

SIR R. BOND NOT SATISFIED

Former Premier of Newfoundland Puts Little Faith in the Friendly Agreement with U. S. and Condemns it.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 9.—Condemning the recent friendly understanding reached at Washington between the United States and Newfoundland over the fisheries question, and declaring himself against reciprocity with the United States in conjunction with Canada, Sir Robert Bond, former premier of Newfoundland, and leader of the opposition in the legislature today the speech from the throne delivered by the governor, Sir R. C. Williams, at the opening of the colonial legislature last night.

The former premier urged that the colony assume a vigorous aggressive policy against Americans, and that Newfoundland should disregard American menaces and cajoleries. He declared that menace was implied in the arguments of Samuel J. Elder, of Boston, in behalf of the United States before the Hague tribunal, in which Mr. Elder threatened war if Newfoundland assumed an obdurate attitude. "This threat," Mr. Bond argued, "is the strongest confession of American dependence upon fisheries concessions in our waters."

"Cajoleries," Mr. Bond explained, "were implied in the recent pretended friendly accord at Washington, on the occasion of the visit there of the Newfoundland premier, Sir Edward Morris. Mr. Bond said that the colony thereby sacrificed the right of appeal to the Hague tribunal which was assured it under the award of last summer. He maintained that "all the money spent by Newfoundland on account of the arbitration of the fisheries question has been vitiated because of this abandonment of its right to appeal."

"While the award of The Hague tribunal is satisfactory in some respects," he continued, "it nevertheless presents several features which may develop serious annoyance to Newfoundland."

Discussing Canadian reciprocity with the United States, Mr. Bond said that he was opposed to Newfoundland entering any reciprocity agreement in conjunction with Canada. "Canada wants independent reciprocity," he said, "because Canada's proximity enables her to supply American markets with fresh fish in competition with Newfoundland's salt products."

"I think, however," he continued, "that we will increase our sales in other markets which Canada will probably abandon in order to supply American requirements."

In closing, the former premier urged that the colonial assembly grant a bounty to local fishermen, thereby encouraging the prosecution of the herring fisheries by natives.

WRECKAGE COMES IN FROM STR. PAMLICO

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 9.—A life preserver marked "Steamer Pamlico, New York" has been found at Niyraat, Vancouver Island. The same name is on a broken oak found. Lumber, a ship's rail and empty provision cases have come ashore.

The steam schooner Pamlico, formerly the George W. Roper, is registered in New York. She was 40 tons, carries six men, and was built in Norfolk in 1850.

ROYAL GAZETTE. Andrew J. Stewart of St. David, Charlotte county, laborer, has assigned to Mr. McMonagle, St. Stephen, barrister.

Tenders are called for, up to March 6th prox., by the department of works, for building the concrete substructure and approaches of Tracey Station bridge over the Northwest Gromocto river in Gladstone, Sunbury county.

The Clair and Fort Kent Bridge Co. gives notice that it will ask the legislature to pass a bill authorizing it to construct a bridge to span the St. John river between the village of Clair in Madawaska county and the town of Fort Kent in the State of Maine.

The following appointments are announced: Kings county—George L. Grigg, R. Allen Cassidy and D. Hamlin Bradley to be justices of the peace. Albert county—A. Hazen Steeves to be commissioner of the Parish of Coverdale civil court in the place of John W. Gaskin, removed for cause.

Kent county—Frank G. Richard to be a member of and chairman of the local Board of Health in the place of W. F. Tosser, M.D., removed for cause.

LATE SHIPPING. Halifax, Feb. 9.—Ard: Str Canada from Liverpool. Portland, Me., Feb. 9.—Ard: Str Fannie and Fay from Riverside, N.B. New Haven, Conn., Feb. 9.—Ard: Str Harold B. Cousins from New York for St. John.

Delaware Breakwater, Feb. 9.—Passed out: Str Manchester Corporation for St. John, N. B. Liverpool, Feb. 9.—Sid: Str Gramplan for Halifax and St. John, N.B.

DOODS' KIDNEY PILLS

Touching on the argument that one good result of the agreement would be to provide a wider market for Canadian produce, Mr. Borden said

THE TIME THE PLACE THE GIRL TONIGHT

At the OPERA HOUSE The Most Elaborate Musical Comedy Ever Offered In St. John 40--PEOPLE--40 PRICES 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00

CONSERVATIVES UNITED AGAINST RECIPROCITY ASQUITH MOCKS AT IMPERIAL PREFERENCE BEVERIDGE AND WILSON LEAD FIGHT FOR MEASURE

Continued from page 1. THE FLOW OF TRADE WAS TO BE CHANGED TO FLOW NORTH AND SOUTH, WHERE WERE ALL THE SACRIFICES CANADA HAD MADE AND WHERE WAS ALL THE TREASURE SHE HAD POURED FORTH IN A CONSISTENT EFFORT FOR THE PAST 40 YEARS?

The Opposition leader pointed out that after the revocation of the old treaty in '68 the people of Canada were sorely tried in spirit. But they were undaunted. They met conditions as they were, manfully. They went to the markets of the world and they built up a system of trade under stable and assured conditions, so that today it was not wise, it was not sane to depart from the path that the wisdom of the past 40 years had hewed in the commercial world.

True many reciprocity offers were made to the United States as the finance minister recalled by Sir John A. Macdonald and others in the period following 1866. True in the election of 1891 this same question was argued, but in that election the people of Canada declared in favor of following the national policy, the policy that Canada should seek out markets of her own in the trade of the world, that the path which was entered upon when the national policy was introduced in 1879 should be followed. That was the decision of 1891.

Position of U. S. Why, continued Mr. Borden, should the United States after 30 years rejecting Canada's offer, come now to the conclusion that this was the time for them?

Fiscal changes were impending in the United States. For 30 years a very high tariff, a tariff twice as high as Canada's, had been in force in the United States. Here he quoted Mr. Taft's speech to show that THE OBJECT OF THE UNITED STATES WAS TO GAIN ACCESS TO CANADA'S NATURAL RESOURCES, TO TIMBER AND MINERALS AND OTHER RESOURCES WHICH THE UNITED STATES ITSELF HAD SO USED UP, THAT THEY ARE BEGINNING TO BECOME SCARCE AND THUS EXPENSIVE.

Canada, if she did not take steps to conserve her resources for her own people, would sooner or later have to face this same problem. These facts explained why the United States was willing to trade with Canada and so the present proposals were introduced and accepted by Canada, even though they threatened to upset the whole national system and balances of trade.

One objection to the present proposal was that the market it offered was not stable. In five years from now, in fact, something might occur to upset the present arrangement and Canada would then have to go back to the position she was in commercially today. But if that happened, does anyone think that Canada could be able to start where she now left off. Not by any means.

Make Reputation Again. Our cheese and butter would have again to make its reputation in Europe and in Britain, but in the meantime the trade of the Argentine and of other South American countries would have stepped in and taken the place which Canada had now won, and the greater place which she would by that time have won if she had remained on the path she had been treading. An old saying was apt: "What we have we'll hold."

The present proposal was a very delicately balanced affair. In fact it was not, as the Finance Minister stated, a treaty at all. It rested simply on a letter and its reply from and between the Finance Minister of Canada and the President of the United States. The change of one article in it may upset the whole arrangement.

On the other hand a treaty was a thing that existed for a certain time and could be interpreted under the usage and the laws of nations. This understanding, however, created a much more difficult and dangerous situation. There was no doubt that in this arrangement a certain element in Canada would see some immediate profit, while a considerably greater number saw immediate ruin ahead. It reversed the work and policy of forty years.

Political Danger. Touching on the argument that one good result of the agreement would be to provide a wider market for Canadian produce, Mr. Borden said

that if the National issue is to be disregarded and wider markets in the United States from which the Empire is to be excluded are to prevail above every consideration, the conclusion is logical and inevitable that the path of reciprocity as is proposed will lead to commercial union, and from that to political absorption.

He quoted President Taft's remark to the effect that the people were coming to the parting of the ways and said that it certainly applied to Canada because it is proposed that what the various provinces have built up in the course of forty years were to be sacrificed for the sake of Washington. If these things were not foreshadowed in the agreement, then he was very much mistaken.

In proof of this assertion Mr. Borden read from the declaration of Geoffrey Drago that such a trade arrangement would result in the political suicide of Canada, and from the article by H. M. Whitney, of Boston, in which it was asserted that reciprocity will result in building up the Atlantic American ports.

Proper Fiscal Policy. Mr. Borden then went on to say that the proper fiscal policy for Canada to adopt was one which would provide in the event of a necessity for tariff reduction, for a revision upon a reasonable and scientific basis. HE WOULD RECOMMEND SUCH A TARIFF AS WOULD AIM AT THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY, THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR, THE INCREASE OF POPULATION, AND THE UTILIZATION OF RESOURCES. HE WOULD AIM AT GIVING PRODUCERS REASONABLE OPPORTUNITY BY EQUALIZING THE COST OF PRODUCTION.

In this connection Mr. Borden declared that it would have been well if a permanent tariff commission had been named so that the tariff would not be made by the rule of thumb. Manufacturers sometimes desire low tariffs to crush home competition, at least strong ones, and a permanent tariff commission would assist the government in getting at the information concerning the effect of tariff increases or reductions. To illustrate, the government ought to be able to produce the facts to either corroborate or refute the arguments advanced by Mr. Meighen for a reduction in the duties on agricultural implements.

Mr. Paterson followed and Mr. Foster then entered upon a destructive criticism of the agreement. He had not finished when the House adjourned and will resume when the House again takes up the subject on Tuesday.

GABLES BROKEN IN GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE. Halifax, Feb. 9.—The French cable steamer Contra Admiral Couchet sailed today to repair the St. Pierre-Cape Cod French cable which is broken about 28 miles west of St. Pierre, Mig. The cable steamer Minia also sailed today for the coast of Newfoundland where the cable is reported broken.

W. R. TRAVERS ASSIGNS. Toronto, Feb. 9.—W. B. Travers, former manager of the Farmer's Bank, now under sentence to six years in Kingston penitentiary, has made an assignment and his creditors will meet Friday afternoon at three o'clock.

IMMIGRATION RECORDS. Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The total immigration into Canada for the eight months April to November inclusive, of this fiscal year, was 242,171 as compared with 150,256 for the same period of last year, an increase of 62 per cent.

The Chignecto coal mine is again filling orders for coal, work beginning there last week. A new slope is to be opened in the Joggins mines to develop the company's property and increase the output.

Shiloh's Cure

Continued from page 1. Donald McMaster, Unionist, suspected that politics were at the bottom of the agreement which was the first wedge in the cleavage of the Empire and might amount to an imperial disaster.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The debate on the opposition's fiscal amendment to the reply to the speech from the throne was resumed in the House of Commons today by Alfred Littleton, former Secretary of State for the Colonies, who traversed Premier Asquith's statement that American-Canadian reciprocity was inevitable. Mr. Littleton said it was clear that up to the crucial period when Premier Laurier declared that he did not wish reciprocity with the United States and offered preference to the United Kingdom which the British government refused, the mood of Canada was against a commercial union with the United States. The British government's refusal advanced by five or ten years Canada's acceptance of the American offer.

Premier Asquith, replying in a general way to the opposition, banteringly referred to the time in 1906 when the electorate gave a crushing majority against fiscal reform. There had been two elections since, he said, and the government was still in the saddle and constituted a solid unbroken phalanx. He denied absolute opposition to the assertion that foreign countries having protective tariffs could not be taxed without raising the cost of the necessities of life and colonial preference could not be established without friction and inequality.

Some Articles Not Affected. Mr. Asquith maintained that the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement did not affect any article in which the United Kingdom was seriously concerned. He asserted that the alleged quotation from a Chamberlain yesterday, never had been spoken and added: "But this misquotation is all of a piece with the persistent and incurable sloppiness that has characterized the tariff reform agitation from its inception."

The premier said that he was thankful that the common sense of the electorate had saved the United Kingdom from the greatest and most disastrous political impostures of modern times. Mr. Asquith said that the American-Canadian reciprocity agreement had been carefully watched by the British Ambassador at Washington on behalf of the British interests, that he had been assured that so far as British importations into Canada were concerned British preference would be scrupulously maintained.

"It is quite probable," the premier said, "that the United States will be entitled to enter the American markets on the same favored terms as those accorded the same class of Canadian goods. The goods included in the agreement were such that Canadian competition with British trade in America would be infinitely small."

Mr. Asquith concluded by pointing out the effect that imperial preference would have upon the Canadian farmer. He would receive less for his corn and pay more for his agricultural machinery. He was about to get cheaper from the United States. At the same time, the British consumer would be compelled to pay more for the necessities of life. Was that the way, he asked, to cement the Empire?

Imperial Preference Dead. Eren had the British government entered upon the suggested bargain what was to prevent the 90,000,000 people in the United States from toppling over the whole fabric by lowering their own tariff wall, it would take a long time, he thought, to kill the protective movement in this country, but he believed that the obsequies of imperial preference were now being celebrated.

A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said that the agreement was a political disaster.

Continued from page 1. These elements are peculiar. They exist only and exclusively as to Canada and the United States. Therefore they require a policy as different as that which we apply to other countries as those unique conditions affecting Canada and ourselves are different from those affecting other countries and ourselves."

Not in Union. Many of the Indiana senator's statements provoked controversy. A special inquiry was made by Senator Borah of Idaho. "How," he asked, "can you reduce the cost of living without reducing the price of farm products?"

Continued from page 1. Mr. Beveridge said that the problem was one of preventing future increase quite as much as that of reducing the present cost.

Mr. Borah insisted that the contention that the agreement would lessen the cost of living had not been sustained. "If it cannot be shown," he said, "that a reduction in that respect will be brought about the public interest will cease."

In response to an inquiry from Senator Dillingham, Mr. Beveridge predicted that if carried into effect, the treaty would largely increase the market for American coal.

When Senator Nelson asked why wheat had been put on the free list and flour kept on the dutiable list, the Indian said that the Canadians had not included flour. He was sure that Canada could not send wheat enough to hurt. "Senators must not forget," he said, "that we alone are not making the law."

Farmers Insulted. Washington, D. C., Feb. 9.—"THE PENDING RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH CANADA WILL GO SOME DISTANCE TOWARDS MEETING THE DEMANDS OF THE PEOPLE AT THE LAST ELECTION WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH THE POLICY OF PROTECTION AS APPLIED TO THE WHOLE WORLD."

The declaration of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture, in answer to the National Grange's declaration of opposition to the proposed agreement, "the answer is in the form of an open letter made public tonight, addressed to the legislative committee of the National Grange, Concord, N. H."

Secretary Wilson argues that the cost of production in the United States and Canada is more nearly identical than it is between the United States and any country, that the same difficulties with regard to farm labor exist on both sides of the international line, and that the Canadian and American farming methods are virtually the same.

"This treaty is not one sided, giving our markets for meats and grains to the Canadians with nothing in return," says Secretary Wilson. "We go in for reciprocity, not for protection."

Secretary Wilson says that the root of the government's objection to colonial preference, he said, was the disinclination to treat the colonies better than foreign nations were treated. Although the Unionists had not yet convinced a majority in the United Kingdom that their fiscal policy was right, they would continue the fight, as he was perfectly certain that the eventual verdict of the people and of history would be for their side.

Continued from page 1. ing wire will be a boon to our farmers.

"Reciprocity with Canada must be considered from a viewpoint somewhat different from that of a tariff act affecting our commerce with the entire world; localities in both Canada and the United States will be opposed from real or imaginary reasons. But the development of either country as a whole calls for first consideration from its statesmen."

"Our relations with the people of Canada are different from our relations with any other people. For many years we welcomed them to our country; in late years they have been welcoming our people to their new lands."

"We had reciprocity with Canada not many years ago. That was abandoned more through temporary sentimental considerations than from any other cause. Since that time the Canadians have been rapidly building up their country along all lines."

"There is just as much opposition in localities now to letting in American manufactured goods at lower rates as there is in localities on the American side to letting in Canadian farm products at lower rates or without duty. If this reciprocity treaty becomes the law of both countries, our relations with Canada will become more intimate and our trade with her will extend and increase."

More and More One People. The trains that bring farm products to the United States will take farm, orchard and manufactured products back, and whether the political union of the two countries ever comes about or not, we will become more and more one people, developing along similar lines and supplementing each other in many respects; the raw material that comes from the Canadian farm will be manufactured in the United States and what is not needed will be sent to foreign countries. If this is desirable on the part of Canada, it certainly should be desirable on the part of the people of the United States."

Secretary Wilson concludes that if the United States handles Canada's surplus wheat American transportation facilities will tend to reduce the price of bread to the American consumer. He suggests that the Canadians also will be able to furnish cattle feeders for the corn belt of the United States and that meats will be reduced in price by the activities of the American rancher and homesteader.

"These considerations," says Mr. Wilson, in closing his letter, "lead me to the conclusion that the adoption of the pending reciprocity treaty would, from the national standpoint, be as much an act of wisdom as was the adoption of treaties in the past that have added to our common country more than half its present area."

MAIL TO MAGDALEN ISLANDS. Ottawa, Feb. 9.—The postmaster general has made arrangements with the department of marine and fisheries for the conveyance of a winter mail to the Magdalen Islands. The steamer Stanley will leave North Sydney for the islands on Tuesday, the 14th inst., after the arrival of the train due at 5.50 a. m.

DIED. MARCUS—Suddenly at the General Public Hospital, on Feb. 10, J. Marcus, aged 47. Notice of funeral hereafter.

DOGS BETTER THAN SHEEP

Evidence Given at Woodstock Meeting Goes to Show Need of Enforcement of Dog Tax Law.

Woodstock, N. B., Feb. 9.—A fairly well attended meeting was held in the council chamber this afternoon to hear W. A. Dryden and W. T. Ritch, the commissioners appointed by the Dominion department of agriculture, to make a full inquiry into the conditions attending the sheep and wool industry in Canada, United States and Great Britain, with a view to the ultimate adoption of a policy having for its object the encouragement of sheep raising.

The president of the local society, Alex. Strong, was in the chair, and speeches were made by C. L. Smith, Judson Briggs, Trappan Adams, Joseph Peabody, Samuel Harper, G. A. Thomas, D. Munro, M.P.P., and others. The general opinion was that the only reason why sheep growing had declined in this county was the number of sheep killed by dogs. Some ten years ago in one season 600 sheep were killed in the neighborhood of Woodstock by dogs. Many farmers have since gone out of the sheep business.

Not Enforced. The local government passed a good law against dogs but it was in the power of the county council to allow dogs to be kept and in this county the law is unworkable to a considerable extent, owing to the permission so given. There is no way to get compensation for losses. Farmers would go into sheep raising at once if they were free from the depredation of dogs.

W. W. Hubbard was present and took notes of the remarks of the speakers. He said that he had never yet been able to get a meeting of farmers to vote for a dog tax. The popular sentiment of farmers was against a dog tax. They seem to prefer dogs to sheep. There was at present a tax of \$5 on bitches. It is the duty of the county councils to collect the tax on bitches, but he knew of no council that was enforcing it. He felt that if the county council would enforce the dog tax sheep growing would materially improve in this county.

The council was left tonight for Fredericton and on Saturday a meeting will be held in Bathurst.

WEDDINGS. Smith-Kitchen. Fredericton, Feb. 9.—A pretty wedding took place at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Kitchen, Woodstock road, at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, when the daughter, Miss Margaret L. Kitchen, was united in marriage to G. E. Heber Smith, of Edmonton, Alberta. The ceremony was performed by Rev. J. H. Macdonald, pastor of the Baptist street Baptist church, in the presence of the immediate friends of the happy couple.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was becomingly attired in a gown of cream satin, trimmed with applique and allover lace, and carried a bouquet of cream roses. She was attended by Miss Jennie McNally, daughter, of ex-Warden McNally, who wore a costume of cream cashmere trimmed with old gold and insertion, and carried a bouquet of white and pink carnations. Arthur Kitchen performed the duties of best man. Miss Olive Kelley presided at the organ and as the bride entered the drawing room, played an appropriate wedding march. At the conclusion of the ceremony luncheon was served. The drawing and dining rooms were appropriately decorated for the occasion by Miss Ada Scheiver, florist.

The newly married couple left by the P. E. train last evening for a wedding tour embracing leading United States cities, before taking up their residence in Edmonton. The presents were handsome and costly. The groom's present to the bride was a sunburst of diamonds. To the bridesmaid a handsome brooch, and to the best man a scarf pin. The bride received also a purse of gold from her brother and another from her parents. The bride is popular with a large circle of friends and the bridegroom, who is a native of Prince Edward Island, is a school teacher in Edmonton. Since going west five years ago he has acquired large real estate interests.

J. Marcus. News of the death of J. Marcus will be received with general regret. Mr. Marcus was taken to the hospital suffering from obstruction of the intestines and died very suddenly at 12.15 o'clock this morning. He conducted a furniture store at 55 Dock street for some years, and was highly respected. He leaves his wife and several children.

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