the 25th. In the final document it was set forth that "during a long series of years the government of Italy never ceased to make representations to the Porte upon the absolute necessity of correcting the state of disorder to which the government of Turkey had abandoned Tripoli and Cyrene," and demanded that these regions should be admitted to the benefits of the progress realized by other parts of the Mediterranean and Africa. The ultimatum then proceeded to the declaration that—

The Italian government, having the intention henceforth to protect its interests and its dignity, has decided to proceed to the military occupation of Tripoli and Cyrene. This solution is the only one that will give Italy power to itself decide and itself attend to that which the Imperial government does not do. The royal embassy at Constantinople is ordered to demand a decisive response on this subject from the Ottoman government within twenty-four hours of the presentation to the Porte of the present document, in default of which the Italian government will consider itself as being obliged to proceed immediately with measures destined to assure the occupation.

Efforts at obtaining intervention of the Powers on the part of the Turkish government and conciliatory requests for delay, availed nothing, and at the expiration of the twenty-four hour limit on the 29th, Italy declared war. The Turkish cabinet resigned as soon as war was declared, and a new ministry was formed under Said Pasha, with Mahmoud Sheffet Pasha retained as minister of war. How much fighting has since taken place seems very uncertain as most contradictory reports have come over the wires. It seems probable that the Italian fleet has bombarded the forts of the city of Tripoli early this week. The Italian navy, which is greatly superior to the Turkish, is reported to have cleared the Mediterranean of Turkish ships. Naval fighting off the coast of European Turkey, at Prevesa, with an occupation by the Italians of the custom-house of Prevesa, has been reported and denied. Dispatches of the 4th stated that the Italian naval commander, the Duke of the Abruzzi, had sent an ultimatum to the authorities in command at Prevesa, threatening bombardment unless the Turkish warships which had taken refuge in the harbor, should be delivered up.

The Great Powers are declared to be greatly dissatisfied with a war for which there is so little pretense of excuse; and one, moreover, which threatens to upset both the peace and the balance