They are watching their members at Ottawa and they expect them to set like me

UNDESIRABLE RECIPROCITY

At the present time the Peavy interests in the grain trade are making a strong fight at Otlawa against the Grain Bill F II Heffelinger, of the Peavy Minneapolis, was at Ottawa on

Grain Bill F. H. Heffellinger, of the Peavy firm, of Minteapolis, was at Ottawa on March 40, and in apeaking before a committee of the Senate, he said.

***Convergation of the terminal elevators at Fort Williams, and Post Arthur. We was and operate 500 country elevators in Western Canada, and we have levested over \$2,000,000 in them. We deal in genic In fact we are the largest grain dealers in Canada and section to buy grain as a part of our benimmen. This bill will prevent our intestments.

The Peavy elevator intertwents.

The Peavy elevator intertwents.

The Peavy elevator interests have not been an unmixed blessing to the Canadian West. They have had little episideration for the Canadian farmer, except to take all out of him possible and to give the minimum return. The government should give them little con sideration. This is one style of reciprocity with United States we do not favor. The worst element in the Western grain trade came from the south where the governments have been trying to control them for years. If we have found the remedy in Canada, then by all means let it be applied. The govern-ment should take the terminals completely out of private bands and place them entirely above suspicion.

THE REASON IS PLAIN

From the Toronto Still all the outery is from the cities. It is the "Sirs," the money kings, the railway magnates, the protected interests on the one

when and the farmers on the other. Why?

What answer can there be other than that those who are making the outery, like the silversmiths of Ephesus, fear that their whole craft is in danger. They see that the promised success of the agitation by farmers for the opening of the American market to farm products may be a prelude to an assault on the whole citadel of Special Privilege. They see that, with the first conces sion secured, railway subsidies must go bounties must be ended for good and all; the general tariff under which water-logged combines have been built up will be scaled down. They see, in short, the end of a sys-tem under which wealth created on the farm has been diverted into a few great city reservoirs the end of a system under which a bare sand lot five miles from the corner of King and Yonge is valued at the price of a well equipped hundred acre farm in the county of Grey.

MEDICINE HAT DISFRANCISED

C. A. Magrath, M.P. for Medicine Hat, at a meeting at Stratford, Ont., on March 18, is reported to have said:

orted to have said:

"I am opposed to the reciprocity treaty.
I have had more requests from my constituents to support than to oppose it, but if I were promised election by acclamation if I would support the measure, and told that I would not get one vote in a hundred if I oppose it, I would still say I am against it, for I am convinced that it is against the interests of Canada."

Is this representative government? Are the people of Medicine Hat to be disfran-chised? Is it possible in this day and age that Mr. Magrath will represent and vote in favor of "Special Privilege" and against the expressed wishes of the people who elected him? Nothing shows more clearly the need of the Recall in our system of gov-ernment. If the Recall were in force, Mr. Magrath would not dare vote against the de sires of the people who elected him to office. But as matters stand, Mr. Magrath is the master and not the servant of the people of Medicine Hat, and may do as he likes. If he votes against the wishes of the peor who elected him he must stand with Mr.

Sifton as an unfaithful servant of the people. It will be a mistake if the people from the West do not pledge their candi-dates at the next election to vote in their interests and not against them.

AN OVERSIGHT

The following news despatch appeared in

the press of Canada last week;

New York, March 16. The campaign f
a safe and same Fourth of July has so cut
the demand for freeworks, that a majority
the stockholders of the Pain Mfg Ca. applion this ground to the supreme court belay i
permission to dividice the corporation, one

If the promoters of this concern had the business acumen of some of our special privi-leged Canadian patriots they would have applied to Congress for a huge bounty sufficient to pay all their workmen and allow good dividends beside.

RECIPROCITY AND FINANCE

In the London Morning Post of February s we find that Mr. A. M. Grenfell, son-in law of Earl Grey, chairman of the Canadian agency, and a member of the banking firm

law of Earl Grey, chairman of the Canadian agency, and a member of the banking firm of Chaplin, Milne, Grenfell & Co., says:

"Reciprosity, I believe, will prove of incestimable advantage to Canadia: great material benefits will be derived by the whole Dominion as regards both agricultural and manufacturing industries from the opening of the American mathets. The future prosperity of Canadia: great material mathets. The future prosperity of Canadia must be largely based upon the Soundainess of the agricultural industry, and the enhanced value of Westers farming lands, which will result from reciprosity, will mean greater accurate to the Eaglish investors. The free and larger mathets which reciprosity will open to the farmers of the West will cause greater domands for the products of the factories of the Eagl. The Canadian statementary taken advantage of the situation, it appears to me, and have secured splendid terms for Canada in actionage for giving to the Americans what the Americans could have taken for themselves at any time by simply lowering their own tariff without axing any permission from Canada. Investors in England will speedily realize the many trade advantages to be derived by Canada through the recipricity agreement, and they will be the more anxious to participate in the opportunities afforded by spond Canadian cuter prices by investing their money at high rates of interest while assisting in the development of the Empire. I deeply regret to read the speeches made here by some tariff reformers who seem a trille short-sighted on this question. They appear to be as much weedled to doctrinaire Preference as their opponents are to theoretical Free Trade."

This gentleman is an authority on British financial matters, so the reciprocity agree.

This gentleman is an authority on British financial matters, so the reciprocity agree-ment will be a splendid thing for Canada from a financial standpoint, and will bring in increasing quantities of British capital.

LOSS IN REVENUE

The government recently issued a blue book in which figures are given showing the loss in revenue on each article on which the tariff will be reduced in the reciprocal agree ment. The following list shows the loss in duty on agricultural implements:

Little Attaches and and an analysis of the state of the s	2 - 12 - 2 - 1
Ploughs	47,630
Harrows	5,725
Harvesters	4,150
Reapers	2995
Drills Seed	10,924
Mowers	1,574
Horse Rakes	1,538
Cutlivators and weeders	2,710
Threshing Machines	31,411
parts of, includ	
ing wind stackers, baggers, weigh-	
ers and self feeders therefor	17,210
Parts of agricultural implements	7,0024
Portable engines with boilers in com-	
bination and traction engines for	
farm purposes	duction
Hay loaders	1,256
Potato diggers	1,561
Folder or feed cutters	81
Grain crushers	33
Fanning mills	543
Hay tedders	36
Farm or field rollers	1,469
Manure spreaders	duction
Windmills No re	duction

It will keep the government busy explaining why the tariff on agricultural implements cannot be reduced still more. total revenue on agricultural implements does not amount to much. The manufacturers of implements in Canada do not need protection any longer. The duty charged is nothing more nor less than tribute paid by the farmers to the manufacturers. How long does the government intend to permit manufacturers to carry on business in this way?

The Winnipeg Telegram calls us hard names for issuing the appeal in our last issue to the Western Conservatives at Ottawa. That appeal was published in the leading journals all over Canada. It was made in all sincerity, and, contrary to the Telegram's charges, was not designed to induce the members to betray-themselves into the hands of their opponents. It was an appeal to the members to stand by the men who elected them, regardless of party, and to help them to get relief from oppression. The Telegram declares that the agreement is unpopular in the West, but submits no proof. We believe that fully ninety-five per cent, of the Western people favor the agreement, and have produced the proof. We do not know what tariff policy the Telegram advocates. If it would explain it then we could argue the question upon its merits. We hope the Telegram will not encourage the members at Ottawa to betray the Western people into the hands of the greedy interests.

Industrial Canada, the official organ of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, is endeavoring to prove from the words of Goldwin Smith that reciprocity with United States will lead to annexation. Since the words of Goldwin Smith earry so much weight with the manufacturers, we quote the following for their benefit:

"The upshot is that on the neck of the tanadjan, as on the American Commonwealth, now rides an association of protected manufacturers, making the community and all the great interests of the country tributary to their gains."

Let the manufacturers' organ ponder over these words and see how it fits Canada today as in 1891 when they were spoken. They are the words of Goldwin Smith.

When the reciprocity agreement was being discussed by the Brantford Board of Trade three members of the Coekshutt Plow Co. three members of the Cockshutt Plow Co. took part. Frank Cockshutt, president of the company, favored the agreement, while Harry and W. F. opposed it. W. F. Cockshutt, ex-M.P., said: "Did those Western farmers pay the expenses of their trip to Ottawa?" If these Westerners were the farmers of Canada, he said he was sorry for the country. the country. This is the kind of campaign the protected interests are putting up. They believe in milking the people to the very limit, and then when they protest, the "in-terests" libel and abuse. No such tactics will convince the farmers that the manufacturers are suffering.

The Winnipeg Telegram, in its issue of March 16, says it is not sure that Premier Roblin is correct in saying that the farmers will get no better prices for their grain when the reciprocity agreement is ratified. The farmers of Western Canada KNOW that prices will be better when the tariff wall goes down and there is free competition for their grain.

We would urge that a copy of every reso lution passed by local branch associations be mailed at once to Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the local member and some of the daily newspapers. Don't forget to send them to Sir Wilfrid. Let him know that the duty must come off of farm implements and that \$140,543 the British Preference must be increased.

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The fores following e ing in the Magazine:

"Winter No "The Gr The Gr the way Superior at greatest pro The countr is there. wheat fields anada. Minneapolis in the work chain, where