THE EDMONTON BULLETIN

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

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THURSDAY, APRIL I. 1909.

CANADA AND THE U. S. TARIFF

The United States has a population of 80 millions of people and is be coming more and more a manufactur ing country as distinguished from an agricultural country. Canada has six millions of people and must for many years be an agricultural as distinguished from a manufacturing country. Through the circumstance that these countries front on a common border for three thousand miles their trade relationship is a subject of great affects that relationship.

considerable attention—attention not ette says:alone of the sympathetic variety, but "Canada would, however, by the of personal concern as well. It is reading of the clause, have to grant gets on his feet to demand the restrict well to understand just where and in to United States goods the best treat- tion of the importation of United States the two countries are likely to be af would receive for her products the best fected by the new schedule of United treatment provided for in the bill. By States duties.

treatment in the United States mark-ets under the new tariff Canada would ression made to either, if denied to be obliged to renounce the preferential he United States, would be the Toronto News-has taken this possibility for a certainty and on it has nearest and largest market. er Land should be reversel in order to secure this benefit. How foundationless both the assumption and the consequent alarm are is made appar ent in the following paragraph taker from the act now before Congress:-

"Whenever, on or after sixty day:

minates against any article in territory belonging thereto, the growth soil or industry of the United State or any territory belonging thereto, b levving duties, imposts, excises or tax es thereon in excess of those levies upon similar articles imported fron -any other country, province, dependadmit any article imported from the United States, or any terirtory belong ing thereto, on terms as favorable a those accorded to any article imported from, and the products of any othe country, province, dependency or co ony, there shall be levied collected an paid upon all articles imported int the United States, or any territory longing thereto, the growth or produc of the soil or industry of such country province, dependency or colony, so discriminating against the United States the (maximum) rates of duty prescri; ed in section three of this act. Pro for additional duties shall not app! to the cases where the preferenti duties to other countries are thos which are given by a province, depend ency or colony to the mother country.

This paragraph it will be noted states explicitly that a preferentia tariff granted by a colony or depend eney to a motherland shall not be con strued as a discriminatory tariff to ward the United States and therefore shall not debar such colony or depend ency from the privileges of the United States minimum tariff. How or b; what means it would have been pos sible for the United States tariff mak ers to say more plainly that the wanted to trade with Canada it would be difficult to imagine. Rememberin; the proximity of the countries and the circumstances of the case it require. neither explanation nor mind-reading to discover that this clause was put into the new tariff bill with Canada i mind. Canada had already given pref erence to Britain and had no notion of withdrawing it-hence the United States tariff is made to declare that such preference shall not stand in the way of our taking advantage of thei. favored nation tariff rates. What more the tariff-framers could have included in the bill to assure us of their desire to do business with us is hard to conceive. This clause is their ex plicit declaration in law that one pur pose of their tariff revision is to bet ter trade conditions with Canadathat they are in a mood to do business with us and that to facilitate matters are prepared to submit to the disadvantage of our British prefer ence. It is a "give-away" of the mercial matters is concerned.

favors with France and is understood to be contemplating e similar arrangeour acceptance of his offers.

In this connection it is interesting concern to both, and the tariff of each to note what the Montreal Gazette possibly, he was thoroughly convince is of vital interest and importance to thinks of the new United States tariff, ed of the absolute necessity of shut the other because and in so far as it and the conclusion it draws therefrom The Gazette is the oldest and perhaps other fruits out of the prairie markets the most consistently Conservative by means of the tariff or whatever else The United States congress is now paper in the Dominion. What it says was necessary to accomplish the purconsidering a new tariff bill making may be taken as the course which the pose—and of retaining this marmany and very considerable changes majority of members on that side of ket to Mr. Martin Burrell and his in the tariff laws of that country and Parliament will take toward the mat. Srother fruit growers of the Okanogan to this the Canadian press and the 'er if Parliament should be called Kamloops and Ashcroft districts When Canadian people are naturally paying on to act in response to it. The Gaz- in the House of Commons therefore

the reading of the clause, also, Great can secure, or may be presumed to Britain may not make any tariff con- have, the endorsation of his party in Some Canadian exchanges have benefit of the bill's minimum to We are the people whose scales found cause for alarm in the possibil- ates. The West India colonies also ity that in order to secure favored vill be discouraged from making reciprocity arrangements with Canada, or The argument he offered in further tariff toward Britain. One at least by the imposition by the United States of the maximum duties on all articles sent by the interested islands to the founded an apprehension lest Canada's bill becomes law as drafted, and so commercial attitude toward the Moth ar as these coercive clauses are conerned, there will probably een crected for the time being against he extension of preferential trade at angements within the British after the passage of this act, any country, province, dependency or colony consuming land as the United States the prairies like other folks want the

overnment and Parliament been wise This would have avoided the unseem tates makes as a matter of course The Government was not big enough

vantages attached to our acceptance of he minimum United States rates the Gazette declares that we should have country has male advances the Gaz-that these people do not know any that these people do not know and Jovernment's manipulation of the inferior fruit because it grows south tariff so as to secure markets else- of the forty-ninth parallel. where-wherefore says the Gazette it was wrong to use the tariff for such

doing some treaty-making of late in shat species of logic one reaches the a market were duly sent in disguise relation to trade. She has completed conclusion so long as he gets there. to the British market and the British-

an arrangement for exchanging tariff THE FRUIT GROWER'S PLAINT, er woke up to find that the game that that is the consumers. 'H they are then it must be control in the name Cariboo, B.C., showed what he was played on him. He kicked, as was eign fruit and deny the consumer the the grower. Judging from the price policy may have weighed in the minds of our astute cousins who framed the manded in Parliament that the gaps ing industry from ruining itself in the processing an alleged into the grower. Judging from the price privilege of purchasing an alleged into framed the manded in Parliament that the gaps ing industry from ruining itself in the processing and the price privilege of purchasing an alleged into framed the manded in Parliament that the gaps ing industry from ruining itself in the processing and the price privilege of purchasing an alleged into framed the grower. of our astute cousins who framed the manded in Parliament that the gaps ing industry from ruining itself in riso pry into the packages from the quite able to pay dividends without SFUI. WFFKLY—Subscribtion per new tariff rules across the line it be narrowed to prevent the importation of United States fruit into Al. spectors were appointed whose business it is to see that fruit for export is giving the consumer the grade he finited States \$2. All subscripthe information is not likely to be berta and the other Prairie Provinces package. Mr. Burrell is himself a fruit grower;

The information is not likely to be berta and the other Prairie Provinces package. Mr. Burrell now proposes trade-mark on the box. More, there however, that the fact that Canada his enthusiasm in the cause he advo- that the inspection system be convert- must be vigilant observance of the with her ever-growing trade was seek-ing business elsewhere had its due in-suspicion of self-interest. His election uence in opening the eyes of those last fall was an illustration of how a himself and others, into an engine for not get together in combination to ment over the purchase by American gentlemen to the chance they threw man elected for one purpose may be the oppression of the fruit consumer. fleece the consumer who by the scarcaway ten years ago, and led them to credited with championing a cause he ity of imported fruit would be left at or in the recent anti-foreign demonstration. do what they could with propriety to has not espoused. Mr. Burrell has ly to have a say and a pretty strong their mercy. If Mr. Martin Burrell is strations in Chan Tang province. lo what they could with propriety to has not espoused. Mr. Burrell has and positive one. If the inspectors wise he will let things alone lest worse the seller of the property has been acclaimed one of the men electrace and positive one. If the inspectors wise he will let things alone lest worse the seller of the property has been are to protect anybody in the internal befall him. If there is to be governing the matter has been referred by television. is to stop contracting such trade ar- of hostility to the immigration of Ori. Fruit trade it must be the majority— ment control over the domestic trade rangements if we are to send goods entals. As a matter of fact Mr. Burinto the United States at the lowest rell made no such campaign. He had ate—a gentle instance of tariff-manip- nothing to say about the Jap influx

ulation very creditable to Uncle or the Chinese influx or the Hindu Samuel's shrewdness, but perhaps influx-for the possible reason that more likely to deter than encourage being a fruit-grower and talking to fruit-growers he was duly impressed with the general need for cheap labor in the locality. For the same reaso ting United States apples, plums an Mr. Burrell sits tight when the Oriental question is up for debate but he was elected for. And so far as he

too. We are the people whose scalps Mr. Burrell is after, not the Japanese. ance of the restriction propaganda is interesting not because of its novelty, but because of its peculiarity. He argued that United States fruit was inferior, therefore inspectors should be put at the boundary and everything done that could be done to stop its importation. It must strike most change, a fairly effective bar will have people that this argument is about the best possible for not granting Mr. Burrell's request. If United States ire, because, however ready individu- fruit is no good, or, if it is inferior to states might be to take the risks, British Columbia fruit, why should ley would hardly expect that Great the British Columbia fruit growers Britain would discard the advantages dread its competition? The people of or the sake of the as yet much smaller colonial markets. The lesson of how to use double tariffs has been well tainable from Canadian sources they may be relied upon to buy this and tainable from Canadian sources they may be relied upon to buy this and ignore the other. The fact that United This, one would take to be something States fruit does sell and sell well in

n the nature of enumerated regrets the prairie market is the best possible that there were so many hindrances evidence that it is good fruit-good in nd obstacles to our exchanging favors comparison with the fruit of British with the United States under their Columbia with which it is in compet new regulations. But the Gazette removes this supposition by adding:— is so much of it sold here that it is "As for the position in which Canada driving the British Columbia fruit splaced, it is the natural outcome of out of the market, he is simply declarate legislation of its own Parliament. ing that it is better fruit than the The Government in 1897 adopted the louble tariff principle and has carried the difference in cost is taken into the far that it now levies four rates appearing the difference in cost is taken into duty on goods from countries in four consideration. He is even declaring assifications. In return she gets a that it is better fruit than the British emand that the most that has been Columbia fruit making all allowan onceded to other countries outside of for the difference in price, for the pe Great Britain shall also be conceded of the United States or her merchants ple on the prairies though not all nd producers will be put under a dis- wealthy are not given to eating rotten 70 in their handlest and sec- fruit for the sake of saving a quarter nd largest outside market. Had her a box on apples or a few cents on he tariff would have been framed a crate of plums. If British Columbia rom considerations of Canada's do- has the quality and the quantity it nestic interests alone, and had but can capture and hold the prairie marme rate of duties, calculated to ad- ket simply because it is nearer that rance Canada's domestic interests. market and can lay the fruit down y dispute with Germany, and left the cheaper, quality considered. When country in a position to benefit by Mr. Burrell calls for aid of tariff laws whatever tariff reductions the United and inspectors to help the British Columbia fruit-grower hold the market or was its club big enough to effect that he ought to be able to hold for himself he is merely telling the world that either British Columbia has not the quality and quantity of fruit, or affects t emourn that there are disadwant to hold up the prairie people for unduly high prices. His argument of the inferiority of the United States ranted tariff favors to nobody and should be dreaded is simply laughherefore not left ourselves open to offers of an exchange of such favors offers of an exchange of such lavors argument that the wholesale fruit with the United States. That that firms are composed of Americans and

The proposal to station Dominic fruit inspectors along the boundary to head off and turn back as much of the incoming United States fruit as It is well to note that though they possible is not without its element o ravel by different routes the News humor though no doubt advanced in and Gazette arrive at the same con- all seriousness. The fruit inspection clusion. The News argues that the system was not established to prevent advances are alluring-therefore we Canadian consumers buying poor fruit should keep up our tariff walls against from the United States if they want the United States. The Gazette argues to, but to protect the Canadian fruitthat there are disadvantages in the grower from the consequences of his way of accepting the advances-there- own dishonesty and that of the packore we should keep up our tariff ers and shippers of his products. Years whole case so far as the attitude of walls against the United States. On ago fruit growing in British Columbia the United States toward us in com-the conclusion they are a unit-that was made possible and profitable by we should do nothing to increase our the unsatisfactory quality of fruit interchange of goods with the United sent into the west by the packers and It is worth while remembering in States. Of that they are sure-and it dealers of Ontario. The scrubs and this connection that Canada has been loss not seem to matter how or by seedlings which were thus left without

Mr. Martin Burrell, M.P., for Yale- had been played on us was being to pry into packages of incoming for and on behalf of the consumer, not

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what direction the trade relations of the colony or another country if she two countries are likely to be after colony or another country if she charge of inconsistency. That is what

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If you have any skin disease, scrofulous sore, lestering ulcer, or an outbreak of pimples and eruptions, apply Zam-Buk. Apply it freely at night. Let its healing essences sink well in! You will be surprised at its wonderful healing power.

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Due to Sale of Property Near Tomb of Confucius,

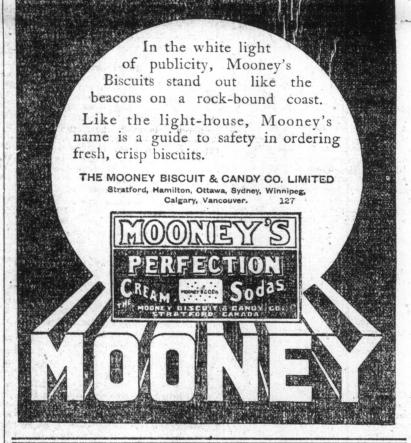
Pekin, March 28.-Native resenti gations to Wai-Wu-Pu. Missionaries report that the anti-foreign feeling ong at Chu Feu, Tong Ping Chou nd Tzac Chu Fu, notorious hot beds secret societies. There is no evice of immediate danger. ign diplomatic representatives ar governor of Chan Tang will be able ope with the situation.



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NO. 2 ALBERTA COLLECTION. A Grand Collection for Family Growers. b. Dwarf Stringless GreenPod . Beans oz. Round Red Beet pkt. Extra Early Cabbage	NO. 7 ALL-EARLY COLLECTION. This Collection is made up specially for those desiring an Early Supply of Vegetables.
pkt. Early	1 pkt. Extra Early Blood Beet 1 pkt. Extra Early Cabbage 1 pkt. Early Scarlet Carrot 2 pkt. Snowball Cauliflower 1 pkt. Self-Blanching Celery 1 pkt. Slicing Cucumoer 1 pkt. Slicing Lettuce 1 pkt. Nutmeg Musk Melon 1 pkt. Early Crisp Lettuce 1 pkt. Nutmeg Musk Melon 1 pkt. Early Slicing Onion 1 pkt. Early Slicing Onion 1 pkt. Large, Boiling Onion 1 pkt. Curled Parsnip 1 pkt. Long White Parsnip 1 pkt. Early Round Red Radish 1 pkt. Winter Radish 1 pkt. Marrow Squash 1 pkt. Marrow Squash 1 pkt. Rarliest Scarlet Tomato
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CANADA' THE

Sir Wilfrid Laurier in the Ho Commons Declares Dom Will Not Be Stamped Into Hasty Act.

THE SUPREMACY OF BRITAIN IS ABSOLUTELY ES

Hon. Geo. E. Foster's Motion ing to the Defence of Our Coast Subject of Debate Mr. Foster is Eloquen

Both Sides of the House Agr Question Should Not be M of Party Politics-The Pr ister Though Refusing to k peded Into III-Advised Ac clares That the Empire. ada as a Part Thereof M he Lulled Into a Sense of Security-Eternal Vigiland be the Empire's Watchwor

Ottawa, Mar. 29-The expe pened in the House of Comm James Bryce, British Washington, who occup the floor of the House, galleries, Hon. Geo. E. I ip his resolution Canadian people to shar sibility of the financial dent to the suitable protect exposed coast line and gre Mr. Foster urged his views Then Sir Wilfrid Laurier i of little over half an hour. masterpiece of oratory, mad that the government and tion were not very far apo important matter; that jection of Mr. Foster's re the government's point of its lack of definiteness. proposed an amendment. stand by the policy in res ence in 1902 and declaring th ness of the Canadian govern people to go to any length sary, to preserve the integ British empire. It will be that one of the main points claration of Canadian minist conference was the expression willingness to devise a syst which seamen, to be found adian seacoasts, could be tra naval reserve, which would chief difference to be the resolution and of the lay in the declaration by Foster that immediate acti be taken, the premier hand contending that it w wise to be stampeded by scare, and that time remains to consult the imperial naval ties, just as the war office consulted as to the plans for fence on Canadian soil Mr. Borden Speaks.

R. L. Borden expressed sa that the Premier had agree main with Mr. Foster's rem cept that he had been rath nite. Mr. Borden said he see that the premier himsel more definite. He believed ties that bind Great Britain ada were stronger and more accomplished by the fact th stitution of the country wa most part an unwritten la had boasted some eight of ago that Canada was a national status, it should bered, required national res It was true that Canada well up to the standard of c to the military expenditu dependencies of the emp was certain that not all of spent. He considered that half of the expenditure of militia defence should go t fence. Naval defence was Forty or fifty cities and toy ada were open to attack class cruisers. He was ent opinion that Canada should a naval force of her own. periments had been tried and had not been found su did not look forward to the ment of the British emp the independence of Canad where Sir John A. Macdons hoped that the British flag ways float over Canada. While making some sug

tion, he expressed the w would not be mistaken carping criticism, for in was his intention tha would be with entire thought that there what Canada was no is: Forld, rather pared to do. Mr. Bor gest 7 that a statement to et promptly be inse

Prefontaine's Unfulfilled The leader of the oppo the statement that Hon. Ra fontaine, a year before hi confided to him his intent ing a Canadian naval mi to changes, probably, ment of marine and fishe sent minister had not 1 carry out the intentions

F. W. Congdon, of Yuk the idea of war betwee and Britain. He thought bution of ships or mone Britain would arouse bitte future, owing to the loss suggested autonomy; he suggested support should be given

(Conti- ued on Page