GENERAL DEMAND FOR RECIPROCITY

ALL CANADA WAS ASKING FOR TARIFF AGREEMENT SAYS HUGH GUTHRIE.

Ottawa, Feb. 15—Interest in the reciprocity debate was somewhat heightened today by the assertion of Champ Clark at Washington, that the agreement would lead to annexation of Canada. There was an air of suppressed excitement when the House met, because it was known that the declaration would be brought up by some of the Opposition members. Colonel Sam Hughes was on his feet as soon as orders of the day were called. He quoted the report of Champ Clark's utterances from a morning paper and asked if the Government had any information in respect to the matter and also whether in view of such statements the Government proposed to withdraw the agreement.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied in a bantering vein as follows: "I have not had my attention drawn to it until this moment. I have only to say that the policy of the Government is already settled, but if some nefarious intention of the kind mentioned in this article should be put into action and the worst come to the worst, I shall call my honorable friend and gallant soldier to dispose of it and guard our interest."

"Does the Prime Minister place the matter officially in my hands? asked Col. Hughes. "If so I will proceed to Washington at once."

Mr. Middleboro (Cons.), North Grey also pressed the same question, but Sir Wilfrid said that he had already made his reply.

The debate was confined to Martin Burrell, Yale-Cariboo, who commenced his speech last night, and Hugh Guthrie, Wellington, who presented a long and carefully prepared argument in favor of the agreement. His speech was replete with statistics of trade and was doubtless considered as a formal reply of the Government to Mr. Foster.

It is understood that the debate will not be resumed until Tuesday next. Tomorrow the Government bills will be considered and on Friday the House will go into supply. Earlier in the sitting, Mr. Fielding stated that the Government proposes to proceed with the amendment to the bank act this session.

Will Injure Fruit Industry.

Martin Burrell said there were one million peach trees on ten thousand acres in Western Ontario, and there was no doubt that this industry would be injured by the reciprocity agreement. They have five million fruit trees in the orchards of British Columbia and in no other part of Canada would the industry be hit with equal force. They were still at the beginning of things. Thousands of men had spent their all on fruit lands and the proposals of the Government were deplorably cruel.

With regard to the remark of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to the recent fruit growers delegation that they were too late and that they ought to have made known their desires about same time as Western Grain growers, Mr. Burrell said that the Niagara fruit growers at St. Catharines, Ontario, on December 15th, had sent a delegation to Hon. Wm. Paterson asking that nothing be done until they had been heard. Mr. Paterson had acknowledged this before the Western farmers were heard. In April of last year, the British Columbia fruit growers conference had passed a similar resolution. Did the Government think these subterfuges were creditable? Was it ever too late to do justice? he asked.

Wants Premier to Hear.

At this point Mr. Burrell expressed regret that Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. Wm. Paterson had left the chamber when the fruit interests were being considered.

R. L. Borden suggested that Mr. Burrell should move that the committee should rise and report progress until the responsible ministers returned to the chamber.

Mr. Burrell moved accordingly. During the desultory discussion which ensued, Mr. Paterson was sent for and when he entered the chamber, Mr. Burrell did not press his motion.

Hugh Guthrie Replies.

Hugh Guthrie, South Wellington, who replied, said it was almost a waste of time to reply to the argument that there had been in Canada no demand for better trade relations with the United States. As a matter of fact there had been no period since the abrogation of the old reciprocity agreement of 1854 when there had not been a positive and active demand for trade with our neighbor to the south. He sketched all the efforts which had been made on the part of the various Canadian ministries for an agreement with the States including the statutory offer contained in the tariff act of 1879 and the negotiations of 1891. In 1893 at the Liberal convention, a reciprocity plank had been put in the platform of the party and in 1898 a deputation in the form of the joint high commission had gone to Washington, but the effort to make an agreement failed.

It had been said that as a result of this, Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made a definite statement that he had turned his back on Washington and that Canada would seek new markets. The Premier had not done this, but he was nevertheless the first Canadian Premier to take the dignified stand that the United States having declined Canada's offers, any future offers would have to come from Washington.

Agreement Not Binding.

Mr. Guthrie said that the best feature of the agreement is that it is not in the form of a binding treaty. It was simply a bargain based on the good faith of the two nations. It had been argued that Canada should wait till another Colonial conference had been held, but the best answer is that we have not bound our hands and that if anything better developed at the Colonial conference we are still perfectly free to take advantage of it.

Proceeding, Mr. Guthrie said that he believed that the agreement contained advantages for both countries. If it was a one-sided bargain, it would last for twelve months. Nevertheless, he believed that the preponderating advantage was on the side of the Dominion. He quoted trade statistics to show that ninety per cent of Canada's trade is with the United States and Great Britain, and that the apparent discrimination against Britain in our trade returns is due to the eighty million dollars worth of American products which come in free and which the Mother Country cannot supply.

No Interference With Preference.

Mr. Guthrie dealt at length with the articles affected by the agreement to show that it had not interfered with the imperial preference. He considered rather that as the prosperity of the country grew the people would be able to purchase more from Great Britain. As regards the statement made by Mr. Fielding to Mr. Asquith, he submitted in contradiction of Mr. Foster that it was true in substance and in fact. In no way, shape, or form, would there be any interference with British trade interests in Canada. He said he had never heard a more exaggerated statement made than when Mr. Foster referred to the probable inroads into the natural resources of this country by grafters, grabbers, business men and millionaires. It was a deliberate misrepresentation and he defied any one in the House to state that the agreement gave the Americans a chance to get at our natural resources.

Dr. Sproule accepted the challenge and asked why it was then that Mr. Taft declared that this agreement gave the United States an opportunity to get the forests of Canada.

Mr. Guthrie's Retort.

Mr. Guthrie retorted that there was nothing in the agreement which would allow the United States to raid our natural resources. He did not care what President Taft or Senator Beveridge might say. He thought that an effort was being made by the Conservative party to found its case on what the United States people and papers said. He pointed ou that the statement of Champ Clark had a queer significance in view of the fact that formerly the greatest advocate of annexation of Mexico and Canada was Speaker Cannon and now he was the greatest opponent of the reciprocity measure.

Mr. Borden had practically proposed that the question of the tariff should be taken away from parliament and placed in the hands of a permanent tariff commission. Mr. Guthrie thought that the right to tax must remain with the representatives of the people.

Increase Trade With Britain.

Mr. Guthrie quoted from a recent interview with Hon. Robert Rogers of Manitoba, in which he said that if this proposal was not negotiated, Canada would shortly be exporting 200,000,000 bushels of wheat to Great Britain. The statement was absurd, he said, because England only imports 169,000,000 bushels altogether including 33,000,000 from Argentina, 30,000,000 from Russia, and 27,000,000 from Canada.

Dealing more particularly with the manner in which the farmers of Ontario would be benefitted, Mr. Guthrie predicted an increase of at least one cent per pound in the price of beef on hoof, which would mean that a 1,400 pound beef would be worth $14 more than at present time. It would make the raising of barley, butter, poultry ,turnips, potatoes, etc., much more profitable to the farmers and the balance of trade in those productions would be steadily from the north to the south and not from the south to the north. The farmers would make more money year by year.

Mr. Guthrie said it would be illogical to argue that the higher prices for the farmer would not mean some increase in the cost of living in cities and towns. There would be no immediate big jump in values, but they would gradually increase thereby contributing to national prosperity and the welfare of all classes of the community.

The agreement, Mr. Guthrie went on to say, would be of immense advantage to the Western Provinces. What would be the effect on the east if we had one million more farmers raising wheat and cattle on the Western plains, he asked. With such a condition and a revenue tariff for manufacturing industries Canada would flourish.

Mr. Guthrie said he did not take any stock in the argument that the agreement would hurt the railways. The best evidence of this was that the railways were not making any protest. The only prominent railway man on record was Sir Donald Mann, and he was in favor of the agreement. Neither was there any force in the argument that it would constitute the entering wedge of commercial and political union with the United States. No such result had ever followed a friendly trade agreement in the history of th eworld.

Great Britain and Germany had an immense trade one with the other and yet were not drawing together politically. Neither were Great Britain and France. According to Lord Elgin, the couse for the annexation feeling in Canada in his day was due to the failure to make a reciprocity treaty with the United States. Prominent Conservatives of that day had signed an annexation manifesto but had changed their views later on, when trade conditions improved.

Mr. Guthrie declared that no really good reason could be advanced for rejecting the agreement. It would give us another market. If in course of time, the nations which constitute the British empire should decide to come closer together the hands of Canada are not tied. "We are," he said, "a nation within the British empire and never will be outside that empire. Why, then, mix up these matters with a question of trade?".

Mr. Guthrie finished speaking at six o'clock and Houghton, Lennox (Simcoe), moved the adjournment of the debate.

How to cure a cold is a question in which many are interested just now. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has won its great reputation and immense sale by its remarkable cure of colds. It can always be depended upon. For sale by Dealers everywhere.

DR. PANTCHENKO IS SANE.

Alleged Wholesale Poisoner Cannot Escape on Score of Insanity.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 16.—Two experts testified that Pantchenko's health was worse than that usually found in men of his age, but there was no symptoms of senility. A third expert, however, said that he had arrived at the conclusion that Pantchenko was suffering from incipient senility, which required a mental examination.

The afternoon session brought forth evidence concerning Count De Lassy's financial doings in the past and several of the Count's love letters were read. During the reading of these missives the court-room was cleared.

BOTH TAFT AND CLARK FAVOR RECIPROCITY

Stirring Addresses Delivered at Pan American Commercial Conference by President and the New Speaker ofCongress—Latter is Behind President.

Washington, Feb. 13—Reciprocity with Canada, reciprocity with all countries of North and South America and reciprocity in fact, with all nations was advocated by both President Taft and Speaker-to-be Champ Clark in stirring addresses at the opening session of the Pan-American commercial conference today.

Speeches favoring closer commercial union with North and South America with frequent refrence to the future influence of the Panama canal were made by Secretary of State Mr. Knox, James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel corporation, Senator Calvo, the Costa Rican minister to the United States; Senor Calderon, the Bolivian minister to the United States, and Senor Casasus, formerly the Mexican ambassador to this county. Nearly 600 delegates and almost the entire diplomatic corps were present.

Champ. Clark announced in his address, amidst loud applause, that the test vote for immediate consideration of the reciprocity bill had been won by the administration. Turning to President Taft, he said, laughingly:—

"That's a document which the president and myself own in partnership. But speaking for myself—not for President Taft or any one else—I am for reciprocity, not only with Canada, but with all South and Central American republics. In fact, I am in favor of reciprocity with all the nations of the earth."

"The last speaker and the next speaker and I," said President Taft, who followed Mr. Clark, "have gotten together on one plank of a platform; we're both rather heavy men and I hope it will support us. It's a great pleasure to be with him in the promotion of trade in one part of the world (Canada). He is in favor of reciprocity in all parts of the world and so am I. In anticipation of his coming to be head of the great popular branch of the legislature, we have already gotten together on the most important matter and I hope we can carry it through."

THE MANUFACTURERS OPPOSE RECIPROCITY

Be Forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. W. S. Fielding—Different Bodies in the U.S. Approve of Agreement.

Toronto, Feb. 13—The Canadian Manufacturers' Association have held a series of meetings at which the proposed reciprocity has been discussed. A resolution condemning the proposal will be submitted to the executive council which meets on Thursday and this will be forwarded to Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Hon. Mr. Fielding as a protest against the measure.

The Canadian Manufacturers' Association covers the whole of the Dominion, and is the strongest commercial institution in the country. As the time goes by and the proposed agreement gets more consideration the greater the feeling is against the pact under which Canadian trade is to be handed over to the United States the manufacturers say.

Milwaukee Favors.

Milwaukee, Feb. 13—The Milwaukee Publishers' Association, comprising all the daily newspapers of the city, this afternoon unanimously adopted resolutions favoring the ratification by Congress of the proposed reciprocity agreement between Canada and the United States.

Wisconsin senators and congressmen are asked to support the measure.

Boston, Feb. 13—The Massachusetts Senate today adopted a resolution approving the Canadian reciprocity bill.

FESTIVAL AT EMPIRE SHOW.

New York, Feb. 14.—A special cable to the Tribune from London says:

The King has commanded that a number of objects from his wonderful Indian collection shall be exhibited at the forthcoming Festival at the Empire, at the Crystal Palace. By this act the Sovereign is giving effect to one of the last wishes of King Edward, who directed that many of the rarest of these priceless Oriental treasures should be made available for the Festival which, owing to his death, was postponed from last summer till next May.

The self-governing colonies are taking the keenest interest in what is expected to prove a unique Imperial display. The Canadian government alone is incurring an expenditure of $350,000.

MILLET IN CENTRE OF A RICH COUNTRY

Thriving Village on the Calgary and Edmonton Line is Making Progress—The Lumber Industry Calls for a Big Expenditure of Money.

Bulletin Staff Correspondence.

Millet, Feb. 13.—Thirty miles south of Strathcona, on the Calgary and Edmonton line of the C.P.R., is Millet, an incorporated village with a growing trade from the products of the agriculturalists who engage in mixed farming and from the products of the saw mills in the Pigeon Lake district.

The North-West Lumber Company, who have a mill at Pigeon Lake, export lumber from Millet. They have 25 teams hauling steady. Their pay roll for teaming alone totals about $125.00 per day. They also employ about 30 men at Pigeon Lake at their mills and logging camps.

The Pigeon Lake Lumber Co., of which R. J. Ferguson is manager, expect to have sixty teams on the road hauling lumber from their mill, which is 25 miles west of town. This will mean a pay roll of $300 per day for teaming during two or three months. They employ about 125 men in the logging and sawing camps. They run a double shift and cut an output of 35,000 feet per day.

$900 Per Day for Wages.

These two companies export about 10,000,000 feet of lumber from Millet. Most of it is going north to Edmonton, but some goes east on the Wetaskiwin branch. These two companies will, during the winter, pay out a total of nearly nine hundred dollars per day in wages. This means much to the cash business of Millet during this winter. It also means much to the farmers of Millet who have teams, which are thus able to be used to supplement the cash proceeds of the season's crop. A man with a good team could easily secure work here for the winter.

It was difficult to secure an estimate of the grain crop for 1910, but a resident gave a conservative estimate of 50,000 bushels of grain in the district around Millet.

The soil of the timber limits is a trifle light, but all can be worked after it is cleared. This district now the home of lumbermen, may become the fruitful farm of the agriculturist.

A Thriving Village.

Millet is an incorporated village with graded streets and sidewalks. The fire fighting apparatus consists of a small chemical engine truck. About a dozen hand chemical extinguishers are owned privately in the village.

The council are J. W. Mullin, Alex. Menard, Nels Peterson, with E. Bennett as secretary-treasurer.

Millet has a good public school, with two teachers: Principal M. Calaghan and Miss Grant. The School Board are; J. West (chairman), J. Mullin and R. J. Ferguson, with E. P. Bennett as secretary.

Millet has three general stores, three blacksmith shops, three livery stables, two lumber yards, two implement agents, two restaurants, two barbers, a veterinary, one hotel, a licensed bar, a justice of the peace, a constable, a feed chopping mill, Alberta Pacific elevator. The Farmers' Co-operative Store, Ltd., of Wetaskiwin, are organizing a branch store at Millet.

Millet has only two mails per day at present, on the morning trains from Edmonton and Calgary. There is a money order office and has about 40 lock boxes. Mail is distributed to the rural offices of Bonnie Glen, Fisherhome, Patience, O'Mara and Yule Meadow.

Dairy Business Doing Well.

The dairy business has received quite a start here owing to the rich pasture and the close proximity to the twin cities. The Edmonton City Dairy have a dairy farm of 800 acres. They have now about 50 cows, but intend keeping about 180. In the summer the export of milk or cream amounts to about 25 cans per day.

Hog raising has also got a start, and, with the present good prices, is likely to increase in this district. Poultry and eggs are valuable in supplementing the year's income of the prosperous farmers.

Good Grain Crops.

The following crop yields are mentioned as a few samples picked up at random and are evidence of a good grain growing district tributary to Millett. J. C. Dowdell, four miles west, had 62½ bushels fall wheat per acre off four acres. Mr. Dowdell gave his boy a bushel of wheat last spring. The lad sowed his own crop on his own acre field, and when the boy's grain was threshed from his one bushel of seed grain he threshed a total of 57 bushels. It is needless to say that this boy will stay on the farm, for farming is good enough for him.

C. A. Moore, a mile and a half north, had fall wheat which yielded 59 bushels to the acre.

Tom Hughes, two miles west, raised 57 bushels of barley to the acre, and H. Julien, four miles north-east, had 40 bushels spring wheat to the acre.

H. Dowler, two and a half miles south of Millet, had 37 bushels spring wheat, 44½ bushels fall wheat and 50 bushels barley to the acre.

E. J. Moore, about five miles north-east of Millet, had 40 bushels fall wheat and 25 bushels spring wheat grading No. 2. He had 80 bushels of oats per acre from a 30-acre oat field.

J. Glenn has lived near here for seventeen years and says he has had a good crop every year. His oats were specially good.

Need Railway to Pigeon Lake.

It is stated that there are over 300 licenses issued to the fishermen of Pigeon Lake. This means profitable work for the fishermen, work for the teams hauling the fish to market and good food for the hungry on Fridays and other days.

Coal is said to be found in abundance in the district and development is no doubt awaiting better transportation facilities.

This is the lake from which it is suggested that the Twin Cities secure their water supply. By the time that is an accomplished fact the citizens of Greater Edmonton will become better acquainted with the waters of Pigeon Lake.

There is urgent need for a railway into the Pigeon Lake district. When improved shipping facilities are available the Pigeon Lake Lumber Company propose erecting a new mill, with a capacity of 8,000,000 cubic feet per season. The timber is mostly spruce and yields a lumber harvest of about 1,000,000 feet of lumber from 160 acres.

This means much to the farmers and farmers' sons of the district, just as it did to the men from Glengarry in the pioneer days of Ontario. The settlers can secure winter work in the bush. It also means for these and other settlers cheaper local lumber, and both these react on the comfort of the homes of this district.

F. R. F. McKITRICK.

PRAIRIE PROVINCES PAY HIGHEST WAGES

For Farm Help, Both Male and Female—Values and Wages in Canada During 1910 Made Good Record According to Statistics Secured by Department at Ottawa.

Ottawa, Feb. 13—The Census Monthly for January says that values and wages in Canada make a good record for 1910. The total value of live stock on the farms is $593,768,000, which is $34,979,000 more than in 1909. The price per head of horses is $132.50 as against $130.72 in 1909, of milch cows $42.60 against $36.36, of other cattle $30.90 against $28.81, and of sheep $6 against $5.89. Swine alone show a drop in average price, being $11.30 per head against $11.80. The total value of horses is $293,398,000 for last year against $278,789,000 for 1909, of milch cows $121,613,000 against $103,601,000, of other cattle $131,781,000 against $126,326,000, and of sheep $15,819,000 against $15,735,000. The value of swine, however, fell from $34,368,000 in 1909 to $31,157,000 in 1910.

The highest average price of horses was in Saskatchewan, of milch cows, other horned cattle and sheep in Ontario, and of swine in Quebec. Horses three years old and over reached the highest price in British Columbia, where the average was $225. Swine per 100 pounds live weight ranged from $6.50 in Manitoba to $9.62 in Quebec. The price of unwashed wool was 18 cents in 1910 and 17 cents in 1909, and of washed wool 24 cents for each year.

The average value of occupied farm land in the Dominion was $38.45 per acre, or 15 cents less than for the previous year. It was highest in British Columbia, where the cost of clearing is heavy and the land is largely occupied for fruit growing—the average being $74 per acre, or 56 cents per acre more than in the previous year. Ontario comes next with $48 per acre, which is $2.22 less than in 1909.

Farm help for the summer season shows an average of $23.15 per month for males and $20.70 for females, counting board, as compared with $23.69 and $19.03, respectively, in the previous year. Males have an average of $347.10 and females $209.69 per year counting board, as against $336.29 and $206.08 respectively for 1909. The highest prices per month in summer are paid in Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, where they are $40 and over for males and $25 and over for females, counting board. The average rate of board per month ranges from $8 for males and $6 for females in Prince Edward Island to $20 and $17 respectively per month in British Columbia.

The rates of wages and board are quoted for the farm, where males are employed on the land and females in the house. They are averages computed from a large number of returns by farmers to the census office.

SHOT WOMAN; SAVED BABY.

Then Oregon Man Returned to Home and Committed Suicide.

Enterprise, Or., Feb. 15.—The coroner's jury met yesterday to investigate the death of Will Windsor, who committed suicide here after he had killed his wife, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Fred Rinehart, and had given his baby into the charge of neighbors.

After killing the two women, Windsor wrapped his baby carefully in blankets and took it to the home of George Richards.

"I want you to take this baby," he said to Richards, "its mother is dead. Give the child to my people when they come. I quarrelled with my wife and killed her. Mrs. Rinehart butted in and I had to kill her, too. Now I'm going back and finish myself."

Richards attempted to stop the man, but Windsor threatened to add another victim to his list if detained.

Windsor then returned to the Rinehart home, where he and his wife resided, crawled on a couch by the side of her body and sent a bullet into his brain.

When the officers arrived they found the bodies of the women neatly covered with blankets.

Mrs. Windsor had been shot through the forehead and Mrs. Rinehart through the mouth.

Schooner Lost in Storm.

Boston, Feb. 13—Unreported for two weeks, the Gloucester fishing schooner Ella Goodwin, which left the Bay of Islands, Boston, three weeks ago today, is believed to have been lost and her crew of nine men drowned during last week's storm.

DEERING

Having purchased the old established business formerly controlled by Mills & Manuel, dealers in Farm Machinery, I am now in a position to offer you the following well-known lines at Standard prices, namely:

DEERING HARVESTING & SEEDIN GMACHINES, GAS ENGINES, and THRESHERS, MOLINE PLOW Co's GOODS, CARRIAGES, SLEIGHS AND IMPLE MENTS.

WILLIAM D. GRAHAM

57 Howard Avenue, - Phone 1972, - Edmonton.

NEW GRAIN ACT DISCUSSED.

Sir Richard Cartwright Explains the Priposed New Legislation in the Senate.

Ottawa, Feb. 16.—In the Senate, on moving the second reading of the bill respecting grain, Sir Richard Cartwright said the matter was one of great importance and contained provisions of an unusual character.

The subject dealt with had been long hotly discussed, especially in the West, where the farmers believed they had been badly dealt with by persons acting as middlemen between them and the ultimate consumers.

The question had been investigated by a commission and had been dealt with by legislation in the form of the Manitoba Grain Act, which is being re-enacted with some new provisions.

Step Well Justified.

The best evidence that there was such justification was shown by the results of several years' investigation, during which time the Department had taken the precaution to weigh grain in transmission. The result of these investigations showed that several companies had practised the mixing of grain, and in some cases false returns had been made for the purpose of deceiving grain owners and the Government. In one case it had been found that 437,684 more bushels of wheat of the grade of Number One Northern had been sent out from an elevator than had been received by that elevator. There were several cases of similar excesses running up to half a million bushels. It was clear that the practice of mixing inferior with superior grain must tend ultimately to deterioration of the general quality, and when it comes to the amount just stated, there could be little doubt that the general results in the markets of the world was to degrade the apparent quality of Western Canada grain several degrees below the point which it ought properly to reach. The allegation was that this inferior grain was held in Liverpool at a price which affected the price paid to the farmer who produced the grain.

A Good Case Made Out.

It was clear that a case had been made out for government interference in the interest not only of the Northwest, but of the whole of Canada. While one of the terminal elevators in their operations, still, there was evidence to show that some of the companies had resorted to practices which needed the regulation by a general act. When Inspector Hern died, communications had been received from English grain buyers stating that while they had the fullest confidence in Mr. Hern's inspection, in some cases the standards he had set had been departed from.

Senator Campbell asked what the jurisdiction of the commission would be.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that it would extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Decisions Embodied in Bill.

After giving a week to complaints of delegations said Sir Richard, and after full consideration the government had arrived at the decisions which were embodied in this bill, and which it was hoped would meet this case and which would result in Canadian grain retaining the high standard which it had obtained in the markets of the world.

Without committing himself as to the amount Sir Richard said he had no doubt that the farmers had suffered considerable loss through the manipulation of grain at terminal elevators, and perhaps elsewhere, and that these manipulations had more or less reduced the prices the farmers would have otherwise obtained for their grain. No one could dispute the desirability of maintaining the grain standards at a proper point, and of assuring the farmers of the highest prices for their product. During the past few years, the Canadian Northwest had developed great prosperity, and the rest of Canada had benefited from it. Nothing could more conduce to the prosperity of the Northwest, and indeed of the whole of Canada, than that the farmers should be prosperous and contented.

To Establish Commission.

The bill proposed to establish a grain commission of three, largely on the lines of the railway commission and to a considerable extent independent of the government.

This commission would have full control of the grain trade and would have large discriminatory powers to determine what places shall be public elevators, and to take all possible precautions of insuring the purity of Canadian grain during its transmission to Europe. The commissioners would be appointed for terms of ten years and would have to vacate office on reaching the age of seventy years. They would reside at Fort William or Port Arthur. They would have special powers of investigation, and in extraordinary cases to shut up for a time elevators where they have reason to believe there had been improper practices. In certain cases they would have power to acquire, lease, or construct elevators which may be operated by the government in case of need. The penalty clauses provide for the imposition of fines of from five to twenty thousand dollars and of imprisonment up to two years.

The commission would report to parliament annually and may recommend any changes which they deem desirable.

Senator Lougheed said that one of the results of the reciprocity agreement was likely to be the diversion of a considerable quantity of Western Canada grain from present channels to Minneapolis. He asked if the government had considered how it would maintain the standard of Canadian grain being exported through American channels.

Sir Richard Cartwright replied that as the reciprocity arrangement had not been finally concluded he would not care to express an opinion. He did not wish to press this bill until interested parties had full opportunity of expressing their views with regard to it.

Senator Lougheed moved the adjournment of the debate until next Wednesday.

U.S. TO COPY LABOR LAWS OF DOMINION

The State of Minnesota Follows The Model of Canadian Legislation Dealing With Strikes and Disagreements Between Employers and Employed.

Minneapolis, Feb. 13—The Canadian system of compulsory investigation of labor troubles will be proposed for Minnesota in a bill to be introduced in the House tomorrow by Representative Knute Nelson, of Swift Falls.

It prohibits employees from striking or employers from locking out their men until the questions of difference have been submitted to a "Board of Conciliation and Investigation." The findings of this board do not have to be accepted, but the inquiry must be made and a recommendation published by the board before the strike or lock-out can occur.

The bill is almost a copy of the Canadian law, but with some changes are necessary to conform with the Minnesota law and procedure which have been suggested by the attorney general's department.

HOLDUP MAN HELD UP.

Robbed of Proceeds of His Daring After Getting $3,300.

Chicago, Feb. 13.—Even a thief is not safe in Chicago is the complaint which Charles Willard made to the police today when he confessed that he held up Rector's Restaurant last Sunday morning and secured $3,300. Willard's joy in his possessions was shortlived, he said, for as he was leaving the cafe door he was met by three men, who, with a revolver pressed against his side, escorted him to an alley and robbed him of the proceeds of the holdup.

Willard, according to his confession, was one of the three conspirators who planned and made the Rector holdup. He in turn was the victim of a conspiracy devised by a friend to whom he confided the plan for robbing the safe.

The story, incredible as it first seemed to the police, was corroborated and $500 recovered. William Loftus, a saloonkeeper, has been rearrested and charged with having been an accessory to the robbery and with having received stolen property.

The original robbery occurred in Rector's Restaurant Sunday morning, when a lone bandit entered as John Adams, the cashier, and Ray Sayseline, assistant head waiter, were near the cashier's desk. Pointing a revolver at the pair he proceeded to procure $3,300 from the cashier's desk. The police searched vainly for the lone desperado for many hours, when a note from an unidentified woman gave them a clue.

ROYALTY HAS MEASLES.

Prince of Wales and His Brother Are Ill in Naval Training College.

London, Feb. 13—It was officially announced late today that the Prince of Wales and his brother, Prince Albert, are suffering with German measles at the naval training college at Dartmouth. Up to the present time it has been insisted that the two young princes were suffering simply from colds and the belated admission is regarded as omnious, because of the fact that the measles are epidemic at Dartmouth and two deaths have already occurred.

Mylius Withdraws Appeal.

London, Feb. 15.—Edward E. Mylius, London agent of the Paris Liberator today withdrew the appeal which he entered following his conviction for seditious libel.

TARIFF DEBATE DRAGS SLOWLY

LONG SPEECHES WERE YESTERDAY, ONLY TH SPEAKERS HEARD

Ottawa, Feb. 16—The de the reciprocity agreement dr in the Commons today wit attendance of the member speeches were again the r three being delivered. Lennox, South Simcoe, h floor till six o'clock. The provinces were heard from first time at the evening sitt A. B. Warburton, of Queen Edward Island spoke for a hours and the remaining occupied by J. E. Armstro Lambton.

There was no wealth of added to the debate. Mr. L cupied himself chiefly with to the arguments advance Guthrie yesterday and th ted idea that the agreement so beneficial to the Dominio been predicted from the g benches. He saw disaster Canada.

Mr. Warburton said it w fine thing for the province the sea and for Canada as He expressed the hope British preference would b ed to fifty per cent. and as the loyalty argument was "wolf."

J. E. Armstrong argued agreement would do seri to a number of Canadian and would be a menace t perial tie.

Lennox Continues De

Ottawa, Feb. 16—Mr. S Mr. Fielding if, at the rec ences at Washington, a standing was reached that dian tariff articles not mentioned in the treaty w increased. Mr. Fieldin "There is no understand kind except what is found respondence and the sc ready before the House."

Continuing the debate o procity agreement, Hough (Cons.) South Simcoe, s could not be stated with no interests had been s view of the representatio the Government by the fr He believed that the futur of the fruit growing indus ish Columbia would be blighted if the agreemen effect. He criticized the for having made the agre out consulting parliament having a mandate from th said that Canada now ha in-council Government. making such a pact, he would have been better if ment adopted a policy of enough alone.

Referring to the argum ed by Hugh Guthrie yes it was not wise to ignore ical conditions, Mr. Lenno Mr. Guthrie was but fo lead of the United States He would remind Mr. Gut Government, however, tha States had insisted for fo ignoring geographical co

Mr. Lennox did not th there was any reason to view of the fact that pric are fixed in Liverpool, would be any substantial prices for the farmers. W however, find its way to via American routes.

Mr Guthrie had dilated mense benefits which to eastern Canada show tion more farmers settle It would not do Canada if their products were shi through the United State

Mr. Lennox was very opinion that the agreeme jure Canada's trade with because we would buy w Then, a considerable lis Britain can supply had be the free list and owing t haul from the Mother United States would hav advantage in respect to that extent therefore, the discrimination against Gr

Mr. Lennox said the question was that the re would have to give the W ers a rate at which they their products and comp terms. The agreemen would check railway ente country and accordingly t an industry in Canada th be affected. With the force, it would be perfec go on with such works a lan Bay canal and the the Welland canal. It our credit in Great Br would not be possible to schemes in the markets He would advise the pe serve at all hazards thei nection and strive for trade.

A. B. Warburton

A. B. Warburton (Libe P.E.I., took up the cud procity on behalf of the vince. He did not belie tariff altogether under permanent commission would abrogate duties o the Crown. No doubt it manufacturers, but h would work ill for the adequate representation secured without difficu matters of fiscal policy. ment should assume the bility.

He did not agree with of the Opposition that C leave well enough alone. eliminate any question o gress. If Canada shoul alone, the country wou still but deteriorate. As tion had been urging the reciprocity pact on of common sense, Mr. W clared he would have to fa of common sense u cu nces, but he could