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JOHN HOWEY, Managing Editor.
C. F. HAYES, Business Manager.

THURSDAY, MAY 11, 1911

MORE TRICKERY.

The attack upon Mr. Oliver has now taken the form of a declaration that a public man has no private business affairs, but must stand ready to open his bank book to every Tom, Dick and Harry who comes along, whatever his antecedents, declared purposes or obvious motives. This is something new in the way of a demand as to qualification for public office. Hitherto it has been conceded that even a public man in Canada had a few things he might call his own. His religion has heretofore been admitted a thing between himself and his God. His domestic relations have been treated as concerning himself and his wife. His financial affairs have been regarded as matters between himself and his banker. None of these private fields have been admitted liable to invasion by the public save for cause shown. Only when a man's religion has been charged as the cause of an improper public action has his religion been brought into question. Only when his domestic relations have caused a scandal have these been considered allowable as subjects for public discussion. And only when his conduct of public affairs has indicated that personal ends have been behind them has the notion been tolerated that inquiry into the records of a public man's private affairs was allowable. The enemies of Mr. Oliver must, if they hope to gain any public credence for their demand, first establish that in some particular or in some instance his public conduct has shown personal interest. Unless they make out a prima facie case of this kind they cannot hope to rob him or any other public man of the common rights of citizenship. If these parties have, or think they have, any evidence which would establish such case, the way is now open to them, thanks to Mr. Oliver's demand for a committee of investigation and to Sir Wilfrid Laurier's refusal to treat Mr. MacGillicuddy's communications as confidential. So far nothing is before the committee but an implied inference drawn from a paragraph in a newspaper. But alike the terms of the appointment and the express declaration of the Minister offer the way to any who have charges of his misconduct of public affairs to lay their charges and produce what evidence they may think they have. If they do not do this they can surely expect little attention to the demand that the Minister turn over his bank books for the inspection of the curious, the envious, the business rival and the political enemy.

This unheard of "principle,"—as it will no doubt be characterized—receives its only importance from the fact that it received what looked like the approval of the Leader of the Conservative party—of all others. The Conservative party has been supposed to stand for the preservation of what is worthy and valuable; including certain inalienable individual rights; to be considered innocent until proven guilty, and to have one's private affairs treated as such. Nor has Mr. Borden been slow to assert these rights in days not very long distant. When a Royal Commission found it necessary to look into Mr. Foster's handling of money reposed with him for investment in the interests of others, Mr. Borden did not hesitate to assail the Commission as going beyond its duty to the public and as invading a domain which should be sacred to the gentleman concerned. The cases are in no sense parallel, save in the position in which they placed the Opposition leader. Yet, though he rushed to defend Mr. Foster from an inquiry as to how he had handled the money of other people, he rushes now to demand that Mr. Oliver should account for money that nobody lays claim to, or to interest in. As usual Mr. Borden sees no farther than the immediate political aspect. Formerly it was a Conservative who was assailed, so he defended him; now it is a Liberal who is attacked, so he attacks him, too; quite regardless in either instance of anything but the political complexion of the gentleman concerned.

This foolish cry was raised for political purposes and for none other. It was raised because it was known no self-respecting man would accede to it; and knowing also that the refusal could be used as an insinuation against the Minister. It is but another illustration of the mental and moral breadth of the gentlemen who have made Mr. MacGillicuddy the pitiable and despicable tool of their machinations. If a man can be hounded out of public life in Canada by a cry that he must have nothing private from his soul out, then most men will want to stay out of public life, and all men who count themselves entitled to the rights of men.

FRESH AMMUNITION.

Mr. Borden and his friends have been long showing signs of a scarcity of ammunition with which to fight the reciprocity agreement. Most of the speeches of the past month have been indifferent repetitions of what was said before, some of it many times, and much of it not worth saying at all. In hope of accommodating them with something fresh and of a kind they have not yet used, the following from an unquestionable authority is submitted for their consideration—and use, if they see fit.

Mr. P. V. Collins, editor of The Northwestern Agriculturist of Minneapolis, is thus quoted in an interview in Judicious Advertising:

"Why do you assume, Mr. "Collins, that this treaty would "send American farmers up into "Canada?

"I mean especially the grain-"raisers, for the virgin soil of Can-"ada will produce larger yields of "small grain than will our old "soil, which has been cultivated "for ten or twenty years. Be-"sides, our land is now worth more "than Canadian land, and grain-"raisers will seek the cheaper soil. "They have not done so to such an "extent heretofore, because of the "difference in market price of "grain on this side of the boun-"dary, but reciprocity will wipe "out that difference, if it be ac-"cepted.

"Then you think this will en-"courage the settling of Canadian "land in preference to American "land?"

"Yes, assuredly. The principal "of the Minnesota Agricultural "School, Professor Wayne, predicts "abandoned farms in Minnesota "within a few yaers under reci-"procity. Of course, we are not "advocating soil-robbery, i.e., ex-"clusive grain raising. That is "not ideal farming, but it takes "time to develop mixed farming "and stock growing, and it cannot "best be done through bankrupt-"ing our present farmers by this "$14,000,000 a year tax on their "wheat, known as Canadian reci-"procity, and wheat is only one of "the dozen crops affected."

That surely is a view of the case that should not be overlooked. At least as a subject for oratory it would be most effective. Would it not be both original and interesting beyond the ordinary to hear—for instance—Colonel Sam Hughes inveighing against this measure on the ground that it might depopulate Minnesota and leave the farms of the Dakotas unpeopled and cropless?

THE ONLY HOPE.

The Opposition have reasserted their intention of fighting reciprocity to a finish—whether the finish of reciprocity or of themselves remains to be seen. Their conduct accords thoroughly with the promise. The Liberals have taken the position that all that is likely to be said of importance has already been said on both sides of the question, and that they will take up no more time repeating the arguments already made on behalf of the measure. None-the-less, Opposition orators continue to address themselves to the subject as though it were a brand new one, and had to be canvassed in all its phases before they give over.

This, of course, is their proud privilege in a chamber where unlimited latitude is allowed members in the matter of saying and re-saying what they or somebody else has thought. There is no closure and no time limit in the House of Commons. Parliament is sovereign, and its members enjoy the unquestioned privilege of talking as often as they like, and as long as they like, and about anything they like or do not like. The absence of some restriction upon them is no doubt unwise; but there has never been any restriction on what is mis-called the "freedom of debate" in the Canadian House, and there is a decided aversion to breaking this precedent—among some members.

Hitherto nature has provided what the legislators did not provide in the way of restriction upon the talkative ones. July in the Ottawa valley is an experience to remember; and the hottest place in the Ottawa valley is the Parliament buildings. Not even a ventilating and air cooling plant, casting goodness knows what, aided and abetted by a debate on the cruise of the Arctic, could keep the July temperature of the House tolerable to a white man. "Despatch of business" or no despatch, there has hitherto been a sudden termination of parliamentary labors and loafings when the dog-days set in. Their appearance seems now the country's only hope of getting the Hansard expenditure on the reciprocity debate stopped. Recalling what a day's session of Parliament costs, the public will be entirely in order in offering up petitions that the weather man may regard the interests of economy in fixing the kind of weather Ottawa is to have.

VINDICATING ITS HONOR.

Toronto Star: In a paroxysm of ferocious timidity the Telegram attempts to justify its course in publishing a page of insinuations against the honesty of an unnamed Cabinet Minister. In a full column of editorial comment it tells its readers what a hero it is; what a fire-eater. It can almost be imagined as likening itself to certain other much-excited characters.

"So full of valor that they smote the air
For breathing in their faces; beat the ground
For kissing of their feet."

But just when it gets to the point where its courage might be thought equal to the task of naming the Cabinet Minister whom it maligns, it becomes, of a sudden, "as valiant as the wrathful dove, or most magnanimous mouse." It does not name him; it dare not. It seeks refuge behind the plea that it has printed the "facts."

When fighting "a" Cabinet Minister, the Telegram is furiously belligerent; when called upon to name "the" Cabinet Minister, the Telegram is cravenly silent. It rushes away from such a proposition, puffing out its cheeks, and shouting: "See how brave I am; see how tremendously brave I am." And it really succeeds in convincing itself that it has been very brave indeed, a martyr to duty, and the flower of journalistic chivalry; almost goes so far as to present itself with the Victoria Cross, "for valor."

It contends that "the statement of facts which can be proved is a duty that a newspaper owes to the country." There are many "facts which can be proved" which no reputable journal demeans itself by stating. A newspaper utterly unfit to read could yet be filled with "facts which can be proved." The malicious gossip of the street is a fact, and it is equally a fact that it does not spare the men who are prominent in public life. But reputable newspapers do not publish such gossip unless they are willing to name the accused and be responsible for the consequences. The Telegram has published not only the "fact," but the details, of an anonymous attack upon the honor of a public man. It has gone further, and declared that he is "a Cabinet Minister." Having thus laid every member of the Cabinet under suspicion, it has cravenly refused to name the object of its insinuations.

Other newspapers were offered the material which the Telegram blazoned forth, but other newspapers refused to use it. The journalistic garbage which they discarded, however, was good enough for a newspaper which counts it valor to publish an attack for which the authors refuse to stand sponsor, against a Minister whom the journal itself dare not name.

ANOTHER MUCKRAKER.

Saskatoon Phoenix: Everyone who is not either an extreme Tory partisan or a wader in muckheaps will commend the stand taken by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in connection with the charges against a member of his government. The man making the charges is said by the Toronto World to be Dan McGillicuddy, of Calgary, and the party charged, Hon. Frank Oliver. Veiled threats and hints have been flying about at Ottawa for some time regarding a thunderbolt about to fall on the head of the minister of the interior. It has fallen, and turns out to be nothing more than a very small squib, smelling evilly enough, but harmless. After being peddled around among Conservative papers all over Canada, after it had been thrust out of doors with the tongs by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Toronto Telegram was the only medium cheap enough to give it publicity. When that had been done, Sir Wilfrid informed the house of what he knew of the matter, mentioning no names. The premier very properly refused to pay any attention to the charges, saying that until it was shown that his confidence in his colleagues had been misplaced, he would still retain the high estimate he had always placed upon his uprightness.

The Ottawa Citizen (Conservative) calls it a case of attempted blackmail. The facts as published do not warrant that definition. It looks more like another of the numerous attempts which have been made by different individuals in the past fifteen years to gratify a personal spite or create political capital against a member of the cabinet. This is not the first attempt made to induce the premier to lend himself as an instrument to such an end, and it is not the first failure. No one on either side of the political fence doubts for a moment what would be the fate of any member of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet shown to have been mixed up in shady transactions of any kind. There is history on that point. But the man who brings his spiteful tittle-tattle there takes it to the wrong shop.

The present case appears to be one of singular baseness, judging from the contemptuous way in which the material on which the charges are founded has been treated by opposition papers throughout the country, the editor of one Conservative paper declaring "he would not touch it with a ten-foot pole in order not to soil the pole."

AN OFFICIAL ADMISSION.

The Calgary News Telegram definitely announces that the attack upon Mr. Oliver was engineered by some member or members of the late Rutherford administration, in revenge for the part they supposed him to have taken in bringing about the exposure of the Alberta and Great Waterways borgain, and the consequent downfall of the administration responsible for it. The News Telegram is the name under which the Calgary News was reanimated after its financial decease. In the statement published at that time the largest stockholder in Mr. MacGillicuddy's paper was shown to be the late attorney-general of the Province. The subsequent course of the Telegram has indicated quite conclusively that the supposed sale of the paper was merely a piece of jugglery which involved no real change in the ownership or direction. It may be taken therefore as speaking with authority on matters pertaining to the aims and doings of the gentlemen whom it credits with promoting the attack on the Minister of the Interior. Having gone so far, there is ground for hope that the News Telegram will come along in the course of a few days with the name of the particular individual who "faked" the photograph of the bank account.

The Telegram says that "If everything is on the square no one has a right to know," where Mr. Oliver got any money he may have had in the bank or elsewhere on any occasion. That is a surprisingly reasonable statement considering the source. It has not yet been established that a man who enters public life in Canada becomes thereby necessarily an object of suspicion, and that he also sacrifices all right to be considered innocent until some one establishes his guilt. If the News Telegram, or the parties it says are behind the attack upon the Minister, know or think they know of something that is not "on the square" in connection with any public act of his, this is their time to speak out and to produce the proofs. If they can establish that they will assuredly gain their end of bringing about the minister's downfall. If they cannot establish that they will have to remain where they are now—the makers of a tale they have not good ground for believing true.

Perhaps the News Telegram would like an allusion in point. The tale has been going the rounds that the News Telegram gathered in a hatful of money from the hotelkeepers of Calgary by ways that were peculiar, and then unceremoniously kicked out of the deal the man who had passed the hat for it. The Bulletin does not assert this as being a matter of fact, or even as a story in which it puts credence. But it is a story which is going the rounds, and has been for some time. Have the readers of the News Telegram demanded to be shown the bank book of the paper, as assurance that the hotelkeepers have not a string upon its editorial policy? If so they were most unreasonable people, and were no doubt promptly told to go hence. Obviously they would have no right to make any such insinuation against the News Telegram unless its editorial policy suggested that such control or influence lay behind it.

The News Telegram buttresses up its assertion that vengeance on the part of some member or members of the late provincial Government is responsible for that attack by two statements which need correction. It asserts that because Mr. Clark of the A. & G.W. company would not tell everything about his private affairs, his contract was expropriated. That is childish. The reason for the cancellation of the contract is plain and well known. The company defaulted in its agreement. That was the cause of the cancellation, and not any failure on Mr. Clark's part to appear before the Commission. Another misstatement is that the Bulletin took it for granted that the members of the late Government were "crooked." That is a direct and deliberate negation of the facts. The Bulletin never said, and never indicated a belief, that the members or any of them were other than honest and public-spirited, but badly mistaken men. The Bulletin does not call men thieves without the proof, and it does not peddle insinuations of dishonesty against those it dare not openly charge. The News Telegram must look elsewhere for precedent to justify the conduct of its friends. It cannot be found in the files of this paper.

IS IT REASONABLE?

The low tariff party in Canada, and even the free traders who work with them, have not made the claim that Canadian manufacturers should be prohibited from selling abroad, though that is a corollary which might not unreasonably be attached to a protective tariff. If a group of men are given a monopoly of the trade in certain lines of goods, it surely could be no hardship on them to require that the whole output of their factories should be sold in the country thus favoring them with the privilege of supplying all its requirements in those lines. It is the business of a protective tariff to bestow this monopoly on the manufacturers of the country. Its purpose is to discourage so far as possible the importation of manufactured goods from other countries, and in some cases to make such importation practically impossible. For such favor given it would be most reasonable to demand the return concession that the gentlemen receiving it should devote their energies and means solely to the production of such goods for sale within the country.

Experience has shown that protection without this concession works a positive hardship and injustice on the people who confer the favor. The Canadian manufacturers are fond of telling us that the United States manufacturer "dumps" goods in Canada at less than cost whenever he finds that he has a surplus stock on hand; preferring to lose a known amount rather than let his whole stock go upon the United States market, and prices be thus forced downward. Yet the same authorities tell us that the United States manufacturer is a wonderfully prosperous individual. It follows necessarily that what he loses in this "dumping" process somebody other than himself pays for. It is admitted, in fact, that what the United States manufacturer loses in "dumping" to prevent a shrinkage of prices at home he makes up by fixing the price at home so as to recoup him for the sacrifice involved in the "dumping." On the testimony of its friends therefore protection forces the consumers of the United States to pay the cost of a slaughter sale abroad designed to prevent the prices they have to pay falling below the fixed figures.

As a matter of self-defence it would be perfectly justified for a people giving a protective tariff to the individuals concerned in manufacturing to demand in return that their goods should not be shipped out of the country under any circumstances. When a reserve is set aside for a tribe of Indians one condition of the arrangement is that the Indians stay on the reserve. Similarly, if the people of a country see fit to make their country the industrial and commercial preserve of a group of men they might with every propriety require that the operations of the favored ones should be limited to the preserve thus created for them. To neglect to demand this return concession is simply to invite the favored ones to do as the United States manufacturers are said to do—fix prices high enough that if a surplus of manufactured goods occurs they may be slaughtered in a foreign market and the home prices maintained. It can hardly be claimed that the Canadian manufacturer is such a superior individual that he would voluntarily refrain from doing what the United States manufacturer is claimed to do frequently. And if he would refrain from it willingly he should have no objection to being required by law to refrain from doing it.

So far, no demand has been made that the Canadian manufacturer should be restricted from selling his products where he has the chance to sell them. What is now demanded is that the Canadian farmer be allowed to take advantage of the opportunity offered him to sell his goods freely in the markets of the United States, a privilege which has hitherto been denied him. It surely is no mark of modesty for the Canadian manufacturer to object to the farmer being given this privilege. If the United States saw fit to offer an agreement for the removal of the duty against Canadian manufactured goods, would not the Canadian manufacturer wish to secure the advantage offered? And what would he have to say about the selfishness of anyone who objected to his being allowed to avail himself of the opportunity? It is not difficult to fancy the shrieks of outraged innocence which would go up if the farmers of the country under such circumstances rose up to demand that the manufacturers be not allowed to take the chance offered them. Yet the farmers would then be doing just what the manufacturers are now doing—with this difference, that the farmer produces his goods with no favors from any one, while the manufacturer is favored in his operations by a tariff which prevents the farmer buying where he could occasionally buy more cheaply, in order that his purchases may go to make the manufacturer prosperous. Is this reasonable?

THE INVESTIGATION

Calgary Albertan: The investigation into the charges made against Hon. Frank Oliver should be clear, thorough and complete. Nothing else will be satisfactory. And The Albertan believes that nothing else is intended. An investigation which would leave any suspicious transaction or any maze of uncertainty would be much worse than no investigation at all. The Liberal party cannot afford to stop short of a clear and full enquiry, even though it should result in disaster for any of its members.

The Albertan has every confidence that such a full enquiry will be held, and the fuller the better. Nothing should be left undone that in any way directly or indirectly, remotely or nearly affects the general public. Even though it is unfair to ask a public man to expose to the general public his private business, yet it would be better for policy sake to err somewhat on that side than that the public should get the suspicion that something of a questionable nature was being withheld.

It is very difficult to define the dividing line between the public and private affairs of a public man.

The Albertan interprets the motion passed by the house and the statement made by Mr. Oliver as an intimation that the investigation will be full and complete, but that Mr. Oliver will have some rights and that he can call a halt some place, and that he may decline to reveal some things which are palpably without interest to the public but which may be asked by a remorseless opposition merely for the purpose of harassing and annoying.

The Government has everything to lose by limiting the enquiry to anything short of those reasonable limits. The Government will make no such mistakes. However, the Cross papers of Alberta are already declaring that the investigation will be a farce. They have prejudged it, and let the public be warned that they will see to it that they will not acknowledge their mistake.

The investigation is being started. It will stand or fall upon its merits. It is not going to be a farce because the Cross papers of Alberta want it to be a farce.

DISREPUTABLE WORK.

Winnipeg Tribune—The other day the Winnipeg Telegram presented a garbled report of the speech of President Taft on the reciprocity question. To do this the Telegram tinkered with a Press Association dispatch.

Today the Telegram is at its old garbling tactics. It publishes a large front page heading "Laurier Seeks to Avoid An Enquiry of Oliver Charges," its dispatch goes on to say:

Ottawa, Ont., May 2—(Special)—No inquiry into the charges made against Hon. Frank Oliver by Dan MacGillicuddy, formerly editor of the Calgary News, is intended by the government. A motion made by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Commons today would seem to infer that there would be an inquiry, but a close observation of the question of privilege raised by the Minister of the Interior taken in conjunction with the premier's motion shows that nothing of the kind is meditated.

There is no mention of the usual power to examine upon oath. There is nothing more to be inquired into than the question of privilege raised by Mr. Oliver. There will be no inquiry into whence the money came, nor will there be any reference to the charges laid by MacGillicuddy.

However, the narrowness of the scope of the leader of the opposition, ed by the leader of the opposition, who mentioned the matter, and asked that the motion be held over until tomorrow. The premier agreed to this.

So much for the report from the Telegram's special correspondent. Note what follows in the Press Association report, also published in the Telegram:

No special charge had been made, declared Mr. Oliver. Nevertheless, he would ask that a special committee of the house be named to enquire into any charge which might be made in connection with this matter.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier then moved for the appointment of a select committee of five members of the House to enquire into the matter to which the ence.

R. L. Borden enquired as to the scope of the proposed enquiry.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that the committee would enquire, under oath, into all circumstances surrounding the issue of this order in council.

Mr. Borden suggested the advisability of allowing the formal motion to stand over till tomorrow. To this the Prime Minister agreed and the matter was dropped.

When the character of a public man is at stake, one would imagine that even the most partisan organ would observe the common rules of decency and fair play.

Mr. Oliver makes it clear that the committee will "enquire into any charge which might be made in connection with this matter," and Sir Wilfrid said that "the committee would examine under oath into all the circumstances surrounding the issue of the order-in-council." Notwithstanding these statements, the Telegram by its heading and the cunningly-colored dispatch of its special correspondent would have the public believe that Sir Wilfrid and Mr. Oliver are seeking to avoid a proper inquiry.

Is it any wonder that these party organs are falling into even greater disepute, and that the public refuse to believe what they say regarding opponents, also friends? Mr. Oliver is deserving of British fair play. So far he has done all and far more than the average politician of today would do. He courts a full enquiry. Decent Conservatives, as well as decent Liberals, are withholding judgment on the charges until such time as an enquiry has been held. To fair-minded men, the scope of the enquiry as foreshadowed by both the Premier and Mr. Oliver, is ample.

THE PROPOSED APPOINTMENTS.

If the aldermen are convinced that the duties of the executive branch require the appointment of a couple more commissioners they will be entirely warranted in proceeding with their appointment, and little objection will likely come from the public if such assurance is given. It has been suggested from time to time for several years that there would be advantages in having the work of the board divided up among more hands; even in making each superintendent of a department a member of the board.

It is unfortunate that the appointments should be made under circumstances certain to cause it to be interpreted in some quarters other than as an effort in this direction. The council and the existing board of commissioners are in a dead-lock. The Mayor is in agreement with the aldermen, but his vote is opposed by that of the other two in the executive meetings. If a couple of new members were introduced who were in agreement with the council the scale would be turned and the aldermen could muster three supporters in the executive branch. That being so, there are bound to be those who will read into the proposal simply an expedient for swamping the votes of the two commissioners who have not seen eye to eye with the council.

This may be an altogether improper motive to lay at the doors of the aldermen, but it is sure to be laid there by some parties; and a recital of the circumstances gives it a rather plausible aspect. If there is anything in the suspicion the proposal had better be dropped. If the aldermen have made up their minds that they cannot get along with the present commissioners they have the way straight before them to get a board with whom they can work in harmony. The procedure necessary to dismiss a commissioner was recently pointed out for them, and in doing so the judge indicated that had this procedure been complied with there would have been no interference from the court; that is, that the court was concerned not in whether the council had good reasons for discharging a commissioner or not, but whether in proceeding toward that end the aldermen had fulfilled the requirements of the law. If the aldermen think the two appointed commissioners should be discharged, why not go about it in the proper manner, and having disposed of them replace them by satisfactory parties? Should that be the end in view this is the only honorable way of attaining it. And if it is not the end in view, it is certain to be widely held to be so.

GOOD BUSINESS?

It ought surely to be accepted as a truism that if any producer is to be restricted in the matter of selling his products abroad it should be the man who wants to sell the unreplaceable natural resources of the country, rather than the man who wishes to sells what will never be reproduced processes of nature will reproduce in abundance with the next recurring season.

The manufacturer of iron and steel articles made from Candian ore sells what will never be reproduced by any known process of nature or by any art of man. The resource consumed in his operations is gone for all time, and if the articles made from it are sent abroad the country is poorer for ever that amount of good and useful material, which might have been used to supply the needs of the Canadian people in future ages.

The farmer, on the other hand, sells only what his own labor in conjunction with the ever-operating forces of nature has produced and can produce again in the period of a few months. If he sells this abroad the country suffers no permanent loss in any way. The most it can suffer is a temporary increase in the prices of such commodities to those who have to buy them, a disadvantage which in the normal condition of things is quite made up by the increased prosperity of the largest class of producers in the country.

The materials which the manufacturer of iron or wooden articles uses up are growing in value year by year. Those which the farmer sends abroad have a limited period of usefulness. The ore in the ground becomes more and not less valuable. Timber is becoming yearly more valuable in the world's markets. But grain and stock cannot be kept for ever. They must be consumed within a certain time or the country loses their usefulness absolutely. From the standpoint of selfish national economy it would be good business to prohibit absolutely the export of any unreplaceable material and to facilitate as much as possible the exportation of those which, unless used in a given period, shrink in value.

The opponents of reciprocity take the exactly opposite position. They refuse to allow the farmer a chance to sell his products in the Republic to the south, but would leave to the manufacturer the privilege of selling wherever he can find any one who will buy. They would put no bar to the shipping out of the country what cannot be replaced and what leaves the country with a lessened equipment of resources for future industrial and commercial operations. They would maintain—by refusing to pass the reciprocity agreement—the bars which now prevent the farmer sending into the United States what would not leave Canada permanently poorer and would make her temporarily richer. Is that a business-like proposition?

TO SEND SEVEN TO CORONATION.

Sergeant and Six Men of R. N. W. M. P Will Go From Lethbridge.

Regina, May 6—Superintendent N. O. Wilson, of the Mounted Police at Lethbridge, has not been notified of his appointment to command the R. N. W. M. P. contingent at the Coronation, as stated in a despatch. There has been no announcement yet, and will not be for some time. Superintendent Wilson and six men from Lethbridge will go, but as to the commanding officer of the contingent or its make-up, nothing is yet known. This is official.

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MILES MEDICAL CO.,

AN INTERESTING

Mrs. McColl, Who is B
is Charged With
Twice Elope

Winnipeg, May 5—
who is on her way back
from Lethbridge at the
tation of the immigrati
has had a most inter
She eloped from London
ronto and afterwards
Falls, Ontario. From th
she eloped with anoth
came west. McColl foll
Lethbridge but was hi
there and deported. Th
arrested and deported
last, but came back to
ada in March. She will
this city tomorrow o
Montreal, where she wi
once more.

Under Arrest for B
Winnipeg, May 5—
of Niagara Falls, who el
bert Seagraves, was arr
police court today and
the arrival of Officer
has been sent to take h
graves has been release
man only was concerne
charge of theft on whi
here acted.

Grand Jury on McNam
Indianapolis, Ind., May
lon county grand jury
took up the investigation
lezed dynamiting plots
plag of J. J. McNamar
Structural Iron Workers'
perintendent of Police
two officials of the build
the union offices were
examined today.

Killed by Gun's Di
Shelmouth, Man., M
ing accident occurred h
when the seven-year-old
Roberts was instantly
discharge of a gun in
his brother, two years
children were alone in
the time.

Could Not
This M
Has No Use For Peddl
Worthless Med

CROO
National Drug Co. of C
Limited.
Please read the followin
"I was pestered last
velling agent who sai
that I was troubled wi
I told him I had been a
sell me some other medi
that I was taking Gi
only medicine that di
I told him that I h
other medicines but no
any good but GIN PI
always kept a box in
PILLS have done me
any other medicine I
You are at full liberty
for the benefit of all c
Jos
Don't be imposed u
substitutes. If your d
you with GIN PILLS
retail price of 50c. a
send direct to us. Ment
mention this paper, a
refunded if GIN PI
relief. National Dru
Co., Dept. A O. Tor
Manga-Tone Blood
are the best all round
bloodless people, esp
correcting female trou
and enrich the blood,
up the whole system.
dealers.