

Taft-Fielding Pact A Complete Surrender

A Loss of Revenue—A Giving up of the Imperial Preference in Port—The First Fatal Step to Fiscal Dependence Upon the United States—Loss of Power on Tariff.

HON. GEO. E. FOSTER, M. P.
In Canadian Century.

A few weeks ago Mr. Fielding announced that no changes in the tariff would be made this year. None would have been made but for the "big stick." They were made at the conclusion of the United States. They were made open to the world, and from mere good will but by virtue of the French treaty they had to go to France, by the Japanese treaty to Japan, and by the most favored nation treaties to twelve or thirteen other countries. By the preferential treatment Great Britain and the colonies had even better rates. That practically includes the world. To attempt to "save our face" by so apparent a device is in reality very absurd for a Canadian chancellor of the Exchequer.

No Other Advantage Secured.

7. But why when all was conceded and nothing received in the way of tariff concessions was not advantage taken of the negotiations to settle some points of great importance and settle them in favor of Canada? The matter of preferential treatment between mother and colonies and between the colonies themselves is left entirely undetermined. In so far as the United States legislation goes, that country is legally empowered to flourish the tariff club and demand concessions if Canada gives to Great Britain rates that discriminate, or if for instance she gives a preference to the West Indies and to her. Today the great obstacle to a treaty arrangement with Jamaica and other West Indian islands is their fear that the United States will apply the tariff.

Here was an excellent opportunity to settle the policy of the United States in that respect. To have it settled once for all would clear the way to most important trade arrangements. The opportunity was not availed of and the whole matter is still in the haze of doubt with the impending and probably contingency against us.

What then has Canada gained? Nothing as a quid pro quo. What has she given up? A considerable revenue, a valuable trade privilege, a portion of her imperial preference, her right of independent treaty making as respects the United States, and made upon a powerful and insistent neighbor whose tariff from A to Z is as it long has been, unfair to a degree. Yes, it was a surrender sure enough.

The principle was at stake, the Canadian contention was surrendered, the United States contention was victorious. Having been conceded in this case, it rules for all cases. The principle is set out by Secretary Knox? This, the United States will use its tariff to compel Canada to make concessions. If it is not, it is a principle of a class with respect to which the United States either controls the Canadian market or is by geographical position open to competition therein. It will not insist that the treatment is unduly discriminatory and will not therefore involve the tariff.

Canada Made Concessions.

So in the case of the French treaty Mr. Knox points out several items of that nature and raises no objection to them, but he says, "there remained others on which France could not be expected to make any concession. These had to be adjusted." They were adjusted by Canada making the concessions demanded, but the concessions were not made. Mr. Knox says, the tariff would necessarily have been applied. Now let Canada arrange a treaty with Germany, as the government has declared its intention of doing. That can only be arranged by giving concessions to Germany in exchange for concessions given to Canada.

What happens? The United States by statute, demands that, before the treaty goes into operation Canada pay the fine adjudged by the United States to be satisfactory, the big stick is raised, and what is the Canadian answer? It has none—it conceded the ground in respect to the French treaty—it must concede again, and on the same ground—fear of the tariff and its consequences. It must do this—revolt, with a treaty with Belgium. The same "big stick," the previous admissions again concessions and so on to the end of all possible treaties. The bondage is complete. The first step has made all others necessary. There is an end to our freedom of tariff legislation. Unless we revolt, but, says the Government, we made no concessions to the United States specially—we made them to all the world. A childish article—only equalled by its fulfury.

Now, after all the crowing and cackling in the diplomatic barnyards of the two capitals is over, and we try to gather the eggs, what does Canada get?

Our basket contains not a single egg. Uncle Sam carries away a hamperful and serves them up fresh every morning on his commercial breakfast table.

Yes, it was a Canadian surrender, all along the line, after all the bravado, the posing and the patriotic phrasing.

And, unfortunately, the surrender is not measured by the present substantial concessions in the specific articles mentioned. It passes on to the sacrifice of a long fought and hardly earned position, of incontestable principles and of future free fiscal action on the part of Canada. In a word, for the time being the commanding position has been given up, the flag hauled down, and the enemy's forces left in possession. What has happened?

A Blow At Autonomy.

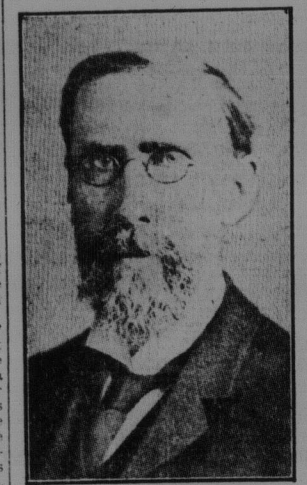
1. Canada's boasted autonomy in fiscal matters has received a rude jolt, if not a fatal shock.

For more than a half century she has been free to tax British goods as she pleases, with never a word of dissent from the Mother Parliament. She

still possesses that right and exercise it. In 1898 she proclaimed herself free to give the Mother Country what she withheld from the foreign countries, and when Germany contested that right and penalized her for exercising it, Canada maintained her right by counterpenalization and fought the issue to a successful finish.

Canada was free, so said our Finance Minister, and so affirmed we were not in the highway, and before we were allowed passage, a fine was demanded. We covered before the "big stick," we paid the fine, and the very men who previously to March 31 lustily proclaimed our freedom are the very men who now invite the shackles and did us wear them proudly.

I think we have clearly made it understood in this Parliament that



GEORGE EULAS FOSTER.

Canada, while paying great difference to her neighbor, is no longer willing to be dependent upon the action of the United States in tariff matters. The settlement of our people is that we shall quietly and deliberately work out our own commercial policy. If that policy be acceptable to our powerful neighbor, we are all the more pleased, but if it should not, much as we might regret the fact, I do not see why that would justify our taking a different course. So it clashes our revenue—our departure from any line of action which we deemed advantageous in our own interests, because that might not be agreeable to the great republic.

Comment is necessary. We have given up the free and proud position Canada can be regained?

Pilgrimage To Washington
2. Another position has been abandoned. We were to have "no more pilgrimages to the United States." With what pose and power was the statement made on the platform, in the press, in Parliament and by Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the Imperial Conference in 1907?

Yet within a week we have seen one pilgrimage to Albany, when the principle of capitulation was agreed to, and a second to Washington, where the details of capitulation were settled and the articles signed, sealed and delivered.

3. We are mulcted in a yearly fine of hundreds of thousands of dollars—which we must pay out of our treasury as a punishment for daring to make a treaty that suited us and that offended no treaty nor any international obligation. The fine is triple. It takes from our treasury \$250,000 or more yearly at the behest of the United States. It penalizes our own industries in important particulars by submitting them to an increased competition, it cuts yet again into British preference for the benefit of countries that have given neither Canada nor Great Britain any compensating return. So it clashes our revenue, our industries and our Empire preference.

Emphasizes Unfairness.
It accentuates a tariff disparity and unfairness already definite and grievous.

4. Between the Canadian and U. S. tariffs the advantage was all against Canada in the Payne Act. So was it in the McKinley Act and its predecessor, the Dingley Act. The latest U. S. legislation did nothing to mitigate this unfairness. See the following table:

	Canada	U. S.
Bacon	4c.	4c.
Eggs	3c.	3c.
Wheat	12c.	25c.
Apples	15c.	30c.
Pears	15c.	30c.
Beans	25c.	45c.
Hay	3c.	4c.
Butter	4c.	6c.
Cheese	3c.	6c.
Wool	free	\$6 to \$12
Lambs	25c.	75c.
Apples	15c.	25c.
Potatoes	20c.	25c.
Poultry	20c.	15c.

On everything that competed with their products a ruthless hand laid prohibitive rates. On raw material desired by them they relaxed the rates.

On our wood pulp they placed a discriminating and practically prohibitive tax.

And the trade results followed the tariff pressure. The United States got from Canada less than one dollar's worth for two dollars worth they

WEZEEZEE AND THE POWERS

France, England and Holland Still Holding Aloof, Says President Gomez in Message to Congress.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 22.—President Gomez, presented a message to Congress yesterday afternoon regarding foreign relations. In it he said:

"The relations between the republic and Germany are growing ever stronger. Argentina, to whom we are bound by fraternal ties, has just established a legation here and has invited us for the Fourth International Conference of American Republics and to take part in her centenary celebrations. The republic will send representatives to scientific and industrial assemblies to be held at Brussels. Our relations with Brazil continue as cordial as in the past. Brazil has solicited Venezuela's accession to the convention signed at the third Pan-American conference at Rio de Janeiro, providing for a revision of the codes of international public and private law. The Government will ask Congress to consent."

With Colombia.
"Our relations with Colombia have been reestablished. I hope for the early conclusion of the negotiations, already far advanced, for a treaty of navigation and treaties concerning the frontiers and transit traffic. This will be the best offering Venezuela and Colombia can present to the memory of the Liberator for the century."

A legation has been established in Cuba. The Minister there is endeavoring to negotiate treaties of friendship, navigation, commerce and extradition. "An envoy extraordinary has been sent to take charge of the legation at Madrid, with which capital the best relations continue."

"Diplomatic intercourse with the United States is destined to become constantly stronger. Our relations with that country continue supremely harmonious. I am pleased to report that on March 29 last the president of the United States conceded to Venezuela products the minimum tariff. Owing to protocols signed with the United States for the arrangement of all other claims, the Hague tribunal will have to decide only the claim of the Orinoco Shipping Company."

"Diplomatic relations with France continue interrupted in spite of the efforts the Venezuelan Government has made since the beginning of last year. France insists upon recognition of a mixed commission to take cognizance of the claims of French citizens against Venezuela, which the Executive is unable to accept, it being opposed to Article V of the convention of 1885 between these two countries."

The Government, owing to various reasons, had not been able to arrive at an arrangement with Great Britain in regard to the claims of British goods imported from the Antilles, but in view of our long friendship and proximity of our British possessions, we are all the more pleased that the Government has endeavored by every means to maintain harmonious relations with the Kingdom."

"Our relations with Italy have remained on the same friendly footing which has always characterized them. 'Nicaragua has lately accredited a charge d'affaires here. His presence is extremely welcome. We have given up the free and proud position Canada can be regained?'"

Pursuant to the Washington protocols of 1903 the Government has paid to the United States \$3,676,115 bolivars, (about \$1,750,000).

President Gomez subsequently delivered his powers to Acting President Guerrero.

worth for each two dollars' worth they sold to us. In agricultural and manufactured products the disparity is, of course, still more marked, as it was intended it should be. The yearly average balance of trade is \$100,000,000 against us.

If any fair demand was to be urged as between the countries it surely should have been a demand that the United States pare down its harsh discriminations against Canadian exports, and give us some fair concessions. These are fixed at the rates named and in no one case can the rate be increased by us except at the peril of abrogating a solemn agreement and incurring the penalty of the tariff. The concession of duty on these articles is the price we pay for exemption; raise the duty on one or all and the conditions of exemption are violated, the penalty can and assuredly would be exacted.

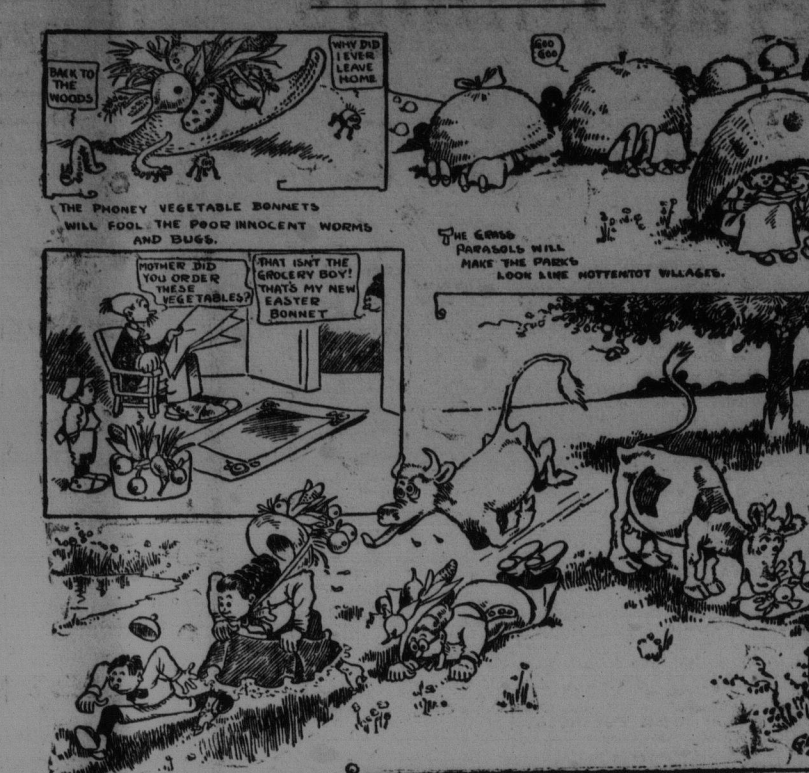
Chain About The Neck.
No matter what may be the needs of our own industry and trade, we can make no change except by permission of the United States or at the peril of 25 per cent. additional duty on all our exports thereto. It is a chain about the neck—it galls—it is ignominious because it was forced upon us and without reason or compensation therefor.

6. Canada has surrendered her freedom of action in all future treaty-making with other countries.

PEACE PROCLAIMED BETWEEN RIVAL TONGS.
New York, April 22.—A proclamation was posted in Chinatown to the effect that a treaty of peace between the See Sing Tong or Four Brothers Company and the On Leong Tong would be signed in the Chinese consulate today in the presence of Dr. On Shou-Tehum, first secretary of the Chinese legation at Washington and the Consul Yang Yu Yang.

Before the proclamation had been up fifteen minutes, it was partly torn down, apparently by "Gun Men" dissatisfied with the idea.

Oh, Mamie Get The Rake!



THE STANDARD'S BOSTON LETTER

Massachusetts Had Faith to be Investigated—A German Professor's Opinion of New England Women.

Boston, April 22.—A divinity shapes our ends while wrong living misshapes our figures. Here is a German professor declaring: "Woman is losing her femininity," and New England women seem to be in a straight line for his conclusions, for he says the chief cause of this catastrophe is the excessive indulgence in outdoor sports, of which our New England women are so fond. The same causes are at work both in Germany and the United States, says Professor Thilo, but woman's beauty is fading faster in this country than across the water. A second cause is given as the craze for the slender figure. The estimable professor declares that the "robe collante" or dress glued on, simply falsifies the natural lines and injures the health. Lastly, he claims that woman's way of thinking has changed, to the deterioration of her beauty, and that she no longer desires sincere love but encourages flirtation. He claims that the motherliness characteristic of the best women of the past is disappearing from the features of American women. So, back to the hoops and spinning-wheel, women of America, if you would escape the fate threatened.

The Aeroplane Figure.

And, right on the heels of the German professor's remarks, comes the mandate that, in order to be quite correct, must acquire the aeroplane figure and glide. One must float with a grace incarnate. Now, one occasion ally sees on the streets of the Hub a young lady who seems to glide along with a perfect swan-like motion, but when it comes to exertion, it is too much to expect. Bespeaking her fingers, bandaging its face and chin to make them slender, and "rubbering" its neck with an electric device. A course in acquiring the figure is being given, which promises to those who faithfully follow instructions to be successful in less than six months. One would imagine that for the stout lady of five feet-two who attempts to get her legs into the regulation airy proportions.

Dominion Wins.

Boston and Lexington enjoyed the distinction of Patriot's Day on April 19, and the inhabitants thereof spent the holiday in riotous sports and restful excursions, according to their bent, while their sisters and brothers in neighboring cities looked on, it is presumed, with envious eyes. The chief patriotic exercises were held in Lexington, of course, but the Hub indulged in a long list of festivities including the ball games, the marathon race—in which runners from other States and Canada were numerous—special matinees, band concerts and a number of other features. The office boy finds Boston an ideal city about the 19th of April and the 17th of June, and feels very proud of its historic traditions—and that fireworks. But the old Dominion won the marathon.

Insanity Inquiry.

Beware, hatters and March hares, of the Bay State. Massachusetts is about to enter upon a thorough investigation of the causes of the increasing prevalence of insanity, the first steps of which have already been taken in the appointment of five experts to conduct the investigation. Representative John J. Conway, who introduced the bill for this undertaking, claims to have discovered that the number of epileptics, mental defectives, degenerates and criminals is increasing every day, though the cause of the evil is very elusive. "It is the strenuous, the abandoned, the

THE STOLID EGYPTIAN

Some of the Qualities Which go to Make the Egyptian of Today—A Queer Mixture—Eastern Manner.

To do business with Egyptians carries one back to the Arabian Nights. It is to the Western mind one long waste of time. Suppose a European has motor cars to sell. He hears a wealthy bey or pasha is inclined to buy one. He calls upon him, is welcomed, is offered coffee and cigarettes talk upon all kinds of subjects—except motor cars—is politely invited to come again. He may call half a dozen times before he comes near striking a bargain, and after that he has to secure his money, which very likely takes half a dozen more calls. This is the regular Eastern manner. It is as futile to try to hurry matters on as it is to attempt to deal at fixed prices. Bargaining is part of the pleasure of life.

LOSS OF \$500 GEM WINS MAIDEN'S EYES

Case of These Sweethearts Shatters Tradition That Removal of the Ring Spoils the Wish.

New York, April 22.—Nicholas H. Moria, Jr., on Sunday spent the evening with his best girl, and upon taking his departure, placed upon her finger a diamond ring worth \$500. Twenty hours later he called again and found that the young woman had lost the gem.

Mr. Moria, Jr., is 21 years old, and lives at No. 150 West 125th street. His father is a wealthy plantation owner of Ecuador. The girl in the case is Miss Ida Annette, of No. 114 East 107th street. She is just 18. On his finger when he called on Sunday was the diamond ring. His father had given it to him as a birthday present. Miss Annette admired the gem and young Mr. Moria asked the privilege of placing the ring upon her finger with a wish.

"I will return at eight o'clock tomorrow night," he said, "and you must be careful not to remove the ring or my wish may not come true."

Miss Annette promised, but early yesterday, when she reached the office of the Nathan Manufacturing Company, at No. 416 East 106th street, where she is employed as a stenographer, she found that the ring was too large and that it interfered with her work. She decided that she would place it in her purse.

Reaching her home at 6 o'clock she opened the purse. The diamond had vanished. When the young man called at 8 o'clock Miss Annette's cheeks were wet with tears. She told the story.

"Now, don't cry any more," he said. "There is only one gem in the world that I care for."

He then told her what his wish was. Miss Annette smiled.

"Losing the ring won't keep the wish from coming true," she said.

At midnight the light still was burning in the little parlor at Miss Annette's home.

WHEN THE DO ME

President's Former Pilgrimage to Eternal City Recalled in Roosevelt Vatican Incident—Future Problems.

Rome, April 22.—The incident between Theodore Roosevelt and the Vatican has recalled attention to another occasion when matters of much greater importance were involved. Under the Pontificate of Leo XIII., Taft, then Governor of the Philippines, came to Rome to negotiate with the Vatican for the settlement of all Roman Catholic questions involved in the transfer of the archipelago from the domination of Spain to that of the United States.

Who knows how things might have turned out if the present President of the United States and Cardinal Rampolla, then Papal Secretary of State, instead of being animated by the same ardent spirit, had come to a rupture? No one can even say that much more important problems than that may not arise in the future between the Papacy and the United States, now that the latter is the fourth Catholic power in the world, having over 15,000,000 Catholics at home, besides those of such outposts, Porto Rico, Guam, and Hawaii.

Future Outlook.

It is pointed out here that in the near future the United States will, peacefully or otherwise, find itself face to face with the whole of Latin America, where the influence of the Roman Catholic church is unquestionable. Is it therefore possible, it is asked, that what may be very important interests for the Republic should be left to the mercy of possible incidents due to misunderstandings such as that which marred Mr. Roosevelt's visit to the Eternal City?

What is the remedy? Is again asked, and the answer comes that the only way to avoid such friction is to see that between the United States and the Vatican there is an exchange of diplomatic representatives.

Imagine, for instance, it is argued, to go back to the Philippines affair, that instead of Mr. Taft coming to Rome with the credentials of an extraordinary envoy, and being before in a position to deal directly with Cardinal Rampolla, who represented the Pope, negotiations had gone through the same channels adopted to arrange Mr. Roosevelt's audience. There is no doubt, it is added, that if on the one side there had then been the American ambassador accredited to the Quirinal, and on the other the rector of the American college—notwithstanding the ability of Ambassador Meyer and the tact and prudence of Bishop Thomas Kennedy—the whole thing might have been a failure.

Roosevelt's Faction.

In the case of Mr. Roosevelt, Ambassador Leishman, with all his good will, was unable to see the Vatican. It is at the Quirinal, do little to smooth over things. Indeed, his participation in the affair could not help arousing the distrust of the Vatican. On the other side, Bishop Kennedy, as an ecclesiastic and subordinate of Cardinal Merry del Val, could have neither the independence nor the authority of a layman and diplomat.

If the United States had had a representative accredited to the Holy See, he would have been in a position to see that the conditions required by the Vatican for the audience were fulfilled without their taking the character of imposition, and thus the whole thing might have been a failure.

Much graver questions than seeing or not seeing the Holy Father, are involved in the relations between Emperor William visited the Eternal City, through arrangements made by the Prussian diplomatic representative at the Vatican, and the Kaiser, by the way, besides not being a Catholic, is the head of the religion of his country.

Complicated as often made, too, of the Egyptian laborer, his intelligence is contrasted with that of Europeans. But there is another side to the picture. On some occasions one day the engineer told me that an iron trolley had run off its rails and plunged into a pond. He was debating how to recover it when the men in the job proposed diving to try to locate it. Before long one of them had found it and had made fast a cable to it in twelve feet of water. So secure was the knot that the trolley could be hauled out without further ado.

In his good qualities and in his bad qualities the Egyptian, with his circumstances easier, his personal liberty less precarious, his property more secure, is very much what he has always been. He is not a native of the progress of recent years under British tutelage has made next to no difference. It has altered very little his mental processes, his religious attitude, his daily life—H. Hamilton Fyfe in The London Mail.

Tenders For Taking Down Chimney.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the Common Clerk of the City of Saint John, addressed to him marked "Tenders for removing Chimney," up to April 25th, at 12 o'clock noon.

For taking down the old St. John's Light chimney at the North End and remove the same to the site of the new one, and taking it down and what may be left of the chimney for the old one, or what amount the tenderer will give for the chimney as it now stands. Contractor to remove the same inside of four weeks. Contractor to assume any liability of responsibility in the removal of the chimney.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. ADAM P. MACINTYRE, Saint John, N. B., April 19, 1910. ROBERT WISELY, Director of Public Safety, 64-44P.37